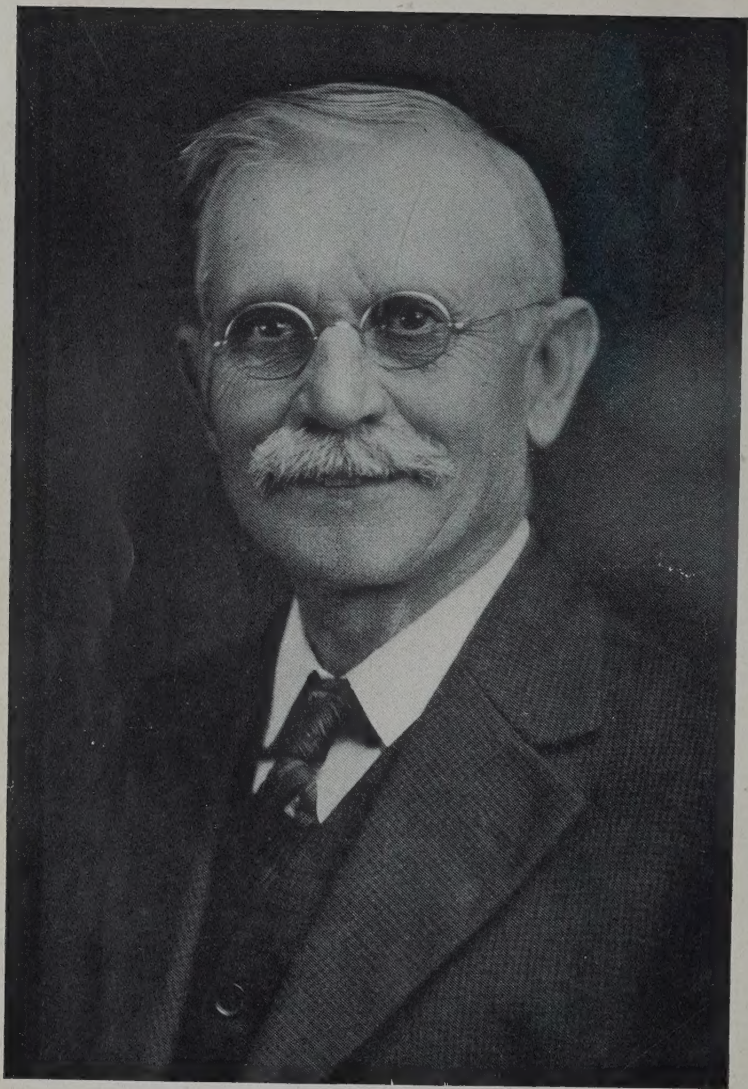


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**HISTORY OF
CARROLLTON MANOR**



Wm J. Grove

HISTORY *of* CARROLLTON MANOR

FREDERICK COUNTY
MARYLAND

By
WILLIAM JARBOE GROVE
LIME KILN, MARYLAND

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By WILLIAM JARBOE GROVE

THIS LITTLE HISTORY OF CARROLLTON MANOR
AND THE ADDITIONS THERETO
IS WRITTEN TO THE MEMORY OF MY MOTHER

SUSANNA JARBOE GROVE,

WHOSE GREATEST COMFORT AND HAPPINESS WAS KNEELING
IN PRAYER, SURROUNDED BY HER CHILDREN
IN SAINT JOSEPH'S CHURCH IN
CARROLLTON MANOR.

GIVING the names of the early settlers, among them Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the first to sign the Declaration of Independence and the last man to die of those who signed it.

Additions include many interesting happenings throughout Frederick County. The Revolutionary, Mexican and the Civil War, Middletown Valley and the part it played in the early history of Western Maryland, the Lords Baltimore and early Maryland colonial history. The Grove family. A complete lineage of the Jarboe Family.

PREFACE

BY request of the Historical Society of Frederick County, I have written a historical sketch of Carrollton Manor. The research of the early history of this famous Manor is made doubly interesting by its close connection with Charles Carroll of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Becoming interested in the work and believing I could not leave to posterity a greater heritage than the preservation of the early history of this section and the other matters that I have dealt with, I have undertaken this little history. While it has taken up considerable of my time, and I know it is not written in the style or as well connected as it should be, I have had to overcome many obstacles that were not at first apparent, nor anticipated by me. Though much that I have written has been handed down to me by tradition, I feel the facts have been fully established by the scraps of history obtainable from many sources since the time of the early pioneers who first entered the primeval forest and disturbed the Indians in their happy hunting grounds.

THE AUTHOR

CARROLLTON MANOR



HISTORICAL justice has never been given this beautiful Carrollton Manor, from the fact that the owner Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, was a large land owner in other parts of the state where he lived, entertained, and helped to work out the great problems of the State and Nation.

Carrollton Manor was at that time a part of the wild west and from that fact this part of his estate was neglected, but this neglect did not take from it the honor of holding exceptional title of forming a part of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. When Charles Carroll signed that state paper and affixed the name of Carrollton it meant this great landed estate would live on forever in the history of this Great Republic.

It would be useless for me to attempt to describe the splendid judgment of this noted man when he selected this manor containing seventeen thousand acres of land unequaled in any part of our wide country. Its fertile soil will grow grain, grass and fruit of every kind. The climate is mild. The many streams insured the fertility of the soil and the forest trees of magnificent growth, white and black oak, poplar, hickory and the finest black walnut. I, myself saw on this manor sixty years ago, immense walnut trees over a hundred feet high, for fifty or sixty feet from the ground without a limb. These trees now would probably bring a thousand dollars each. It was said Charles Carroll, when selecting his land, was governed largely by the kind of growth of the forest trees on the land to insure its fertility.

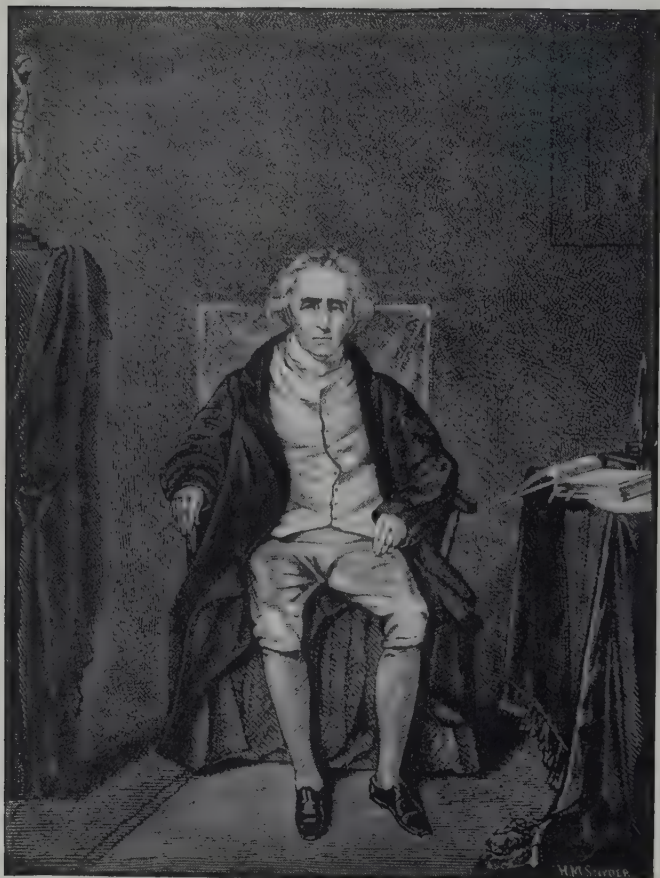
The seventeen thousand acres of Carrollton Manor embraced all the land between Shoafs Creek on the north and the Potomac River on the south. The outlines of this Manor will show Mr. Carroll's excellent judgment of the quality of land. The line selected by him followed the slate or shale land on the east and the red land on the west. Starting at the mouth of Shoafs Creek the line runs south with the Monocacy River for a distance of about three miles, where the Monocacy makes a sharp turn to the east through Mutton Hill. The Manor line leaves the Monocacy at this point and runs nearly due south along the western foothills of Mutton Hill to

the mouth of the Monocacy where it empties into the Potomac River a distance of about nine miles, then west with the Potomac River to Rock Hall near Point of Rocks a distance of about four miles, then north along what is known as the Point of Rocks road to Shoafs or Ballenger Creek where Phleegeer's mill stood, a distance of about ten miles, then east following Shoafs Creek to where it empties into the Monocacy, the point of beginning a distance of about four miles.

This grant was supposed to contain seventeen thousand acres and embraces the villages of Lime Kiln, Buckeystown, Adamstown, Doubs, Licksville and Tuscarora. A dispute arose over the lines of the Carroll grant and under a resurvey about five hundred acres were clipped off the Carroll tract and are now part of Arcadia. This is known as "Small Gains" and includes the land now owned by the Baker Brothers and the McKinney Brothers.

The original grant of part of this land was made to Charles Carroll, the immigrant before 1700, the Grandfather of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Mr. Carroll was then acting as agent for Charles Lord Baron of Baltimore, and he received through London large and liberal grants of land. Charles Carroll of Carrollton through surveys and grants had many additions to Carrollton, until the landed estate of Carrollton Manor embraced seventeen thousand acres of rich soil covered with virgin timber.

Nestled in the southern part of the great county of Frederick, bordering on the historic Potomac River, where Calvert first settled, and established religious liberty amidst these surroundings, Carrollton Manor took an early part in helping to establish this great Nation. Charles Carroll of Carrollton was devoted to horse-racing, fox hunting and the beauties of nature; it was here among the forests he planned to make his future home.



CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON

The first to sign the Declaration of Independence, the last to die of those who signed it. In recognition of his distinguished services a bronze statue of Charles Carroll of Carrollton stands in Statuary Hall, in the United States Capitol at Washington.

CHAPTER I.

CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON

I will give a brief sketch of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, probably the greatest man that Maryland ever produced, and the part he played in the revolution, his sound judgment and help in the formation of a staple government. The justice to which he is entitled has never been given him, but to follow him through life it would seem he was protected by a higher power. The first to sign the Declaration of Independence, when he was taunted by a bystander that he might escape punishment in the event the revolution was not successful, he immediately added "of Carrollton" after his name. He was the last to die of those who signed the Declaration of Independence. He lived six years after the two last survivors, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, who both died on July 4, 1826. Charles Carroll of Carrollton died November 14, 1832 at the age of ninety-five years.

He was born in Annapolis, September 20, 1737. His grandfather was sent to Maryland in 1688 as the agent and receiver general of the Lord Proprietary. He was continued in these offices for thirty years and was rewarded with grants of manorial estates which became very valuable and of this estate, Charles Carroll of Carrollton inherited forty thousand acres of land and two hundred and eighty-five slaves. It is said it was always Charles Carroll of Carrollton's ambition to own one thousand slaves, but the greatest number he ever owned was nine hundred and ninety-nine.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton was educated at Bohemia Manor, Cecil County where the Jesuits owned a large estate and founded a school. John Carroll, his cousin, afterwards the first Catholic Bishop in this country was his fellow student. Here was laid the foundation for a practical and useful education, being trained in surveying, law and commerce. Charles Carroll of Carrollton went, at an early age, to England and France where he remained some time in the Jesuit schools at St. Omer and Rheims and at the College of Louis le Grand in Paris. He pursued legal studies in Bourges, Paris and London. Upon his return to the United States, on arriving at Annapolis in 1764 he fitted up Carrollton Manor with the idea of its becoming his home. He had built a race course and planted locust trees on one side of the track. The blooded stock, the book cases and furniture were transported there but conditions were not congenial at Carrollton and young Charles spent most of his time in Annapolis where his father maintained a city home. His

return from Europe in 1764 was at a critical period. Trouble was brewing between England, the mother country and the Colonists on account of the British government's attempt to tax the Colonies. Charles immediately took the side of the colonists and was active in every movement for liberty and against oppression. While the brilliant Carroll suffered persecution and was disfranchised because he was a catholic, his advice and sound judgement were sought by the colonists and at no time did Charles Carroll of Carrollton withhold his means or his intellect on account of his being disfranchised. He attended the first meeting held in Frederick County. It was convened at the old school-house, not far from Troxell's mill, on Tom's Creek, on Sunday, the 28th of August, 1770. The meeting was largely attended by the old inhabitants, who were deeply impressed by the situation. There were present on that occasion William Blair, an old resident of Scottish descent; James Shields, Sr., William Shields, Charles Robinson, Patrick Haney, Robert Brown, Henry Hockersmith, William Elder, son of Guy; Samuel Westfall, Moses Kennedy, Alexander Stewart, William Curran, Jr., Charles Carroll, William Koontz, Christian Hoover, John Smith, Daniel McLean, John Faires, John Long, Arthur Row, John Crabs, Moses Ambrose, George Kelly, Walter Dulany, Thomas J. Bowie, James Park, Robert Agnew, John Corrick, Frederick Troxell, Rudolf Nead, Octavius S. Taney, George Ovelman, Dominick Bradley, Thomas Hughes, Philip Weller, Jacob Valentine, William Brawner, Thomas Martin, Daniel Morrison, William Munroe, Henry Brook and others. It was agreed by a "show of hands" that William Blair should be called to the chair, and John Faires appointed secretary. The meeting was then addressed by Walter Dulany and William Elder, son of Guy, who concluded by offering the following resolution:

"Resolved, by the inhabitants of Tom's Creek, Frederick County, in the province of Maryland, loyal to their king and country, that we reaffirm the great Magna Charta of our Civil and Religious Rights, as granted by Charles of England to Lord Baltimore and the inhabitants of this colony, as reaffirmed on the first landing of the Pilgrim Fathers of Maryland, that there shall be a perfect freedom of conscience, and every person be allowed to enjoy his religious and political privileges and immunities unmolested".

The resolution was read and re-read and adopted by a "showing of hands." It was further:

"Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Annapolis Gazette and Bradford's paper at Philadelphia".

Conditions were not improving and local causes helped to inflame public feeling and general opposition against oppression and unjust taxation. This led to discussions between the Tories and Patriots which often assumed bitterness and animosity. Charles Carroll, fresh from his law studies, for the colonists and Daniel Dulany for the Tories, entered into a debate when the assembly failed to provide for the fees of public officers, or for the assessments for the support of the clergy. Governor Eden undertook to regulate the former by Proclamation, leaving the latter to be collected under an old act of 1702, which he claimed had been revived by the failure of the Assembly to legislate on the subject. Governor Eden's action was a virtual assumption of the legislative prerogative of taxation, and involved in a measure the principle at stake in the contest with the mother country. It immediately gave rise to great public excitement; warm advocates appeared on either side of the question. Among the champions of the proclamation appeared a writer who put forth his views in a dialogue between two citizens, one of whom attacked the obnoxious measure, and the other defended it, the victory being given to the "Second Citizen," its defender. The great ability and adroitness of his article marked it as the production of no common mind, and called forth an antagonist of corresponding strength. Charles Carroll of Carrollton stepped forward on February 4th, and assumed the cause and the signature of the "First Citizen," whereupon Daniel Dulany, the provincial secretary, and the ablest lawyer in the province, became Mr. Carroll's antagonist, under the signature of "Antilon." The election held in May, 1773, during the progress of this discussion, was attended with great excitement, and resulted in the complete triumph of the anti-proclamation party. Immediately after the result had been announced the people of Frederick and other counties celebrated the victory with great rejoicings and at a public meeting the thanks of the people of Frederick were ordered to be formally presented by their delegates to the "First Citizen" for the patriotic service which he had rendered to the popular cause in his discussion with "Antilon," which was accordingly done in the following communication:

"May 25, 1773.

"To the First Citizen:

"Sir, the freemen of Frederick County (to so few of whom you are personally known) are generally acquainted with your merit. The service you have done your country in plainly and clearly stating and evincing the illegality of the late proclamation for officers'

fees appears to them justly to claim their thanks, they have therefore directed us, their representatives, to make known their sentiments to you, and we with pleasure take this early opportunity of returning you the thanks of the freemen of Frederick County for your spirited, manly, and able opposition to that illegal, arbitrary, and unconstitutional measure. We are, Sir, with the greatest respect, your most humble servants.

THOMAS SPRIGG WOOTTON,
CHARLES BEATTY,
JONATHAN HAGAR,
HENRY GRIFFITH."

These were all elected from Frederick County May 22, 1773.

It may be interesting to state Daniel Dulany, besides being the ablest lawyer in Maryland was a large land owner in Frederick County. He held by grant "Locust Level" and "Taskers' Chance".

"The Meadow" first granted by Lord Baltimore to John Van Meter and subsequently resurveyed November 2d, 1755, was patented June 9th, 1756, to Michael Raymer, a German born in 1715, who emigrated to America on the ship "Winter Galley" and landed at Germantown near Philadelphia in 1738. Michael Raymer (he wrote his name "Roemer") came to Frederick Town a few years after the Town was "laid out" by Daniel Dulany in 1745. This Daniel Dulany owned "Locust Level" (3800 acres) and "Taskers Chance" (7700 acres) both of which tracts adjoined "the re-survey on The Meadows," and a dispute between Michael Raymer and Daniel Dulany over the lines of their respective land resulted in a "long drawn out" chancery suit. Daniel Dulany was a Tory in Revolutionary days and Michael Raymer held a commission in the "Patriot Army." The case had not been decided when the war came, Dulany's land was confiscated by the State and by decree of the Chancery Court this suit between Raymer and Dulany was settled and a deed signed by both Raymer and Dulany is on record in the Court House at Frederick for this land. (Recorded in W. R. No. 9 Folio 428, et seq.)

It is said Charles Carroll of Carrollton was the wealthiest of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence, but he was willing if necessary to sacrifice his vast estate for the cause of the Colonists. He was true to every virtue that adorns private life. His public spirit and patriotism knew no bounds. He suffered persecution but forgave. When he was told he belonged to the class of disfranchised "Papists" he answered, "We remember and we

forgive." His father, Charles Carroll of Dougheregan Manor was the leader in a movement to remove to the French colony of Louisiana. He wrote to his son that Maryland was "No desirable residence for Roman Catholics." There has always existed some prejudice against Catholics. It has been charged by its enemies that they have attempted to keep the masses in ignorance. The Catholic Church has always aimed to give a good education to the youth and at the same time to instill in the young the faith of their fathers, and that it was more important to save their souls than gain the whole world. Young Charles, it is said, opposed the emigration and it was abandoned. To attempt to describe the many places that Charles Carroll of Carrollton was chosen to fill where his patriotism and splendid judgment was always shown to advantage, would be impossible but I will mention the helping to form and the signing of the Declaration of Independence and as a member of the committee sent by congress to Washington's Camp at Valley Forge. While there he was approached to displace Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the army. He replied firmly, "Remove Washington and I withdraw." Thus he proved his loyalty to his country and his friends.

Among the resolutions adopted by Congress on February 15, 1776, was one naming Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase and Charles Carroll, as a special mission to Canada and "that Mr. Carroll be requested to prevail on Mr. John Carroll to accompany the committee to Canada, to assist them in such matters as they shall think fit," meaning Reverend John Carroll, later Archbishop Carroll. It was the custom then to address catholic priests "Mr." as in the will of Lieutenant Colonel John Jarboe made March 4th, 1674, he said on his sick bed, "Send for Mr. Foster to give me the last sacraments." Colonel Jarboe was a devout catholic and had passed through all the early trials with Governor Calvert to prevent persecution of catholics. Father John Carroll was then residing with his mother at Rock Creek and serving the people at now St. John's Church, Forest Glen. Father John Carroll and Charles Carroll of Carrollton were cousins and both being catholics they were selected to go to Canada to treat with the catholics who formed a large part of the population then in Canada, although at the time the continental congress was attacking catholics and later they were asking help of the catholic country of France.

Charles Carroll was not then a delegate to Congress. He was however, a member of the Maryland Convention, where his services were indispensable. The attitude of that body may be gleaned

from the fact that on January 11, 1776, one month before the Canadian embassy was named, it instructed the Maryland representatives in Congress "to disavow in the most solemn manner all design in the colonies for independence." Carroll unreservedly fought this action, and it was mainly through his efforts that Maryland lined up for independence.

He saw that even now the American leaders were doing their own thinking on Catholicism, for had not Washington a few months previously issued an order prohibiting "the observance of that ridiculous and childish custom of burning the effigy of the Pope" in celebration of "Pope Day," November 5. This order abolished the "day" once and for all time.

The role Father John Carroll agreed to play was that of endeavoring to secure the neutrality of the Canadians in the struggle then going on between the American forces and the British for the possession of Canada. Montreal had already fallen to the Americans under the gallant Montgomery, an Irish Protestant, whose respectful attitude toward the Catholic religion, and whose cordial dealings with the Canadians gained many friends across the border for the American cause. Unfortunately he was killed leading the assault on Quebec, December 13, 1775.

The commissioners were given sweeping powers covering military and civil affairs. On the question of religion Congress instructed them: "You are further to declare that we hold sacred the rights of conscience, and may promise to the whole people solemnly in our name the free and undisturbed exercise of their religion; and to the clergy, the full, perfect and peaceable possession and enjoyment of all their estates; that the government of everything relating to their religion and clergy shall be left entirely in the hands of the good people of that province and such legislature as they shall constitute. Provided, however, that all other denominations of Christians be equally entitled to hold offices and enjoy civil privileges and the free exercise of their religion, and be totally exempt from payment of any tithes or taxes for the support of any religion."

The cultured and philosophical Franklin made a congenial companion for Father John Carroll. Grave must have been the discussions which took place between them. It happened that in September of that very year Franklin and John Adams, then on their way to Staten Island for the celebrated peace conference with Lord Howe, stopped over at Brunswick. Accommodations were not what they should have been. Both had to sleep in one bed. The room was small, with a window to match and minus a chimney. Adams,

not feeling well, closed the window. Franklin objected. Adams explained that he dreaded "the evening air." Franklin then asked him to open the port-hold and get into bed when he would demonstrate that his aerial views were all wrong. Adams obeyed. "The doctor then began a harangue," says Adams, "upon air and cold, and respiration and perspiration, with which I was so much amused that I soon fell asleep, and left him and his philosophy together; but I believe they were equally sound and insensible within a few minutes after me, for the last words I heard pronounced were more than half asleep."

The commissioners must have seen the incongruity of starting up the Hudson for Albany on April 1, so they put off their departure from New York until the next day. From Charles Carroll's journal we learn that he was very interested in the beauties of nature.

On April 5 he noted: "Mr. Chase and I landed to examine a beautiful fall of water." But Chase's esthetic sense was somewhat obscured by matters culinary, for Carroll adds: "Mr. Chase, very apprehensive of the leg of mutton being boiled too much, impatient to get aboard; wind breezing up, we had nearly a mile to row to overtake the vessel"—and the leg of mutton.

After two weeks Franklin and Father John Carroll started back on the long journey to Philadelphia, leaving Charles Carroll and Chase to carry on the mission. On May 26, they arrived at New York, next day Franklin wrote to the commissioners in Canada. "I shall be glad to hear of your welfare. As to myself, I find I grow daily more feeble, and think I could hardly have got along so far but for Mr. Carroll's friendly assistance and tender care of me."

Father Carroll had an important charge in taking care of the aged statesman on this perilous journey. Had any mishap occurred to him the Revolution would have suffered severely. If Washington was the brain of the American cause in the field, then Franklin played an equally difficult part in the sphere of diplomacy.

Franklin never forgot Father Carroll's kindness to him on the Canadian mission. It is said that in negotiation with France he was greatly assisted by Father John Carroll's influence in ecclesiastical and other circles abroad. After seven and a half years of strenuous diplomatic duty at the court of France, during which the independence of the United States had been recognized Franklin seated himself on July 1, 1784, and proudly noted in his diary:

"The Pope's Nuncio called, and acquainted me that the Pope had, on my recommendation, appointed Mr. John Carroll superior

of the Catholic clergy in America, with many of the powers of Bishop, and that probably he would be a bishop in partibus before the end of the year."

On November 6, 1789, the Pope conferred on Father Carroll the rank of bishop, and on August 15, 1790, he was consecrated America's first Catholic prelate. In 1808 he became archbishop. Truly the Catholic hierarchy of the United States had a glorious beginning.

With his wonderful foresight, in order to overcome the prejudice existing against the Catholics, although they had fought valiantly against the British in the struggle for liberty in 1776, Charles Carroll of Carrollton joined with the other Catholics in sending this letter showing their loyalty to General Washington on his election as president of the United States.

The Address of the Roman Catholics.

"To George Washington, President of the United States:

"Sir:—We have been long impatient to testify our joy and unbounded confidence, on your being called by a unanimous vote, to the first station of a country, in which that unanimity could not have been obtained, without the previous merit of unexampled services, of eminent wisdom and unblemished virtue. Our congratulations have not reached you sooner because our scattered situation prevented the communication and the collecting of those sentiments which animated every breast. But the delay has furnished us with the opportunity, not purely of presaging the happiness to be expected under your administration, but of bearing testimony to that which we experience already. It is your peculiar talent, in war and in peace, to afford security to those who commit their protection into your hands. In war, you shield them from the ravages of armed hostility; in peace, you establish public tranquility by the justice and moderation not less than by the vigor of your government. By example as well as by vigilance, you extend the influence of law on the manners of our fellow-citizens. You encourage respect for religion, and inculcate by words and actions, that principle on which the welfare of nations so much depend, that a superintending Providence governs the events of the world, and watches over the conduct of men. Your exalted maxims and unwearied attention to the moral and physical improvement of our country, have produced already the happiest effects. Under your administration America is animated with zeal for the attainment and encouragement of useful literature; she improves her agriculture, extends her commerce

and acquires with foreign nations a dignity unknown to her before. From these happy events, in which none can feel a warmer interest than ourselves, we derive additional pleasure in recollecting that you, sir, have been the principle instrument to effect so rapid a change in our political situation. This prospect of national prosperity is peculiarly pleasing to us on another account, because whilst our country preserves her freedom and independence, we shall have a well-founded title to claim from her justice, equal rights of citizenship, as well the price of our blood spilt under your eyes, and of our common exertions for her defense, under your auspicious conduct; rights rendered more dear to us, by the remembrance of former hardships. When we pray for the preservation of them, where they have been granted, and expect the full extension of them from the justice of those states which still restrict them; when we solicit the protection of Heaven over our common country, we neither omit, nor can omit recommending your preservation to the singular care of Divine Providence; because we conceive that no human means are so available to promote the welfare of the United States, as the prolongation of your health and life, in which are included the energy of your example, the wisdom of your counsels, and the persuasive eloquence of your virtues."

This eloquent and well deserved tribute was signed by John Carroll, in behalf of the Roman Catholic clergy, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Daniel Carroll, Thomas Fitzsimmons and Dominick Lynch, in behalf of the Roman Catholic laity.

In his reply, "To the Roman Catholics in the United States of America," Washington said:

"While I now receive with much satisfaction your congratulations on my being called, by an unanimous vote, to the first station in my country, I cannot but duly notice your politeness in offering an apology for the unavoidable delay. As that delay has given you an opportunity of realizing, instead of anticipating, the benefits of the general Government, you will do me the justice to believe that your testimony of the increase of the public prosperity enhances the pleasure which I should otherwise have experienced from your affectionate Address. I hope ever to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberality. And I presume that your fellow citizens will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of their Revolution and the establishment of your government, or the important assistance which they received from a nation in which the Roman Catholic faith is professed. I

thank you gentlemen, for your kind concern for me. While my life and my health shall continue, in whatever situation I may be, it shall be my constant endeavor to justify the favorable sentiments which you are pleased to express of my conduct."

The great change which the Revolution brought about in Washington's views on Catholicism is well stated by General Bradley T. Johnson in his biography of the Revolutionary chief, General Johnson said: "Washington had gone into the war with a bitter feeling toward the French and the Papists, and a sentiment of regretful affection for the mother country; he had come out of it with a warm affection for the French and the Catholics, for the French had proved friends in need, and the Catholics, native and foreign born, had been ardent patriots and with an intense hostility to the English government and its adherents, the tories of America."

Charles Carroll of Carrollton was the wealthiest man in the colonies at the beginning of the revolution, his wealth being estimated at \$2,000,000. "Putting his name to the Declaration of Independence, spoke with a voice of thunder to the enemies of America while to the colonists it carried a solemn exhortation to self sacrifice and perseverance."

Laying Corner Stone of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Laying the first stone of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, then spoken of as the "Great Railroad," took place in a field near Baltimore, July 4th, 1828. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Maryland's leading citizen of that day, and the only remaining signer of the Declaration of Independence, with shovel in hand spaded the first earth starting the actual work of construction before the stone was laid and said it was, "Among the most important acts of my life, second only to my signing the Declaration of Independence, if even it be second to that." Philip E. Thomas, the first president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was present and the first stone was laid by the lodge of Masons and some years later was lost but was finally found through efforts of B. F. Fendall, civil engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The stone is now surrounded by an iron fence and remains in the precise position where it was laid July 4, 1828. The ceremony was preceded by an elaborate parade through the streets of Baltimore and was followed in the evening by fire works. It was twenty-five years before traffic was opened up to the Ohio river. The charter that was given by the Legislature in February 1827, was the most liberal ever granted any railroad and relieved it from paying any taxes to the state of Maryland. This

very liberal grant is still in effect after one hundred years and applies to the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and I suppose this line will be free of taxes for all time. This liberal charter is being criticised as the great Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is able to pay its part of taxation now, but internal improvements were being demanded then with very little money or wealth in the country and every inducement was being made to encourage and help along transportation. Charles Carroll of Carrollton who was one of the wealthiest men in Maryland, gave the entire right of way free through Carrollton Manor—besides he aided financially the construction of the road and was active in every movement and when he participated in the laying of the corner stone, he was ninety years old.

Maryland recognized the valuable service Charles Carroll of Carrollton rendered during the revolution by selecting him with John Hanson as the representatives of Maryland and their statues are in Statuary Hall in the National Capitol at Washington, D. C.

John Hanson was born in Charles County, but came to Frederick County in 1773. Here he took a prominent part in public affairs, and was active in the Revolution. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress. In 1781 he was made the president of the Continental Congress, and was in office when the hostilities between Great Britain and the United States ceased. During the Revolutionary War the executive functions were administered by the Continental Congress. John Hanson being the president at that time, was really the first man to be president of the United States after its independence had been established. This is very important to Frederick County and early history.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton had no personal ambitions. He was a distinguished gentleman, socially inclined, patriotic, a defender of the rights of others and a leader of internal improvements.

The foregoing sketch is given that we may better understand the historical value of this vast manor bearing Charles Carroll's name and enriched by his associations.

Robert Gilmore in his diary graphically describes Charles Carroll of Carrollton a hundred years ago. Mr. Carroll was then in his ninetieth year and lived in Baltimore: "At that age he took a morning ride daily of five miles on horse back; he was a most agreeable companion, he drank champagne, claret and Madeira when he dined, as was also his custom before retiring. He had family prayers at which all the servants appeared. He was truly one of the nations

most distinguished citizens, the first man to sign the Declaration of Independence and the last to die of those who signed it." The following is taken from Mr. Gilmore's diary under date of January 28, 1827: "After tea at home I went to see old Mr. Carroll, the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, now in his ninetieth year. He shook me cordially by the hand and told me he had ridden that morning five miles on horseback, which was his daily ride, on the Havre de Grace turnpike, and that his horse knew the distance so well from habit that without guiding him, he always turned at the fifth milestone. The old gentleman retains his spirits and animation and is a most intelligent and agreeable companion. He dines at the table with company, drinks his two glasses of champagne and two or three more of claret and Madeira. Before he retired to bed had family prayers as usual at which all the servants appeared."

"January 29th, 1827: Nothing material occurred to mark this day. After tea, Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Somerville, Mr. and Mrs. Howard and Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman came to spend the evening with us. We gave a supper of pheasants, canvas back ducks, partridges and terrapin, with Madeira, champagne, whiskey punch and Curacoa. The evening was a very jovial and lively one."

This dinner certainly should be an incentive for us to partake of some of the luxuries so generously provided for us by Divine Providence.

President John Quincy Adams in October, 1827, on his way back from Massachusetts, stopped over at Barnums Hotel in Baltimore. He attended the funeral of Colonel John Eager Howard. That evening a dinner was given for the members of the Society of the Cincinnati, and officers who had been wounded at North Point. President Adams who was present, proposed a toast to Charles Carroll of Carrollton, "that miracle of fine old gentleman, as gay and as active and as elastic as a boy of 21." President Adams on another occasion proposed a toast to Thomas Jefferson, John Adams and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the three remaining signers of the Declaration of Independence as "the living records of the Revolution; like the Books of the Sybils, their value augments as their number diminish."

An account of the affair says: "The dinner was really magnificent, Allegheny venison, canvas-back duck. Such old Madeira helped to make it delightful, and for women, they are really beautiful, prettier than ever, I am sure."



MOST REVEREND JOHN CARROLL

First Bishop and Archbishop of Baltimore was born at Upper Marlboro, Prince Georges County, Maryland, January 8, 1735. On the maternal side, he was a blood relative of the Lord's Baltimore, on the paternal, he was connected with the family of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. He was a third cousin of the signer, and they were fifth cousins through the Brooke family of Maryland. In March 1788 the clergy named Father Carroll for Bishop, giving him twenty-four of the twenty-five votes cast. He was made Bishop on August 15, 1790 and assumed the task of governing his immense diocese which embraced the entire area of the new republic. On April 8, 1808 he was raised to the dignity of Archbishop. He died December 3, 1815.

CHAPTER II.

JOHN CARROLL—FIRST ARCHBISHOP OF BALTIMORE.

A brief account of the Rev. John Carroll, first Archbishop of Baltimore, who was so closely associated with Charles Carroll of Carrollton. They studied at the same school, they worshiped at the same altar. They saw the order of the Jesuits suppressed, whom they both had learned to love while being educated under their care. Their devotion to found a just government, free from persecution which they had both suffered on account of their religion, cemented them closely together in their efforts for the advancement of Maryland and to establish a nation of tolerance, charity, and liberality.

Archbishop John Carroll the third son of Daniel and Eleanor Carroll, was born at Upper Marlbro' on the 8th of January, in the year of 1735. He was ordained Priest in 1769. In 1789 was appointed the first American Catholic bishop, with the title of "Bishop of Baltimore," and was consecrated in the Chapel of Lutworth Castle, England, the seat of his old friend Thomas Weld, 15th of August 1790, being the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary. In 1773 the suppression of the Society of Jesus was carried into execution. Archbishop Carroll who had become a member of the Jesuits was greatly grieved and in vindication of the society of the charges unjustly brought against it by its enemies said, "These apostolic men, eternal foes to vice, whether it appeared in palaces or hovels, under regal robes or squalid rags, could never be prevailed on to come to terms with the wicked and compromise the cause of their divine Master. Hence lascivious and irreligious courtiers leagued together, perverted the minds of weak and improvident monarchs, and formed the abolition combination. And our so-long-persecuted and I must add, holy society is no more."

Archbishop Carroll had been made Doctor of Law by the University of St. John's of Annapolis and afterwards received the same degree and that of D. D. from other Universities in the United States. Archbishop Carroll returned to Maryland, embarked in one of the last ships that sailed for the Potomac before the commencement of the Revolutionary War, and landed at Richland in Virginia the seat of William Brent, who had married his second sister. Here a little congregation met at Aquia Creek, largely made up of the Brent family where Mass was said occasionally by a priest from Maryland. After spending two days with the families of his sisters in Virginia,

he hastened to the residence of his mother in Montgomery County, Maryland, whither she had retired with her two youngest daughters, soon after the death of his father. He lost no time in entering into the duties of the priest-hood, collected the Catholics residing in Montgomery and formed a congregation at what is now St. John's Church, Forest Glen, also visiting the families of the Catholics in Virginia where he said Mass. He was always kept busy in matters of state, where his advice was often sought.

Daniel Carroll, the father of Archbishop Carroll, belonged to a Catholic family of high respectability in Ireland, which had forfeited its property to the crown on account of their religion.

Mr. Carroll early in life migrated to Maryland, to seek his fortune, or rather to procure the means of living, and with the hope of experiencing by the change some relief from the privations under which the Catholics of Ireland were at that time suffering. He settled at Upper Marlbro' on the Patuxent, where as a merchant, of excellent judgment and industry, acquired a competent estate before his death, always having the esteem and consideration of all who knew him.

Within a few years after his settlement at Upper Marlbro', Mr. Carroll married Eleanor, daughter of Henry Darnall, a Catholic gentleman of the neighborhood.

By this union, Mr. Carroll acquired a treasure far beyond the value that mere riches could confer. In his young wife were all the qualities calculated to render the marriage state delightful. Her father at an early period of her life placed her in a select school in France, where she completed her education and returned to Maryland.

In all the domestic and social relations of life, her virtues shone forth with peculiar lustre, a spirit of genuine piety, always aiding in all the charities and offices growing out of her station in society.

Having lived to see her son, who had closely imitated the virtues, and profited by the lessons and examples of his parents, elevated by the Holy See to the highest dignity of the Church in this country, she closed her eyes in peace, February, 3rd 1796. Age 93 years.

Daniel Carroll the elder brother of Archbishop Carroll was born in Upper Marlbro' July 22nd 1730, the excellent attainments and talents of Mr. Carroll did not fail to recommend him to the favorable notice of his countrymen as soon as the shackles were removed which had been placed upon Catholics of his native state by the hand of bigotry and intolerance and they were admitted to a free

participation of the political distinctions and emoluments of office and placed in all other respects upon an equal footing with members of other Christian denominations. He was elected a member of the first senate under the constitution of Maryland, immediately after the formation and establishment of that constitution, and was almost constantly employed in the public service till a few years before his death—as a member of the senate or executive council of Maryland—one of the delegates in the old congress, or as one of the members of that state in the House of Representatives in the first congress under the present constitution of the United States. He had been one of the delegates of the same state in the federal convention of 1787, which framed that constitution. He died in 1796.

Bearing all this in mind, is it not a cause for congratulation that the Church of Archbishop Carroll is today the strongest, in point of numbers as well as in everything else, within the United States? Religion and patriotism go together. Archbishop Carroll's career and the results flowing from it are proof of that.

Religious Freedom Granted.

The plan submitted by Benjamin Franklin in July 1775, but it was not until July 1778, that the Articles of Confederation were adapted and signed by the delegates of eight states.

When Maryland signed the Articles on March 1, 1781, it may be said that the United States of America came at last into existence. Only one Catholic so far as known, signed the Articles, Daniel Carroll. The brother of Archbishop Carroll.

It was the congress of the Confederation during this time (1778–1787) which issued the ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory (July 13, 1787,) and in this celebrated document we find for the first time enshrined in its first article the principle of religious freedom: “No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall be molested on account of his mode of worship, or religious sentiments, in the said Territory.”

It is in this same ordinance that we find the statement (Article III) which has brought honor to its framers: “Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.”

CHAPTER III.

DOUGHOREGAN MANOR. FATHER GRIFFIN— APOSTLE OF HOWARD COUNTY.

Doughoregan Manor.

Doughoregan Manor has been in the Carroll family more than two hundred years and is closely connected with Carrollton Manor. A brief description of this historic home built first by Charles Carroll, the immigrant who had received large grants from England, was not slow to see that the change of the Capitol from St. Mary's to Anne Arundel County would cause a development in that section which would add greatly to land values. He was also quick to recognize the natural advantage of the section contiguous to the Potapscow River. Appreciating this he marked the Doughoregan Manor tract as the future home of the family and built the manor house which still stands. The building was begun soon after Mr. Carroll's return from England and Ireland and was very likely from plans secured by him while abroad. This building is a beautiful specimen of colonial architecture, two stories in height, with wings that make it three hundred feet in length. A wide paneled hall leads to the library on the right where many generations of Carroll's have entertained their friends and transacted important business. It was in this room that Charles Carroll of Carrollton gathered his family and some intimate friends to receive the committee from Washington that brought the two copies of the Declaration of Independence that were presented to him fifty years after the signing of that great document. It was also in this room the members of the First Provincial Council assembled. They went to Doughoregan Manor, Howard County, on October 20, 1829, to pay their respects to Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Mr. Carroll was then in his ninety-second year. This distinguished body of churchmen, of the United States who had been in session in Baltimore at the call of Archbishop Whitfield, felt it a duty, and pleasure to call to see this venerable Catholic, in his declining years, at his old homestead. Charles Carroll, the immigrant, died July 20, 1720, and his son, Charles Carroll remained abroad finishing his education and equipping himself for the duties ahead of him until 1723, when he returned in his twenty-first year, to take charge of his estate. The property had been well managed by James Carroll, a cousin during three years after his father's death. Daniel Carroll, his



Doughoregan Manor, Howard County, Colonial Home of the Carroll Family

younger brother remained in Europe another year. Mr. Carroll found Anne Arundel County much changed by the years he had been away. The new Capitol had been built near the mouth of the Severn river where the Puritans had settled on being driven out of Virginia because they would not conform to the teaching of the church of England. It had been chartered as a city in 1708 and made a port of entry soon after. Mr. Carroll returned to this city where his father had been a most active citizen and found his estate was one of the most valuable properties in the Province. The second Charles Carroll was known as Charles Carroll of Annapolis, the father of the signer. Doughoregan Manor had been built and was the family seat of the Carrolls. Charles Carroll of Annapolis, married Elizabeth Brooke. His son Charles Carroll of Carrollton, directed his large estates and business affairs at Doughoregan Manor. It was here that John Lee Carroll lived at the time he was elected Governor of the state of Maryland in 1876, the hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. This estate still remains in the Carroll family. It was my pleasure to be entertained at luncheon with others at this old estate during the time of John Lee Carroll. We were shown the many interesting relics and pictures. The rooms and furnishings including the curtains were very antique. The chapel was entirely of European design and arrangement, chairs instead of pews were used and there were compartments for the family, the neighborhood people and the slaves. It was the custom to assemble here every evening for prayer. There seems to be a charm of sanctity and reverence in this chapel used so long as a place of worship by the Carroll family, their tenants and slaves. This old estate originally contained about ten thousand acres, a winding road leads to it off the Baltimore and Frederick highway about six miles west of Elliott City. The road passes through a long stretch of virgin forest trees until the beautiful grounds surrounding the old mansion are reached. A long line of stables and buildings show where the horses and coaches were kept, and close by were the slave quarters. The lodge is directly opposite where St. Charles College stood before that venerable institution burned. This College was largely a gift of the Carrolls. I had the pleasure of going through this noted college for the education of priests. It seems such a pity these old landmarks are so fast disappearing. Here at Doughoregan Manor, Howard County, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, spent most of his life. John Lee Carroll lived here and I had the pleasure of voting for and helping to elect him the centennial governor of Maryland in 1876.

I am reproducing an article on Father Griffin who was so closely associated with the Carrolls and Howard County. Father Griffin was a cousin of Mrs. Outerbridge Horsey of Needwood, Frederick County. Mrs. Horsey was Ann Carroll before her marriage. She was a sister of Governor John Lee Carroll.

Father Griffin, "Apostle of Howard County."—One of the Last of Maryland's Cavalier Pastors.

BY RT. REV. MSGR. JOSEPH A. CUNNANE.

My earliest and most pleasant memories of St. Charles College, from 1867 to 1872, are connected with the venerable and lovable Father Hugh Griffin, who resided at the College while attending the spiritual needs of the people of Clarksville and the Manor. He was a venerable figure indeed, with his ascetic face, his snowy white hair, yet with the glow of out-door life on his cheeks, and with a sinewy strength of body that his frail form failed to indicate. In this, and in many other ways, he resembled the great Cardinal Gibbons, whom he saw pass through the curriculum of St. Charles College and with whom he was associated in closest friendship. Born in Kentucky in pioneer days, he possessed the characteristics of the early Kentuckian, a great love of nature, of the forests and of horses. Even to the end of his life he was an able and skilled axeman, and his frequent exercise was to fell the trees in the College woods that needed cutting down; but to him, anyone cutting down a tree needlessly was anathema.

His horsemanship was superb, and it was on horseback that he made his pastoral visits throughout an extensive country. I have often heard him tell of his yearly vacation journeys in earlier years on horseback from Baltimore to Bardstown, Kentucky, and return. His favorite mount in the days when I knew him was a sturdy, brown broncho, a tricky and vicious steed to any one except Fr. Griffin; who had named him Santa Anna, after the famous Mexican General. Father Griffin's name was a household one throughout Howard County. His was the gentlest, kindest disposition, and in this respect, he was a veritable St. Francis de Sales, not only among the country gentry, but also among the humblest farmers. Protestants as well as Catholics loved and venerated the amiable, considerate and courteous man of God. His visits were sunshine to many a lonely and isolated family, and he passed among the good country folk dispensing blessings as did his Divine Master. His influence over young and old, rich and poor, was like that of a Brute and a



Father Griffin in his favorite mount, Santa Anna, St. Charles College, Hancock County.

Flaget, and other pioneer missionaries whom he had known in earlier days.

He was a man of fine scholarly attainments, especially well versed in history and literature, and he was a master of English. For years a neuralgic affection of the head had prevented him from reading even the holy office, for which the rosary was substituted, and his beads seemed to be ever in his hand. I came to know him intimately as I was privileged to be among the favored students whom he frequently requested to read aloud to him in his room. For light reading, Washington Irving was his favorite author, and even in those days I saw the appropriateness of his selection and how the gentle urbanity, delicacy of thought and diction and the sympathetic nature of that author and his quiet humor accorded with those of dear old Father Griffin. Yet he could enter fully into the playful spirit of "Knickerbocker's History of New York."

On Saturdays, it was the "Pulpit Orator" that was selected for reading, an immediate preparation, no doubt for the next day's sermon at Clarksville or the Manor. I often wondered at the quick facility with which he absorbed the sermon, for generally before the second point was reached, the good old gentleman was fast asleep in his chair. It was in respect to a long habit, perchance, rather than through necessity that he had the sermon read, for he spoke eloquently and with unction from the altar.

He taught a class of elocution in the College, and despite his easy and informal method, he inspired his pupils with a love of the classics in oratory, and especially of the speeches of our country's patriots. He was intensely American, and the only occasion I ever saw him thoroughly angry and indignant was when a slur was cast upon our American institutions. His rath was the more crushing and volcanic because it came from one so habitually tranquil and gentle.

Father Griffin was indeed for many long years in Howard County, the embodiment of his Divine Master's gentle spirit. All knew him, all loved and revered him. His influence was great among the non-Catholics of the countryside, and many families therein owe their Catholic faith, under God, to his kindly ways, and zealous, holy and beautiful life.

Well and appropriately may he be pictured on horseback, as among the last of the missionary cavaliers, those devoted men who thus traversed the wide spaces over difficult trails through the wilderness in all seasons, to seek out the lost sheep, and to feed those within the fold.

His remains lie in the little cemetery of the departed Sulpician Fathers, on the site of old St. Charles College, a spot once frequented by prayerful professors and students, but now lonely and desolate, whence most probably one day the bones of those lying there will be removed.

In that event, some more frequented scene should be the resting place of the remains of the Apostle of Howard County.

The close association of Doughoregan Manor with Carrollton Manor, makes them really twin sisters. Carrollton Manor was first selected by Charles Carroll of Carrollton to be his future home, but his grandfather had built Doughoregan Manor in Howard County, and this old historic mansion appealed to him where he spent his last and probably happiest days, amid the surroundings of the happy hills of Howard County.

Albert C. Ritchie.

Declaring Catholics set example in tolerance, Governor Ritchie says: "Everywhere there ought to be the spirit of tolerance, but nowhere more than in the State of Maryland."

The Calverts, the founders of Maryland, came here to establish a sanctuary of tolerance. They early realized that toleration must be all-embrasive, not tolerance for self or selves, but for everyone. I should hesitate, perhaps, out of policy, at what I am going to say, and yet I feel impelled to say it, for it is the truth, and one should speak the truth. In my twelve years of public life I have never seen a greater degree of tolerance than that which exists among our Catholic people.

I have found our Catholic parishes the very citadels of tolerance. Priests and people work unselfishly. They serve God, teach their children to serve God and live unselfish lives. They rejoice when their neighbors: Protestants, Jews and Catholics, prosper and have happiness. They feel sympathy when sorrow comes to their neighbors. They work together for the interests of the State. They are harmonizers and bearers of good-will."



The Old Carroll Mansion at Tuscarora

CHAPTER IV.

TUSCARORA AND THE DARNELL HOME.

After his first venture Charles Carroll never lived on his Carrollton Manor Estate but he had erected a Manor house where he spent a few days or weeks at a time. The distance was about sixty miles or a day's travel from his other estates but he erected houses for his overseers and slaves first by the erection of a log house followed by many additions of one or two room buildings until there were many additions in irregular order, sizes and shapes and the whole, including the slave quarters made up a little town of itself. There were many thatched roof buildings on the farms of the tenants made of rye straw and they served a splendid purpose of turning the water and keeping out the cold. The farm where Charles Carroll made his headquarters when he came to look after Carrollton Manor was the farm called Tuscarora, and this is one of the farms that still belongs to the original heirs of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. As I understand, it was the custom of Charles Carroll in his younger days to come for a few days at a time and after his family had grown up to quite often visit Tuscarora. It was then that improvements were made at Tuscarora to properly entertain his family.

Tuscarora, the Carrollton Manor Mansion is a large commodious building, three stories high with a basement under the whole building. It is built of native limestone and I doubt if there is another stone building in the county or state with better, well built preserved walls. The mason work was certainly done by skilled mechanics and the lime used must have been prepared with great care, as it has stood the weather even better than cement that is used to-day, showing that the early workmen understood their business and were careful and painstaking. There are twenty-one rooms in the house with the basement which is divided into different storage rooms, including the wine cellar; the walls are two feet thick and not a crack is to be seen; the ceilings are very high. There are two reception halls; the stairway which is square, winds up to the third story; it is wide and well built. Charles Carroll of Carrollton lived here in 1764, he built quarters for his slaves and barns for his race horses, of limestone. Some of these venerable old buildings are in fair condition and have stood the test of time wonderfully well.

About 1820, Robert Patterson, married Mariana Caton, a granddaughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Mr. Patterson with his bride moved to Tuscarora, where they entertained many noted peo-

ple from all over the world. Patterson made extensive repairs to the old mansion; before the work was finished, cholera broke out, and Mr. Patterson left for Baltimore where he died a few days later with the cholera. After Mr. Patterson's death, the Carrolls never lived at Tuscarora; since then tenants have occupied the old home. The repairs have been limited and the wide porches extending around the old mansion commenced by Robert Patterson were never finished, and were allowed to fall down, finally a small porch was built before the door of the main entrance. The wood work has decayed for want of paint. After Mr. Patterson's death, his widow on Oct. 25th, 1825, married Richard Colley Wellesley, Marquis of Wellesley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Gov. Gen. of India, and elder brother of Arthur, Duke of Wellington. After the death of Charles Carroll of Carrollton in 1832, this noted tract of land lying in Buckeystown district embraced a wide area of rich territory practically extending from the Potomac River and the Catoctin Mountains on the south and west to the high ground and Monocacy on the east, remained in the hands of his descendants, the Tuckers, Jacksons, Lees, the Marchioness of Wellesley and Mrs. Harper, all noted and aristocratic people. At one time it is said that the revenue from the Manor in one year to Mrs. Harper was \$8,000, a large amount of money then. About 1840, as the heirs needed money, they began to sell the land off in small sections until now only about twelve hundred acres of the tract remains intact which includes the old mansion Tuscarora and the famous Manor Woods, and this belongs to the Misses McTavish who live in Paris and are direct descendants of Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

The mansion still stands, and the workmanship shows that it was well done by skilled mechanics. The buildings were most excellent, and they were all, including the slave and servant's quarters, barns and all the outbuildings, built of limestone quarried on the property, while the wood work was all hard wood and the stairway finely finished. Many of these old buildings have fallen down or have been replaced nearer the mansion by more modern ones.

Robert Patterson, who married Miss Caton, a grand-daughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, lived at Tuscarora for many years. Other prominent gentlemen not connected with the Carroll family but leading families of Carrollton Manor who lived at the Carroll Mansion, Tuscarora, were: David Bready whose family is still a prominent one on the Manor; Hezekiah Floyd, a heavy muscular man and athlete, said to be the strongest man in Maryland, married Miss Bittle, near Myersville; Daniel Castle of O., the father of

John C. Castle waited on Mr. Floyd at the time he married; Samuel Jarboe, a southern gentleman of the old school; Archibald T. Snouffer, of the well-known Snouffer family of the Manor; George W. Padgett, whose latch string always hung out for all comers, (he and his family held several important County offices,) and Frank Cut-sail who is now living at Tuscarora.

There still remains about twelve hundred acres of land in the hands of the original heirs of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the McTavish sisters living in Paris. All this land adjoins St. Joseph's Church. This includes the Manor woods containing about four hundred acres. One of the Miss McTavish's died recently. It is reported large land owners in this county are about to buy the remaining twelve hundred acres. This is to be regretted. I hope this tract will be subdivided into small farms and sold to those who intend to make farming their life work, the most independent, honorable and healthy profession to be found, and no one should hesitate to engage in farming especially on Carrollton Manor where the possibilities are so great that only a little energy and thrift is needed to insure success and make this the garden spot of our country.

The Darnell Home.

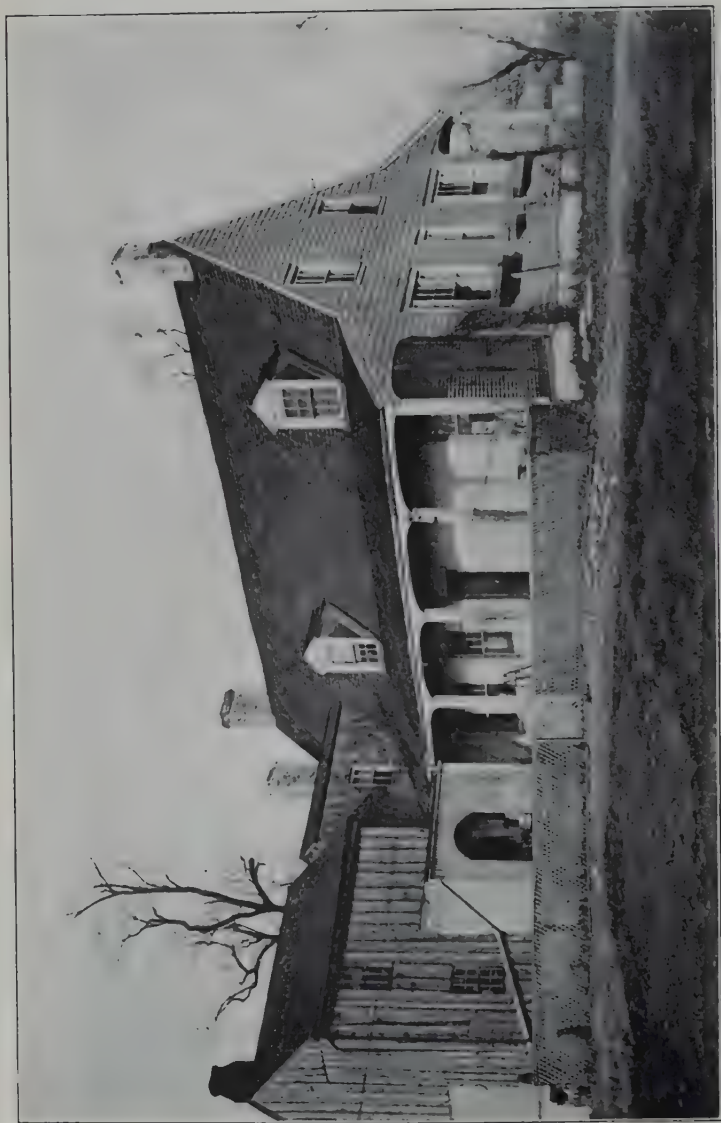
I might add right here, about forty years ago Cardinal Gibbons, then Bishop or Archbishop, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation at St. Joseph's Church, Carrollton Manor. My uncle, Thomas R. Jarboe, entertained the Cardinal and Father John Gaffney, who was with him, at dinner at his home, Gayfield, on the Manor. My wife and I were invited to accompany them. My uncle, who was a lover of fine horses, drove the double team after leaving the church. The Cardinal discussing this historic manor said, "Mr. Jarboe, Charles Carroll married a Miss Darnell. The Darnells once lived on Carrollton Manor in Frederick County. Do you know where they lived?" My uncle replied he did not. I never forgot that remark and I started to investigate. It was sometime after I learned Mr. Darnell once lived at Rocky Fountain and at the time the Cardinal was asking the question we were passing by his old estate and could have easily seen the old historic mansion practically as it was built by Mr. Darnell. The property is now owned by the O. J. Keller Lime Company. The house still stands and is one of the old landmarks closely associated with Carrollton Manor. Sixty years ago Carrollton Manor was dotted with houses very similar to the one now standing at the end of the "Long Lane" near St. Jeromes Creek in St. Marys County.

This house is two hundred and seventy years old. Many of the early settlers who paddled their way up the Potomac and settled on Carrollton Manor, built their houses like the ones they left in St. Mary's County.

Only a few of these houses are now standing on the Manor. The most pretentious is the old Darnell home at Rocky Fountain, a noted spring only a few feet away from the house. This dwelling has been well-cared for by the Richardsons and Kellers who lived here many years.

The Darnell Home is probably the oldest house in good condition now on Carrollton Manor. As I remember it, more than sixty years ago, it was surrounded by every imaginable kind of building. The house itself was the largest of its kind I have ever seen with large well finished rooms. Behind it stood the slave quarters and barns for the driving horses and carriages. I attended school here myself at the family school house for a short period more than sixty years ago. The family burying ground was surrounded by a brick wall, everything showed it was well kept then but the surroundings are very different now. The situation is an ideal one, standing on a knoll overlooking the Sugar Loaf and Catoctin Mountains, while the broad expanse of Carrollton Manor stands out as far as the eye can reach. At the foot of the hill is Rocky Fountain, the water pouring out as it were from solid lime stone rock. This spring is widely known for its pure water and here it is said was the resting place for the Indians during the winter where they maintained a village. Mr. Darnell showed good judgment in selecting this spot as a home.

On a recent visit to Tucson, Arizona, I met Richard Caton MacTavish, city editor of the *Tucson Citizen*. He is a direct descendent of the Carroll family who seemed to have a brilliant future in this growing city surrounded by the early mission churches. San Xavier, which was founded in 1692, stands on a beautiful plain near the city, surrounded by Indians, who still cling to the faith taught them by the early Jesuit Fathers. Mr. MacTavish's, father, Francis Osbourne MacTavish died about 1887, while on a trip for health to California. He was buried in Green Mount Cemetery, his daughter, Anita Carroll MacTavish, (Mrs. Edward Quarles,) died in Hamburg, Germany 1914. Her son, Carroll MacTavish Elder, Bowling Green, Kentucky. May MacTavish died in Carmalite Convent, Belgium, 1819. Emily MacTavish, "Sister Mary Agnes" is at Mount de Sales, Visitation Convent, Catonsville.



The Darnell Home - One of the first built on Carrollton Manor as it looks in 1928

CHAPTER V.

CATHOLICS OF CARROLLTON MANOR—FIRST ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH—ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH—REV. JOHN GAFFNEY—REV. JOHN McELROY

The very early history of the catholics of Carrollton Manor is not complete, owing to the unsettled conditions existing at that time. St. Joseph's Church was a mission attended by the Jesuit and secular priest from Frederick until 1902. Since then the pastor has resided at the rectory adjoining St. Joseph's Church and attends St. Ignatius Church, Urbana and St. James Church, Point of Rocks. From the information I can get, mass was often said at the homes of the prominent tenant catholic families on the Manor, and about 1764 Charles Carroll of Carrollton erected a chapel near the present site of St. Joseph's. I have several interesting letters furnished me from the historical archives of Woodstock College bearing on the early history of St. Joseph's Church.

The first says: "Fr. Maleve was allowed to take his last vows on the 29th of June, 1815. He prepared himself for this religious act with great fervor. He looked on it as the realization of long cherished hopes. On his return to Frederick he continued the work he had been doing so well. The next undertaking worthy of notice was the building of St. Joseph's Church, on the Manor, about seven miles from Frederick. The work was finished in 1820. The lot of ground for the church and graveyard with a portion of the funds, no doubt, for the building itself, was a gift to the Father from Charles Carroll of Carrollton. There is, perhaps, not a piece of land in Frederick County that has for its size, more great names connected with it than St. Joseph's property. First, the gift already mentioned, then another by the Pattersons, another by the Harpers and McTavishes, and finally, in 1853, Mary Ann, Marchioness of Wellesley, makes an offering. The document by which the Marchioness conveys the property has an international character, as it had to pass the office of the American Consul in London, the Hon. Mr. Ingersol.

"St. Joseph's congregation has always been under the charge of our Fathers, who have attended it from the residence in Frederick, or from the novitiate.

"St. Joseph's Church has not been forgotten by the members of the Carroll family. Only a few years ago, the old building was torn down and a new and much larger one erected in its stead, at a cost

of seven thousand dollars. Of this sum, five thousand dollars was given by a great grand-daughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton."

The second says, "On Tuesday, the 23d of September, 1828, the Archbishop accompanied as before, paid a visit to St. Joseph's Church, on Carroll's Manor, six miles south of Frederick—it was not intended to meet the congregat on here, which is now small, as they came to Frederick on all extraordinary occasions, but merely to see the church and a few catholic families. The church is built of stone, about 35 feet by 25, and was erected under the direction of the Rev. Francis Maleve, former pastor of these congregations, about ten years ago. The lot of ground, was given by the Venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton—who has several thousand acres of excellent land in the neighborhood of the church. On this land there were formerly a number of respectable catholic tenants. By their zeal and exertions, this church was built at an expense of about three thousand dollars, but we regret to say, that all, with the exception of one or two families have removed, some it is true by death, others to purchase lands elsewhere. Thus in a few years the most respectable catholic neighborhood in the country has been reduced to a very small number. There are, notwithstanding a considerable number of servants, and poor people, who are catholics, and ought to be attended and on their account, if possible, the church should be kept in repair. Although the church is not long built, the flooring and other parts are decaying, which if not repaired shortly, must render it useless.

"This congregation has been attended during the past year by the Rev. Mr. Grace—he has usually about thirty communicants, on the Sunday he visits them in each month, which is the third. After examining the state of the church, &c., the Archbishop, returned to Frederick the same day. On Thursday the 25th, the Archbishop, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Grace, left Frederick for Martinsburg, Virginia. Of this visit we hope to be able to give an account hereafter."

This is the only definite information bearing on St. Joseph's Church that I have been able to locate, but it is known that as early as 1750 Charles Carroll had settled Carrollton Manor with a few English, German and Irish catholic families, while others according to the baptismal and marriage records were from the lower counties of the State. These formed the nucleus of St. Joseph's Parish, Carrollton Manor. Mr. Carroll being a practical catholic certainly made some provision for these early settlers that they could practice their faith. The best evidence of this is in 1754, the Acadians who

were French catholics, came to Baltimore from France at that time, there being no catholic priest in Baltimore, or any place to worship, they were visited once a month by the Reverend Mr. Ashton, resident priest at Doughoregan, "Carrolls" Manor, who celebrated mass, bringing with him the vestments and vessels used in the service. A temporary altar of the rudest description was erected for each occasion. This shows conclusively that Charles Carroll who had settled Carrollton Manor as early as 1750 with English, Irish and German catholic families provided services for them at regular periods from Doughoregan Manor by the priest who resided there, as these catholics would not have settled here unless they had some assurance that they would have the comforts of their faith. Many of them had left home on account of religious persecution. It is very evident that mass was regularly celebrated on Carrollton Manor at least once a month. Since 1750 and five years before mass was regularly celebrated in Baltimore, which makes this extremely interesting to the catholics of Carrollton Manor who were founders in their religion and have held on to their faith through many difficulties during this long period. Charles Carroll moved to Carrollton Manor in 1764, and it is probable the first catholic families in Western Maryland who located on Carrollton Manor, and as early as 1750 some place of worship was provided for these pioneers.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who was true to his faith, provided a chapel at Tuscarora for his tenants and servants. Mass was also said at the homes of the Catholic families when a Priest visited Carrollton Manor.

At that time the penal laws against the Catholics were in force in the Maryland Province and Catholics were not allowed to say Mass in public, but they could worship in a private chapel attached to their houses, or in a room in their dwelling. To escape religious persecution Catholics removed in large numbers to the west, or in the unsettled country; for that reason when Daniel Carroll the father of Charles Carroll had secured a large tract of land, and as Mr. Carroll was a Catholic when he offered to these prospective Catholic settlers an opportunity to settle here on this beautiful Manor, many of them came, and settled around now St. Joseph's church on Carrollton Manor, and this was the first Catholic settlement of Western Maryland, which should make this old historic Manor very dear to Catholics.

The priests who visited these early settlers usually came from southern Maryland or Doughoregan Manor. They made long

journeys saying Mass in the homes of the Catholic families, baptising the children and bestowing the comforts of their faith. These missionaries were always gladly welcomed, and many a heavy heart was lightened by their coming.

During the Revolutionary War the Catholic spirit was so pronounced in favor of the colonist that General Washington saw the injustice of the many laws against Catholics, that he at once changed his views, and led the campaign to abolish the penal laws. For that reason no Catholic churches were built in the Province of Maryland until after the Revolutionary War, when this ban was removed and Catholics could say Mass in public, the erection of churches began.

The First St. Joseph's Church.

The first Catholic church on Carrollton Manor was built through the efforts of Fr. Maleve on land given by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, on the present site of St. Joseph's Church. It was built of native limestone 25 feet by 35 feet. Father Maleve at this time also had charge of St. John's Church, Frederick. When Father Maleve arrived in Frederick he found the church of St. John's started by Father Dubois unfinished, after completing St. John's Church he then undertook the building of St. Joseph's Church, Carrollton Manor. Charles Carroll and his tenants giving generously for the building. After completing St. Joseph's Church, in 1821, Mr. Coale of Liberty, some twelve miles from Frederick, gave land on which a church was begun by Father Maleve and finished after his death. Father Maleve was a worthy successor of Father Dubois, and like him, an indefatigable and zealous worker. His untiring labors enfeebled a naturally strong constitution and made him an easy prey of a fever.

In 1871 fifty years after the building of the first church at Liberty by Father Maleve, Father John B. Gaffney built on the old site the present beautiful church surrounded by lovely grounds. General James M. Cole, a son of the founder, bore all the expense of the new St. Peter's Church.

The early founders of this church starting with Fr. Maleve S. J., who first in 1804 ministered to the faithful in the Frederick valley along the Potomac and Virginia where he baptised the children and said mass in the homes of the catholic families. In 1811, Fr. Maleve started to build St. Joseph's church. Carrollton Manor. The war of 1812 greatly disturbed the country and Father Maleve's health failing him went back to his native country, Belgium. He



St. Joseph's Church, Carrollton Manor

returned about 1815 and finished St. Joseph's church which was dedicated in 1820. Father Francis Maleve was born December 1st, 1770 in Belgium. In 1804 he became a Jesuit and June 29th, 1815 took his last vows. He died October 3rd, 1822, in Frederick and was buried back of the Novitiate. When the Novitiate was moved to New York on the Hudson river, his remains were removed to St. John's cemetery where they now rest.

These have spiritually served the parish since then: Fr. William Grace; Fr. John McElroy, who died September 12, 1877 aged 96 years; Fr. John Francis Peters, who died 12th of February 1831, aged 32 years, he was buried at the Novitiate but moved to St. John's; Fr. Joseph Enders, born November 17th, 1806, died September 10th 1884, his body was removed from the Novitiate to St. John's burying ground; Fr. Thaddeus Begley born September 24th, 1814, died March 1st, 1882, his body was removed from the Novitiate to St. John's grave yard; Fr. Michael Tuffer who I remember very well; Fr. George Villiger; Fr. Thomas Lilly; Fr. Aloysius Jandik and Fr. John B. Gaffney came to St. Joseph's church Carrollton Manor September 2, 1865.

St. Joseph's Church.

This brings me up to the present St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Carrollton Manor, which was re-built in 1867. John K. Taylor, Emmitsburg, was the contractor and every Catholic family for miles around aided in its construction, while many members of other churches gave substantial help. Soon after the Church was re-built a substantial brick rectory was built. The old log and frame rectory or priest's house stood on the opposite side of the road from the present rectory surrounded by several acres of land and an orchard; the appearance of the trees indicated they had been planted fifty years or more and it may be that Charles Carroll of Carrollton gave the land, built the house, and planted the trees for the use of St. Joseph's Church. This land then was a part of the present church property. At that time Jacob Brengle with his family lived in the old rectory and entertained the priest, who came on Saturday's from the Jesuit Novitiate, Frederick, and said Mass at St. Joseph's Church once a month, on the third Sunday. This date continued for more than seventy-five years, then the whole of Sunday was spent by the Priest at St. Joseph's with the members of the congregation who came many miles from all directions bringing their lunches with them, and often spending the whole day socially with each other, and their children receiving religious instruction, being

baptised or married. The Church stands nearly in the center of Carrollton Manor on a high elevation and can be seen from nearly every point of the seventeen thousand acres of Carrollton Manor. Here Charles Carroll of Carrollton gave the land for the church and grave-yard. The location for the church is another evidence of the splendid foresight of Mr. Carroll in supplying a place of worship for the faithful as convenient to them as it was possible to make it. The church originally built of limestone, faced the west. The altar, which was an unusually pretty one, stood in the north end of the present entrance to the new church, while the loft stood in the south end. This was usually occupied by the colored slaves, as well as some of the rear pews in the body of the church. A large tin-plate wood stove stood in the center of the church. I remember attending a funeral here. There was no Priest present, a layman knelt and offered prayers at the grave. It was very impressive, it made a lasting impression on me.

During the Civil War, I remember well, soldiers in their uniforms attending mass in the old church. Standing here for years, the catholics from Virginia and the southern end of Frederick County, came many miles to mass.

After the Civil War, sometime in the sixties, Father John Gaffney, who at that time covered a good part of Frederick County, was pastor of the following churches: Liberty, Petersville, Middletown and St. Joseph's on the Manor. At that time service at the church was held once a month. Father Gaffney who was very energetic had to cover this large territory on horse-back for many years, riding a small but spirited pony, his feet nearly touching the ground. He had his heart set on building a new church on Carrollton Manor, there was considerable objection to building on this site. The old church having served its purpose as a place of worship for Charles Carroll, his tenants and slaves was not now convenient for the congregation. New towns had sprung up. There were Buckeystown and Adamstown. Both had their friends. The old church still stood in a wilderness, the nearest house being this old Carroll Mansion and that occupied by a protestant, George W. Padgett who with his family gave every assistance towards the building of a new church, but opposition became very great, led by John and Thomas Jarboe, Ignatius Jamison, James H. Besant, Thomas L. Thomas, Elias Spalding, Isaac and John Davis, and many others. Father Gaffney then sought the aid of the Carroll heirs who through Miss Emily Harper instructed him to build the Church on the old site for its historical and close connection with the family, collect



Interior of St. Joseph's Church, Caradathon Manor

what money he could from the congregation, and the Carroll heirs would pay the balance, which they did. The walls of the old church being in splendid condition were left standing and the church entrance changed to the north and the length of the old Church walls were used for the present width and the new church about thirty feet longer than the old church with a high steeple and a gilded cross about eight feet in length which can be seen for many miles. The site is a lovely one, and most commanding, surrounded by stately oaks; on this fertile and historic ground stands a fine church first built by one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Some years after the church was built, the beautiful altar was donated by a saintly colored Catholic, John Belt, in memory of his good wife. The picture over the altar of Christ Crucified, by an eminent painter, said to be very valuable, was purchased in Rome by Miss Emily Harper. The two paintings on the side altar representing the death bed scene of St. Joseph and the other Finding the Child Jesus in the Temple discussing with Doctors, also the paintings of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph and the Child Jesus are all masterpieces done by a Frederick County artist, the late Miss Gertrude Steiner. These paintings are admired by everyone, also a statue of the Sacred Heart of Jesus given by Miss Josephine Weaver who made so many sacrifices for the church during her life. There are also several very valuable paintings of considerable age that were in the old church, and two statues, one of the Blessed Virgin Mary and the other St. Joseph. Under both this motto is found in gold letters: "Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us;" "Holy Patron St. Joseph, pray for us." St. Joseph is the Patron Saint of the Carrollton Manor Church.

I remember well these statues with the simple prayers when they stood in the old church and they have been an incentive to me for more than sixty years to often raise my thoughts to God.

The Catholic Church has always recognized that pleasure, when not abused, was necessary for the happiness and enjoyment of its members. For that reason a recreation ground for amusement is provided close by the Church. The members of St. Joseph' Church, about ten years ago, secured about four acres of land in the Manor woods from the late J. Ignatius Fitzsimmons, a prominent member of St. Joseph's Church who was anxious the church get possession before the property fell in other hands. The spot is an ideal one in the midst of virgin forest in Carrollton Manor woods. The annual picnics held here are always a grand success. The management has erected a large dancing pavillion finely equipped and used in every

way for the enjoyment of the people who come by the thousands from this and adjoining states.

The graveyard adjoining the church was enlarged about thirty years ago by an addition of several acres. This is fast filling up. There are hundreds of unmarked graves in the old graveyard. The cholera raged here in 1824 and 1826 and during the building of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal sometime about 1832 the cholera broke out among the workmen. They were mostly Irishmen and Catholics. They were buried here in large numbers but no marks are to be found now by which they could be identified. The marked tombstones bear the names of many prominent families still living on Carrollton Manor, others in the county and state and probably in all parts of the world can be found those whose ancestors lived on this fertile Manor. It seems to be a hobby to migrate no matter how pleasing and attractive our surroundings are. In order to show the families who were closely identified with the early history of Carrollton Manor I am giving a list of the names on the tombstones of those buried in the graveyard adjoining St. Joseph's Church: Adams, Allnutt, Anderson, Appel, Beal, Berry, Carroll, Copelin, Cunningham, Day, Dronenburg, Dutrow, Fitzsimmons, Griffin, Grinder, Grove, Hankey, Heater, Hendrickson, Hodges, Hoffner, Jarboe, Kessler, Lynch, McDevitt, McKenna, Michael, Mumma, O'Connor, Offutt, Osburn, Pickens, Reid, Roberts, Rogers, Rothenheffer, Simmons, Snyder, Spalding, Studert, Tingstrom, Thomas, Unseld, Wellen, Wenrich, White, Young.

The family names of Thomas, Day, Spalding, Jarboe and Dutrow are the most numerous names appearing on the tombstones.

The colored people whose names appear on the tombstones are as follows: Belt, Chase, Costley, Frazier, Garner, Hall, Hart, Harvey, Jones, Livers, Posey, Scoggins, Spencer, Waters, Weedon. The names appearing most often are Weedon, Posey, Hart.

These families made many sacrifices to attend church and it often meant a day's travel. Church service was only held once a month and occasionally on holidays of obligation and a great effort was always made not to miss mass on those days no matter what kind of weather or how bad the roads. The means of travel then were by horseback, often two or three on the same horse, or go in some old dilapidated vehicle or walk. Many times I have seen a mother struggling to church through the mud with a baby on her arm and two or three little boys or girls following by her side. What an incentive this should be to us now to attend our religious duties when

we have such good roads and every convenience to go in comfort no matter how disagreeable the weather! The saintly mothers attending St. Joseph's Church, Carrollton Manor, were many and they left a splendid example for their children. I will give the names of some of the older ones as follows: Mary Beall Adams, Helen Smith Allnutt, Mary Hillbusch Anderson, Margaret Reid Besant, Elizabeth Fenwick Beall, Margaret Jarboe Brosius, Caroline Stephens Condry, Fannie Spalding Davis, Josephine Spalding Davis, Agnes Riley Day, Mary Spalding Dutrow, Nannie Thomas Fitzsimmons, Fannie Jarboe Fout, Mary Cooney Graham, Harriet Null Grinder, Susanna Jarboe Grove (my dear mother), Amanda Appel Heater, Cecilia Anderson Hendrickson, Josephine Jarboe Hodges, Jane Jones Jamison, Rebecca Lamar Johnson, Sarah Maria Gibson Jarboe, Margaret Pickens Jarboe, Laurretta Eagle Jarboe, Ellen Keefer Jarboe, Elizabeth Green Kessler, Margaret Jenkins Michael, Margaret Reid Osburn, Anne Jarboe Offutt, Mary Thomas Roberts, Rosa Campbell Rogers, Teresa Jarboe Simmons, Ellen Howard Spalding, Susan Studert Smith, Sarah Mullen Snyder, Kate Thomas Thomas, Mary Ellen Jones Trundle, Regina Trundle Thomas, Nora Knott Taylor, Mary Jenkins Thomas, Mary Jarboe Unseld, Jane Judy Wellen, Ann Jarboe Young.

Misses Elizabeth and Georgia Condry deserve special mention for their untiring efforts and many sacrifices made. They walked more than two miles to church under all weather conditions, every Sunday, and taught Sunday School. They both afterwards became Sisters.

Miss Mary Pickens who always rode horse-back six miles to church was a shining example of true piety.

Miss Mary Appel, a beautiful character who lived in Virginia, on her way to church, crossing the Potomac, got her riding habit wet, took cold and died. She rode horseback ten miles to church.

Henry Studert and his sister Mary walked five miles from the mountain to church on Sundays and holidays.

Daniel Snyder who married Sarah Mullen lived on a farm near the Point of Rocks road. They were both industrious and exemplary people. Mrs. Snyder often rode horseback to church bringing the children with her. She was truly a pious and christian woman and by her example her husband became a catholic. Their daughter, Ella became a Sister of the Visitation. Sarah married Charles F. Linthicum who after his marriage became a catholic. Mr. Linthicum was particularly active in church affairs, a forceful speaker and a

very prominent Knight of Columbus. Charles and Annie are living in this county. Betty M. Snyder, a granddaughter is a noted feature writer. Mrs. Curtis Thomas who is still living on the Manor said it was an inspiration to her to see Mrs. Snyder riding a horse with her children when the roads were very bad as she often met them on their way to St. Joseph's Catholic Church while Mrs. Thomas was on her way to St. Matthew's Reformed Church.

For posterity's sake, I am giving the names of the various families who now belong to St. Joseph's Parish:

Richard J. Allnutt and family; George S. Allnutt and family; R. Frank Allnutt and family; William Percy Allnutt and family; Chas. T. Brosius, Jr., and family; The Frank Carlin children; J. Melville Cromwell and family; Richard N. Cromwell and family; Miss Neva Cromwell; Miss Vera Cromwell; J. Daniel Day and family; Richard R. Day; Miss Elinor R. Bourke; Mrs. Howard Darr and family; Jacob L. Dudrow; H. A. Dronenburg and family; Mrs. Emma M. Etchison; Mr. and Mrs. William J. Grove; Eugene A. Grove and family; Robert Graham; Cromwell C. Kessler; Phillman C. Kessler; B. A. Mattingly and family; Mrs. Leo H. Michael and family; Michael Minnick; Patrick O'Malley and family; Mrs. Mary Plant and family; Mrs. Janie Boone Padgett; Raymond C. Putman and family; J. Allen Putman and family; Mrs. Emily Peugnet and family; C. Arunah Rogers and family; Miss Sarah C. Steiner; Dr. Joseph G. Thomas; J. O. E. Thomas; W. R. Titus and family; Mrs. J. W. Weller and family; J. William Brosius and family.

The colored members are:

Stephen Bowie; Lloyd T. Chase and family; C. T. Chase and family; Wm. Dorsey and family; Percy L. Gray; Nettie Howard and family; Joseph Hall; Caroline Hall; Ellen Harvey; James Spencer and family; Garfield Spencer and family; Jane Scoggins; Chas. T. Whimbs and family; Mrs. Weedon and family; Laura Crampton and family; Fannie Young; James Weedon.

I might right here for posterity's sake, give the names of those who served in the Great World War who were members of St. Joseph's Church, Carrollton Manor.

Maj. Charles P. E. Peugnet, Engineer Corps; died in service; Louis Victor Day, Machine Gun Battalion; Bernard Day, Construction Corps; James A. Rogers, Aviation Corps; William Percy Allnutt, Medical Corps; Raymond J. Allnutt, Marine Corps; T. Hardey Rogers, Student Army Training Corps.

The old colored members deserve special mention for it usually fell to their lot to walk to church and they were always to be found at

mass no matter what the conditions were. The sacrifices they made and their piety were sufficient for me. They were true Soldiers of Christ, and I should be glad to have their chances of heaven. I will mention particularly John Belt, William Harvey, Henry Weedon, William Scoggins and their wives. Probably the most remarkable illustration of piety was displayed by a slave owned by John A. Trundle, a southern gentleman of the old school and a protestant. This slave was familiarly known to every one as Uncle Tom. Church was held only once a month then and occasionally on holidays. Notwithstanding his advanced age Uncle Tom always insisted upon attending mass and, if for any reason he did not get to Church on those days, he was greatly grieved. He always remembered the church days and informed his young master in advance. Mr. Trundle never allowed Uncle Tom to be disappointed, and the ox cart with two oxen bringing Uncle Tom to church was a familiar and inspiring sight. He died a happy death at the age of 106. John Hart, colored, one of the slaves of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who is buried in the graveyard at St. Joseph's, Carrollton Manor, told me he knew his old master well and talked very interestingly of the whole Carroll family. He was with them a great deal and often spoke of trips to Annapolis and other places. He would always tell of his trips across the Atlantic having gone twice with members of the Carroll family, each time taking a month to cross the ocean. The first time he went over, John, who was an interesting character and at that time a very sprightly accommodating youth and traveling with the aristocratic Carroll family, attracted the attention of the captain who voluntarily taught him the French language. This was a great help to John when he reached the great city of Paris, and he was amazed with its splendor. John spoke French fluently and he would often tell of his trips with the Carrolls to New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Natchez and other points where French was spoken. It seemed to be John's delight to tell, as he affectionately did, of Charley Carroll who was killed in the Confederate Army, how pretty he was fixed up in his uniform and how sad they all were when they heard of his death. He was also very fond of Johnny Carroll and when John Lee Carroll was nominated for Governor he insisted upon seeing Johnny Carroll. My uncle, Thomas R. Jarboe, took him in his carriage to Frederick to the City Hotel where he saw the candidate for Governor. The meeting was mutual. He showed his gratitude and well wishes towards his young master by voting for him and it was a pleasure for him to tell about this to the day of his death, that he helped to elect Johnny Carroll Governor of Maryland.

Rev. John B. Gaffney.

There is in the vestibule of the church a marble slab given by Mr. G. Mantz Besant "In memoriam this sacred edifice erected through the zeal of John B. Gaffney S. J. was dedicated to the divine worship June 4th, 1871." John B. de Wolf, Father Giraud and Monsignor Don Lung Sartori—these were all Jesuits and served from the Novitiate, Frederick. The Secular priests follow, Rev. John M. Barry was the first resident priest and was appointed by Cardinal Gibbons, January, 1902. The following since then have resided at the rectory at St. Joseph and also served St. Ignatius, Urbana, and St. James, Point of Rocks; Rev. Philip B. Maguire, George B. Harrington, Stephen B. McCabe, Clement Jordan, Joseph Wedenhan, Leo L. Otterbien, John H. Eckenrode, J. R. Roth, Edward J. Hanrahan, Philip L. Farrell.

Fortunately the controversy over the change of location of St. Joseph's Church, Carrollton Manor, led to the building of two Catholic Churches, St. Ignatius at Urbana and St. James at Point of Rocks.

Father Gaffney built St. Ignatius Church, Urbana, in 1876. Ignatius Toodles, colored, purchased and gave an acre of land, for the church. Through his generosity, and other colored and white people, this church was built. About ten years later the church was enlarged, under Father Stephen B. McCabe, who was also pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Carrollton Manor. Father McCabe, is a man of tried experience, having served as Chaplin in the English Army during the Boer war. He was also a college professor. Was very energetic, and successful in all his duties.

The history of St. Joseph Church, Carrollton Manor, would not be complete unless special mention was made of the activities of Father John B. Gaffney, who so energetically and faithfully labored so long and traveled the valleys and mountain paths in search of those who had fallen by the way side. Besides rebuilding St. Joseph's Church, he built St. Ignatius Church, Urbana. It was during the building of the first tunnel when serious disturbance occurred among the men. The sheriff was sent for, and he with his deputies, were unable to quell the riot, and the militia was about to be called out, when Father John B. Gaffney was sent for. He at once went to Point of Rocks, mingled among the men who were mostly Irish Catholics, they had great respect for a priest. He asked their grievances, he assured them if they would return to work, he would get in communication with the railroad officials and have their differences ad-

justed, which he did. The community, the railroad and all concerned were very thankful to Father Gaffney, who so easily settled what seemed to be a very serious condition. Father O'Rourke in an address when St. Joseph's church was reopened after repairs had been made; his description of the work by Fr. Gaffney was most edifying. He so beautifully expressed that not in his memory had any one labored more earnestly for his flock, that was then scattered over a large part of Frederick County and also extended in to Virginia. Williams history has this to say of Rev. John B. Gaffney, S. J. "Born in County Longford, Ireland, he came, while yet a boy, to America, to enter the Jesuit Community. There, after a due course of study, he was raised to the priesthood. He was a man of remarkable social and priestly qualities. To the little child, he was a mother, to the older folk, a wise counsellor; to the needy and distressed, generous almonner; and to the sinner; and to the dying, an angel of peace and consolation. God's most tender representative." Father de Wolf also labored hard and was instrumental in building St. James Church, Point of Rocks, in 1881.

Rev. John McElroy.

The venerable patriarch, Rev. John McElroy, who after he had passed his 90th year and was totally blind, wanted to continue preaching, especially to those he had guided in his younger days. When preaching at this advanced age, he sat in a chair, on one occasion at St. Joseph's, in order to prevent over exertion, Father McElroy was to stop preaching when the bell tapped. My brother, Edward Grove was serving mass, he tapped the bell at the end of fifteen minutes as directed, but Father McElroy did not heed the bell, but kept right on and preached a sermon that was not soon forgotten by the congregation. I will give a brief account of the wonderful work done by Father McElroy for the church and the people in Frederick County during its early history and at a time when internal improvements were just beginning and the church was in need of broad-minded and energetic priests.

John McElroy was born in Ulster, Ireland, 14th of May, 1782. His education was of the scantiest description, owing to the penal laws then existing in Ireland. In 1803 he emigrated to America, landing in Baltimore. He made his way to Georgetown and there entered into mercantile pursuits. He soon after entered the Society of Jesus at Georgetown College in the capacity of lay-brother where he held the office of buyer and bookkeeper. But the Very Rev. Fr. Grassi, who then governed the Society in Maryland, thought that

he discovered in him extraordinary qualities, great prudence, virtue, and judgement, and therefore applied him to studies that he be elevated to the priesthood. It was during this period that Bro. McElroy witnessed from the windows of Georgetown College the burning of Washington by the British troops under General Ross. Fr. McElroy was ordained priest, 3rd of May, 1817. Not long after his ordination his talent for preaching was discovered. In 1822 he was sent to Frederick to take the place of Father Maleve who was at that time very ill. The old church stood on the north side of 2nd street and the west side of Chapel Alley, almost directly opposite the present church. The corner stone was laid May 15, 1800. This same stone is now to be found in front of the church. The old church was built by Father Dubois. Father McElroy built the present magnificent church of St. John which was completed in 1837, was consecrated April 26, 1837, and it is thought to be the first church consecrated in the United States. Father McElroy built St. John's Institute. Then came the Sisters who opened under his direction the first free school that ever existed in Frederick. Father McElroy's labor, however was not confined to Frederick Valley, but extended as far as Pennsylvania and Virginia. At times he had to ride a hundred miles to attend the death bed of some poor catholic, calling for the comforts of religion in his last hour. In those early times Frederick and its vicinity had a large transient population of catholic laborers. The building of the great National Roads that binds together the east and the west, the construction of the B. & O. R. R., and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal brought many catholic Irishmen into the field of Father McElroy's influence. Frederick with its many turnpikes radiating to all parts of the compass, was in those early days the center and starting point of the great wagon trade. Cholera in 1822 and 1831 was very severe in Frederick County, especially among the laborers. Then it was that Father McElroy was constantly in the saddle administering to the victims of this terrible epidemic.

From the attached correspondence Father McElroy quieted a disturbance when the railroad was being built. It was my pleasure and good fortune to know this good and loyal Catholic Priest.

The following correspondence between Philip E. Thomas, President and Casper W. Wever, Superintendant, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., and Revd. John McElroy. Mr. Thomas who was a member of the society of Friends used the words thy and thee in his letter.

“Office of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., Sept. 6th, 1831.

Respected Friend:

The Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company having been informed by Casper W. Wever, Esq., the superintendent of graduation and masonry of thy prompt and successful efforts in suppressing a threatened riot on the Railroad and of thy humane and patriotic exertions in restoring and maintaining order and harmony amongst the men have instructed me to present on behalf of the Company their sincere thanks and as a further evidence of the gratitude of the board for these important services, they have also directed me to tender thee one hundred dollars to be appropriated to such charitable purposes as may be selected by thee for its object. With the assurance of my sincere esteem, I am very respectful,

P. E. THOMAS,

Pres. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.”

“REVD. JOHN McELROY, Frederick, Md.”

“Frederick, Md., Sept. 8th, 1831.

Rev'd. Sir:

Your prompt compliance with my request to repair to New Market and the philanthropic and successful efforts which you there made to prevent a threatened riot among the labourers on the work confided to my superintendency as well as your continued exertions to preserve harmony and good feelings and to promote an orderly and christian deportment amongst that useful class of our citizens, claimed from me a representation of the facts to the board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company and an expression of my sense of your merit. Upon the reception of that representation the board of Directors instructed the President of the Company to present to you their thanks and to tender for your acceptance one hundred dollars to be applied by you to such charitable objects as you should accept. This evening, I received the enclosed letter from the President with his request to hand it to you accompanied with one hundred dollars with which request I now comply with great pleasure and enclose a check for that sum. Accept, sir, my assurance of esteem and my sincere wishes for your health and happiness.

CASPER W. WEVER.

“REVD. JOHN McELROY.

Frederick, Md.”

“Sept. 8th, 1831.

Dear Sir:

I acknowledge with pleasure the reception of your letter of the 6th inst., which contains an expression of thanks from the Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. for my efforts in quelling the late disturbance among the hands employed on the Railroad near New-Market and which was accompanied with one hundred dollars to be applied at my discretion to charitable purposes. In reply, I have to request you to assure the gentlemen composing the board of Directors that this honourable notice of my exertions on the occasion alluded to though gratefully appreciated, I must consider rather as proceeding from their courteous liberality than as called for by any merits of mine, since I deem it the duty of every minister of religion to promote the blessing of harmony and peace and of every good citizen to maintain in due subordination to the laws of his country assure those gentlemen, also that I shall apply their acceptable donation in equal shares to St. Johns Library, Institution (a school in which boys are taught gratuitously) and to the Female Orphan Asylum,—two establishments under my superintendancy in this City. Accept for yourself, my dear sir, the assurance of my esteem and friendly regard.

JOHN McELROY.”

“PHILIP E. THOMAS, ESQ.

President of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.”

“Frederick, Sept. 9th, 1831.

Dear Sir:

I received yours of yesterday enclosing a communication from the President of the B. and O. R. R. Co. and also a check of one hundred dollars. Your very friendly representation of my conduct at New-Market to the President and Directors of said Company without any concurrence or knowledge of the transaction on my part demands my grateful acknowledgments. The enclosed letter which is a reply to that of Mr. Thomas, I beg you will do me the favor to transmit to that gentleman. For your personal attention and kindness to me, on all occasions, I shall ever bear a grateful recollection. I have the honor to be your obliged and humble servant.

JOHN McELROY, RECTOR”

“CASPER W. WEVER,

Superintendent Baltimore and Ohio R. R., Frederick, Md.”

The following advertisement appeared in the Reservoir and Public Reflector shows Father McElroy was active in church affairs at this early date. "St. Johns Church, March 29, 1825. This Church will be opened every Sunday and Festival in the future on these days mass will be celebrated and a sermon preached at the accustomed hour in the forenoon.

JOHN McELROY, RECTOR."

The trouble between Mexico and the United States finally led to war being declared. Mexico was a catholic country and President Polk was anxious to show the Mexicans his friendship towards the Catholic Church by sending catholic Priests to act as chaplains. In 1846 Father McElroy was selected as one of the priests to go to Mexico. Father Rey, his companion, lost his life. Father McElroy remained with General Taylor's army for about three years. On his return from the war he was ordered to Boston. His health failed and he was again sent to Frederick where he lost his sight. Notwithstanding this affliction Father McElroy was always bright and cheerful. He died at the Novitiate in Frederick September 12th, 1877 at the age of 95 years and four months.

Susan Jarboe.

When Father McElroy died I was twenty-four years old. He was a grand old priest ever mindful of the spiritual welfare of those he had guided in early life. My uncles, Henry, John, and Thomas Jarboe were educated at St. John's Literary Institute under his care. My mother, Susan, and aunt, Margaret Jarboe, were educated by the Sisters of Charity under his spiritual direction. They both received their first Holy Communion from his hands. At St. John's, Frederick, my aunt, Margaret Jarboe, made her first Communion on Ascension day 1839, and my mother, Susan Jarboe, made her first Communion Ascension day 1844, and was confirmed by Archbishop Fenwick on the same day. Father John McElroy Pastor. Certainly I have great reverence, love and esteem for all the blessings Fr. McElroy bestowed on our family. I am reproducing my Mothers Communion and Sodality certificate as well as a copy of a letter written by my Mother to her Mother while attending the Visitation Convent, Frederick, July 1845. The letter bears the postmark Frederick County M. D. July 11, in red ink 5 which must have been postage and was addressed;

"Mrs. Margaret Jarboe
Middletown Valley,
Frederick County, Maryland."

"ST. JOHNS ACADEMY

My dear Mother:

With feelings of the most sincere affection I address you this short and imperfect epistle knowing that it will be a source of the greatest satisfaction for you to hear from your devoted child whose absence (I am confident) has not been diminished in your affection. The happy period for our return to our beloved friends and cherished homes is fast approaching when I will have the pleasure of enjoying your fond society and sweet embraces. The anticipated day of the Distribution will be on the sixth of August at nine o'clock—the large bell will announce the time of meeting. I hope dear mother you will be near enough to hear its joyful peals, for it aught could cast a gloom over the felicity I shall feel, it will be your absence, but aware as I am of your indulgent feelings, I shall say no more to induce you to be present. The Sacrament of Confirmation was administered in our Church on last Sunday week by the Right Rev. Bishop Fenwick of Boston. A great number of our young ladies had the happiness of receiving that Sacrament together with those of the male school. I had the pleasure of seeing Brother Thomas included in the number of those who were strengthened by that holy gift. How much more pleased would I have been to see you approach that holy Sacrament with my dear Brother, but I will not let my hopes be blighted for I hope the next time we have it administered to see you also approach to receive the blessings of our divine Lord. The feast of St. Aloysius being our head sisters feast day we went in the vans to the woods to spend the day, we had refreshments and enjoyed ourselves very much indeed, the sisters did everything in their power to make us spend our time agreeably and I do not think we could have done otherwise. We had a procession in Frederick on yesterday and the young Ladies had the pleasure of seeing it, the greatest order and solemnity prevailed, we were highly pleased with it. I was in expectation of seeing some of my friends in the procession but was disappointed, but I hope I shall have the pleasure of seeing some of you shortly. Please give my love to all the family.

I am ever your affectionate daughter,

SUSAN JARBOE."

July 9th-45. FREDERICK CITY. [Not corrected.]

I have found old letters were usually addressed similar to this, indicating there was not many post offices in the county at that period.

"Susan Jarboe made her First Communion in St. John's Church, Frederick City, Maryland, on the feast of the Ascension 1844 and was Confirmed by the Archbishop of Baltimore on the same day.

"JOHN McELROY S. J., PASTOR."

BEHOLD THY MOTHER

Formula of admission approved of by Pope Gregory VIII in 1563.

Holy Mary of Immaculate Virg'n Mother of God I choose thee this day for my Mother Queen Patroness and Advocate and I firmly resolve never to depart from the duty I owe to thee either in word or in action nor to suffer those who are committed to my charge to say or do any thing against thy honor, and the respect which thou deservest.

Receive me therefore as thy devoted servant forever assist me in all the actions of my life, and forsake me not at the hour of my death. Amen.

In this may God and the Blessed Virgin Mary assist me.

I believe in Jesus Christ born of the Virgin Mary. Ap. Creed. My voice is to the sons of men ye children hear. I love them that love me, he that shall find me shall find life and shall have salvation from the Lord. Prov. VIII.

All the days of thy life, have God in thy mind and take heed thou never consent to sin, nor transgress the commandments of the Lord our God. Tob. IV: 6.

My son, if sinners entice thee consent not to them. If they shall say, Come with us My son walk not thou with them, for their feet run to evil. Prov. 1: 10. A young man, according to his way even when he is old will not depart from it. Prov. XXII: 6. Be thou faithful until death and I will give to thee a crown of life. Ap. Creed 11-10.

In the year of our Lord 1845 this 25 day of the month of December after having gone through the ordinary probation Susan Jarboe aged fifteen years has been received in our Sodality erected in the church of St. John the Ap. & Ev. Frederick City, Md., confirmed by Pope Gregory 16th and annexed under the title of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary to the Chief Sodality of the Roman College by Father John Roothan, General of the Society of Jesus.

In testimony of which we the undersigned Director Prefect of said sodality have granted these present letters attested by our Secretary and stamped with the seal of our Sodality.

REV. J. McELROY, DIRECTOR."

My Mother, Susan Jarboe, in 1844 and 1845, went to the Sisters of Charity, who in 1833, established a school in Frederick. They left in 1846, and went to St. Joseph's, Emmitsburg, where Mother Seton, as early as 1809 had opened a school for girls, which has grown to be one of the most renowned Catholic educational institutions in the country, surrounded now, by lovely grounds, and beautiful buildings. The Sisters of Charity were followed by the Sisters of Visitation, from Georgetown, in 1846. I have never been able to learn, if my mother attended the school under the Sisters of the Visitation, but I do know the education and the religious training, she received at the convent, was a great comfort, and blessing to herself and children, and led them to walk in the footsteps of their forebears, who were Catholics, and came with the colonists and helped to found religious tolerance in Maryland. I have always felt that among the Saints in Heaven, is my mother, who is buried in St. Joseph's graveyard, Carrollton Manor. And also my grandmother, Margaret Shafer Jarboe, a protestant, who is buried in the Reformed graveyard in Middletown. While her husband, William Jarboe, lies buried in an unknown grave at Alexandria, Virginia, where he died after a few days following an accident. While his death away from home among strangers was sad, but a happy one, in the thought that he had been spared long enough to have the blessings of the church bestowed on him, before dying, and that he sent a message to his good wife, that she should send their six children to a Catholic school, that they might know their faith, and become good citizens. This protestant mother, in the face of family opposition, and criticism, carried out the request of my grandfather, and her husband. She did more; at her knee, where her children knelt, she taught them their prayers, and Catechism of the Catholic faith, surely she was a model wife and mother. She kept her promise in marriage; to bring her children up in the faith of her husband. She was truly a noble character, and a shining example to many others.

CHAPTER VI.

HISTORY OF THE FOUNDATION OF FREDERICK MONASTERY OF THE VISITATION.

The following by the Sisters of the Visitation is reproduced.

“The early history of Catholic education, starts with Fredericktown. In 1756, a small school was started on Market street, which was really the beginning of St. John’s Literary Institute. Then the following appeared in the paper: “St. John’s Female Benevolent, and Frederick Free school, will be opened on the second of January 1821. Reading, writing and needle work, etc. will be taught. All denominations admitted.” The school was a success from the start.

“In 1825 a school and an orphan asylum was built. A great undertaking at that time. But it was paid for, and provision made for the support of the orphans. Fr. McElroy, who was in charge, next looked to the care of the boys.

“Previous to the arrival of the Sisters of the Visitation in Frederick, an Academy, known as St. John’s Academy, was conducted by the Sisters of Charity. The building forms part of the present Academy of the Visitation.

“At one time, St. John’s Academy had been a rather flourishing school, but on account of the scarcity of the Sisters of Charity, Mother Etienne, Superioress of Emmitsburg, was obliged to withdraw the Sisters from time to time for the Emmitsburg Academy, which she wished to be a first class Academy. Now this left only four or five Sisters in Frederick, and of course, the higher branches were in time neglected, so that there only remained two classes, in which were taught but the elementary studies. The people of Frederick began to complain, saying, that they wished their children to have a higher education, and many of them sent their girls to Georgetown or Emmitsburg. As a last resource, the parish of Frederick applied to Father Lilly to aid them in the matter, and this good Father wrote to Mother Etienne, allowing her one year within which to procure extra Sisters to teach the higher branches, informing her at the same time, that unless this was done, he would at the end of the year apply elsewhere for teachers.

“The year expired, and Father Lilly true to his word, made application at Georgetown Convent of the Visitation, for Sisters, this time with success.

“The first knowledge some of the children had of the change was on the morning of September 8th, 1846. A few of the smaller chil-

dren among whom was our dear Sister Aloysia, were playing in the lower part of the garden. They were called up on the porch and told to bid "good-bye" to the Sisters of Charity. What a shock to the poor little tots. They wept and implored them not to go and determined they would never obey nor love any other teachers.

"After the Sisters had gone, the priest called on some of the secular ladies of the town to take charge of the children, until the Sisters of the Visitation, who were expected that evening, should arrive. The good ladies found some of the children pretty hard to manage.

"Both the ladies and the children waited anxiously two nights for the Sisters' arrival, the children mainly through curiosity, for they still persisted in the determination they had taken to obey none but the Sisters of Charity. On the evening of the tenth, the little ones became so tired waiting in the parlor that they threw themselves on the rugs and went sound asleep for, "surely," said they, "the cars must have gone astray.

"The next day, which was the eleventh of September, the Sisters made their appearance, apologizing for the delay, as they were detained in order to attend the funeral of Sister Teresa Lawler. Father Lilly accompanied them. In fact, he had escorted them from Georgetown, to Frederick. After their arrival, he went to fetch the children, who, in spite of their vigils of the last few days, were not on the scene. After begging them to be very gracious to the Sisters, Father Lilly took the children in to meet the Sisters, who when they saw the little ones, embraced them lovingly. But what was the good Father's amazement and disgust to see the children burst into tears and implore to be taken to their homes.

"After a while the Sisters and pupils, all repaired to the refectory, where the ladies of the town had a splendid dinner prepared for them. The Sisters' hearts were too full to enable them to enjoy the dinner very much, but they had with them a very generous and lively postulant, Sister Fannie Pearce, who later received the name of Sister Teresa. This jolly aspirant determined to cheer up the rest of her dear Sisters. She commenced by telling a funny incident which occurred on the cars. Now we have failed to mention that the Sisters on account of the great bigotry which existed in Frederick at this time, were obliged to travel in secular dress. Most of them were clothed in a modest black costume of the day, but not so Sister Bonaventure, who presented a very amusing spectacle. In spite of its being the hottest day in September, Sister Bonaventure was dressed in a great red plaid shawl, while on her arm she carried a

clothes basket, containing the Sisters' linens. But to return to Sister Fanny's story. "Our dear mother," she said, "thought we were getting too lively on the cars and said to us: "Hush, Sisters. Don't you see those ladies opposite us? They are laughing at us."

"Further investigation proved that the 'ladies opposits' were the reflection of our own dear, disguised Mother and Sisters in the mirror facing us. Our dear Mother was not familiar with herself in the strange costume."

"In spite of the funny stories, etc., the Sisters had not as yet gained the hearts of the pupils, but they soon found a way. The dessert on this day, was apple dumplings, and after the children had finished their share, the Sisters, who were seated at a separate table, sent their portions down to the pupils. The old proverb: "The way to a man's heart is through his stomach" proved to be true as usual, for instantaneously every little heart was gained.

"After dinner, Sister Fannie Pearce accompanied the children to the Recreation Room. She played dance music for them and then in a beautiful voice sang the songs of the day for them. Henceforth, she was a great favorite with the children.

"Not having a chapel of their own, the Sisters were obliged to allow the children to assist at Mass at St. John's Church, while they themselves had the pleasure of hearing Mass in one of their large parlors.

"When the young Napoleon stood for the first time before the Egyptian pyramids upon whose massive outlines the passing years have left no trace, youth in its instinctive worship of the past led him to exclaim: "Soldiers, forty centuries look down upon you!" A similar emotion of reverential awe must fill the hearts of the Sisters of the Visitation and their faithful pupils today, as they pause, not indeed before voiceless stone but to gain fresh inspiration from the living dews of eighty-one years of nobleness, which dews have passed into history."

Prior to September 11, 1846, the Sisters of Charity conducted an orphan asylum, and St. John's Parochial School in a building which forms a part of the present Visitation Convent. The pressing need to staff St. Joseph's Academy at Emmitsburg, Md., then beginning to flourish so reduced the teaching corps at Frederick, that the school here became in time a purely elementary one.

The Annals state that the City of Frederick has ever been a center of cultured refinement; its residents therefore, quite naturally rebelled against the meagre education obtainable in the school. To meet the growing discontent satisfactorily, Reverend Father Lilly, S. J.—Pastor of St. John's Church opened negotiations with the

Visitation Sisters of Georgetown, D. C. After mature deliberations, and with the consent of the most Reverend Samuel Eccleston, D. D. Archbishop of Baltimore, Sisters were named for the foundation at Frederick: Sr. M. Anastasia Combs, Superior, of the old Catholic County of St. Mary's; Sr. M. Claudine Murphy, Assistant, of New York; Sr. M. Rosalia Thornton, Mistress of Novices, of Georgia; Sr. M. Joseph Keating, Directress of the Academy, of Philadelphia; Sr. M. Philomena Malone, Sr. M. Rose Mudd, of Charles County Maryland; Sr. M. Pulcheria Gibbons, Sr. M. Xavier Farley; Sr. M. Borgia Dent; Sr. M. Boneventure Donaghue; Sr. M. Dorothy Donnelly; Sr. M. Isabel and Miss Pearce, a candidate who later received the name of Sr. M. Teresa. But no record, however, of these pioneer days, would be complete, were not the names of Sr. M. Loretta Hunter, Sr. M. de Chantal Darnall, Sr. M. Aloysia Foy, and Sr. M. Simeon Rochback, duly added."

"Sister M. Loretto Hunter, came from Georgetown, D. C., where she had entered in 1836, to assume the duties of assistant superior. She died May 5, 1896, after having governed the community at intervals for twenty-five years. Sr. M. Simeon Rochback, who accompanied Mother Loretto on her initial journey, completed more than four score years of life, having died in 1911.

"Srs. M. Aloysia Foy and M. de Chantal Darnall, with the yet living witness of the first days of the Convent's History, Sr. M. Simplicia Yost, are its foremost annalists. The first two named were pupils at the time of the transfer. So, in the proverbial spirit of ye olden grandmas, they were wont to regale each oncoming generation with the story, as it were, of their mother's infancy.

"The Sisters began at once the reconstruction of the curriculum. In two years the number of boarders and day pupils had so increased that a senior and post-graduate classes were added.

"A spirit of loyalty has ever been a distinctive characteristic of the patrons of the convent. Each recurring year finds on its rostrum the names of daughters, sisters and nieces of former pupils. In the enrollment for the coming scholastic year, the youngest pupil is the greatgreat granddaughter of the late Joseph M. Palmer, of Frederick, and one of the young ladies who will graduate in June, is the great granddaughter of Mr. M. W. Aylum, of Virginia. Mr. Aylum and Judge Palmer were among the earliest and staunchest friends of the rising Institute.

"Thus had the undertaking of these worthy pioneer religious flourished, while their lives shine across the eighty-one years as an in-

spiration and an incentive to those to whom it is given to perpetuate the noble work begun on this 11th day of September 1846."

During this long period the Visitation Convent has had its trials. Threatened by the know-nothing, and other similar bodies. Being on the border during the Civil War it was used as a hospital. The sick and wounded brought from the battlefields, were placed in the class-rooms and halls, where many of them died. At that time, the Sisters of Charity came from Emmitsburg, to help minister to these heroes of that awful war. May we hope and pray, that never again may this or any other country, engage in a cruel war. May the angels of peace continue to glide softly through the halls and class-rooms of the Visitation Convent, never to be disturbed in their mission of love and mercy, who kindly train our girls in refinement, education, character, virtue and religion.

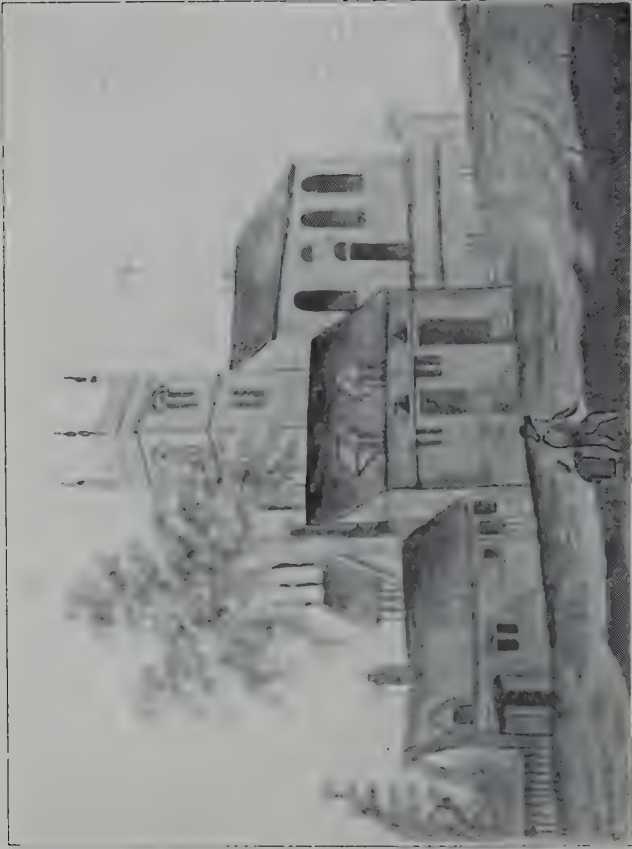
Frederick has always ranked high educationally. The Academy built in 1796 stands on the corner of Record Street opposite the courthouse, some of our leading citizens were educated here. Frederick Female Seminary for the higher education of young ladies. These beautiful classic buildings on Church Street were erected in 1843. Hood College which ranks high as an educational institution, its early friend and benefactor, Mrs. Margaret Scholl Hood, a daughter of Daniel Scholl, she was a granddaughter of Alexander Scholl, they were successful farmers south of Frederick, near Carrollton Manor. Much credit for its successful growth is due Joseph H. Apple A. M. who in May, 1893, was made president. Since then he built up a school of higher education, unequaled in the nation. The group of stately buildings testify to this fact, some five-hundred young ladies from every part of the country are successfully trained each year at this college.

CHAPTER VII.

OLD ST. JOHN'S CHURCH—PRESENT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH—REV. WILLIAM KANE—ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PETERSVILLE.

Old St. John's Church.

The early History of St. John's Church, and the Catholics of Frederick County, is very interesting and closely connected with Carrollton Manor, where the first settlers located. Daniel Carroll the father of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, was really the founder of Catholicity in Frederick County when in 1750 he settled Carrollton Manor, with English, Irish and German Catholics. They at once became enamored with the beauties and fertility of the land, and it was not long until other Catholics learned of Carrollton Manor, and the Frederick valley. When large numbers soon followed the first settlers, owing to the penal laws it was difficult for Catholics to practice their religion, however the Jesuits who were then located at St. Thomas' near Port Tobacco in southern Maryland, where Calvert sowed the seed of Catholicity, followed these widely scattered Catholics to administer to their spiritual needs. The fathers from Cone-wago, Pennsylvania also visited this section after they located there. The activity of these settlers to protect their children and give them a Catholic education. In 1756 a small school was started in Frederick on Market street and in the same room Mass was said when a priest happened in the town. Owing to road building and other internal improvements Frederick then being the outpost of civilization, Catholics in large numbers came to Frederick-town. The penal laws then in effect which forbid Catholics to erect a church for public worship. Father John Williams, an English Jesuit, in 1763 built a two story brick dwelling, the first floor composed three rooms and a hall. This, was the priests home, an upper floor was used as a chapel where Mass was said, the law permitting this in a residence. The lot on which Father John Williams built belonged to Jern Cary an Irish merchant of Frederick-town, who in 1765 gave the property to the church and was deeded to Father George Hunter who succeeded Father Williams. Then followed Father Framback in 1773, his mission covered the whole of Western Maryland, and Northern Virginia. His visits to Virginia were attended with danger, by the law of that colony meant death for a priest found within its borders. The war of the Revolution inflamed animosity, and added to religious intolerance.



M. Jarboe

St. John's 1840

St. John's Church built by Father John Dubois in 1800 at the south east corner of Second Street and Chapel Alley. The buildings in front are supposed to be the Priest house and Schools. The Old Church stood nearly opposite the present St. John's Church. This picture is taken from a sketch made by my Aunt, Margaret Jarboe Brosius, in 1840.

The Catholic colonists were on the side of American Independence, and in many sections visited by Father Framback, the Tory sentiment prevailed. To be prepared for sudden flight, he usually slept beside his horse, and once when on a visit to a Catholic family in Virginia he barely escaped with his life. His horse was fleet, it carried him through the water of the Potomac, and beyond the reach of the shower of bullets fired after him by his pursuers. Worn out by fatigue and labors, Father Framback died at St. Inigoes, August 26, 1795. He was a German, the first of Frederick's pastors who was not an Englishman.

Father James Walton, an Englishman, succeeded Father Framback. He came to Maryland the year of Independence, 1776, and died at St. Inigoes, 1803.

Father Walton was succeeded by one of the diocesan clergy, Father John Dubois, afterwards Bishop of New York. This was in 1792.

The small chapel and residence built by Father Williams in 1763, remained for forty years the only place of worship possessed by the Catholics of Frederick county. Father Dubois was full of zeal and energy, and after taking charge he determined to replace the old chapel which had served the faithful so long in the now past penal days, to replace it with a church more worthy the celebration of the divine mysteries. The Catholic population was increasing rapidly, and the old chapel was entirely too small to accomodate the numbers who came to attend Mass.

Work on the new building was begun in 1800. It was of brick, eighty-two feet in length, forty-five feet wide, and stood at the corner of Second street and Church alley on ground now occupied by the residence of William A. Riddell and opposite to where St. John's Church now stands. Father Dubois found great opposition in his attempt; even chief Justice Taney who was a member of the church at that time, thought the money could not be raised for such a building, and if completed would never be filled with Catholics. But Father Dubois' vision was right, the church was built, paid for and filled with devout Catholics, and this church has given way to the splendid church of St. John's.

Father Dubois was the only priest between Baltimore and St. Louis. For many years some of his congregation came to Frederick to attend Mass from distances of twenty, forty, and sixty miles, and when any of them were ill or dying to give them the last Sacraments sometimes going on horseback, sometimes on foot. "After the exhausting fatigues of his ministry in town," says Scharf, "he scoured

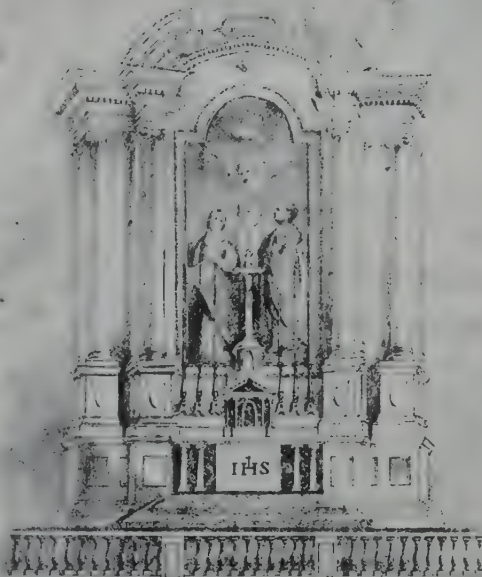
the country in quest of souls, entering into the minute details of instructing and catechizing the children and servants," in the households of his scattered flock. After Father Dubois' labors in Frederick in 1808 he bought a beautiful site on the foot hills of the Blue Ridge Mountain overlooking the Monocacy Valley near Emmitsburg, it is said at the time this purchase was made Father Dubois hadn't a cent in his pocket but had the help and support of the Catholics and other settlers with a few boys whom he had begun to teach, raised one day during the fall a group of log-houses, which led to the building of the magnificent church and college which now adorn the beautiful grounds on the original site where the log-houses were first built. Monsignor B. J. Bradley is now the popular, loved and energetic president of Mt. St. Mary's College, where about four hundred young men from all parts of the country come to this historic college where many of the distinguished citizens have been educated.

During the time Father Dubois was pastor, the church grew, especially in the outlying districts. This necessitated his successors to build churches in various parts of the county. In 1811 English and Irish names were still in the majority among the Catholics in Frederick, but the German element had become a factor. The colored Catholics had also largely increased since the Revolution, thus an additional, though welcome burden was placed on the overworked pastor of Frederick.

Father Dubois was followed by Father Maleve who came from Russia in 1806. Fr. Maleve was particularly active among the Catholics in the outlying districts. Soon after his arrival, he started to build St. Joseph's Church, Carrollton Manor and in 1821 begun a church at Liberty, but Fr. Maleve died before it was completed.

In October, 1822, chief Justice Taney and other Catholics petitioned the superior of the Jesuits at White Marsh to send Fr. McElroy to Frederick, their request was granted, Fr. McElroy had already identified with St. John's by a substantial gift to Fr. Dubois in 1804, while he was a merchant at Georgetown, D. C., and for that reason was familiar with the pressing needs of the parish.

Father McElroy, with his business training, at once started to make improvements. He found the need of a school for girls, and in 1823, arranged with the Sisters of Charity for the establishment of a school. In February of 1824, five Sisters arrived in Frederick, and found a log-cabin, built before the Revolution, on ground where now stands the Convent of the Visitation. The cabin had two rooms on the ground floor, with an unplastered attic above. The



THE ALTAR OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, FREDERICK.

Margaret Jarboe made her first Communion on Ascension day 1839.

John McElroy P. S. Pastor.

The picture above shows the original Altar where my Aunt, Margaret Jarboe and the mother of Charles T. Brosius, Sr., made her First Communion, where she received the Host from the hands of Father John McElroy. My Aunt Margaret Jarboe married John Brosius and their son, John W. Brosius married Annie Tehan, the daughter of John Tehan, who built the present St. John's Church

walls of the cabin above and below stairs, were full of crevices which admitted wind, rain and snow. Notwithstanding these conditions, the Sisters opened the school.

The needs of the girls were supplied, but those of the boys were not so well looked after. On August 7, 1828, the cornerstone of St. John's Literary Institute was laid. "In 1829 the classes were begun, and soon St. John's College became the rival of Georgetown. One of the first pupils to be enrolled in 1829, was Governor Lowe. The school numbered among its alumni many other names famous in church and state, the army and navy, clerical, medical and legal professions."

Father McElroy transformed the old two-story residence into a building for the Jesuits, as in 1833, the Jesuit Novitiate was transferred from White Marsh, Prince George County, to Frederick, and they were housed in the parochial residence, which was greatly enlarged for the accommodation of the novices and clergy, who accompanied them to their new home. The Novitiate building stood immediately opposite Saint John's Church. I remember this long three-story building well, and attended Benediction with my Uncle John S. W. Jarboe, in the Chapel connected with the Novitiate. The Chapel itself, was an inspiring site, the candles, flowers and other decorations were lovely. The music, by the scholastics, and the services, were very edifying, they made a lasting impression on me.

Present St. John's Church.

Father McElroy, when he first came to Frederick, began to consider the building of a new church, with practically no resources at hand, he was forced to abandon his plans until 1833, when he started the work, aided by Mr. John Tehan, a notable builder of that day. Father McElroy showed wonderful business ability, collecting what he could from his congregation, with bonus and legacies, and the very liberal contributions, from the Irish, employed in the construction of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. The corner-stone was laid St. Joseph's day, 1833, and on the 26th of April 1837, was consecrated. It is built in the form of a latin-cross, one hundred and thirty-six feet in length, forty-nine in width. Very few churches, surpass St. John's in beauty. It is a masterpiece of architecture, substantially built, under the direction of Father John McElroy by Mr. John Tehan, a man of high standing in the community, and a devout Catholic, is buried in the Catholic grave yard Frederick. He was born November 21st 1796, died September 13, 1868. Mr. Tehan was married twice, his first wife,

Catherine, died 1831, left following children: Joseph P., Catherine E., Wm. F. and Rev. James Tehan, S. J., who died October 28, 1879, aged 53 years. His second wife, Eliza, died November 8th, 1892, aged 80 years. The children by this marriage were: Francis P., born May 30, 1836, died March 14, 1894. Mary E., born April 29, 1840, died December 10, 1907. Annie Tehan, she was the wife of John W. Brosius who was born January 25, 1845, died June 1922. They left one son, John Tehan Brosius, who is living in Washington, D. C.

Then came Father Lilly, he remained at St. John's for three years and was particularly active in church and educational affairs, it was during his time he forced the Sisters of Charity to make way for the Sisters of the Visitation, on account of their inability to furnish Sisters to teach advanced education. Father Charles H. Stonestreet in 1848 succeeded Fr. Lilly. From 1850 to 1860 Fathers Mullaly, Villiger, Samuel, Barber, Blenkicop, and McAtee; their assistants were Fathers Bogue, Duddy and Tuffer, the last named I remember very well. Father Sourin from 1860 to 1870, I knew him and he was a popular and pious priest. Then followed Father O'Kane, Smith, Jenkins, Ciampi, Fulmer, Stonestreet, Gaffney, Brand, Coughlin, Walsh, Coleman Hand and William Kane.

Reverend William Kane.

Father Kane was born in Baltimore, in 1865, and was appointed Rector of St. John's Church July 19, 1902, by His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons, and Primate of the United States. The Jesuits left Frederick, January 15, 1903, 6:40, A. M. on a special train of five cars, leaving the Novitiate property, which at that time was also the parochial residence. Father Kane immediately arranged to sell the old Novitiate and build a new Rectory, adjoining the church. Through his zeal and energy the rectory was completed and solemnly dedicated, and formally opened by Cardinal Gibbons, May 14, 1903.

Father Kane continued as pastor, until the time of his death, June 28th, 1924. During that period he was not only active in church affairs, but his advice and assistance was often sought, and he was ready at all times, to help the community and public welfare. He would oppose issues, that he considered an interference with the rights of the people. He was full of energy, and an able debator and writer.

St. John's Literary Institute, burned down in 1845, and was immediately rebuilt, but owing to the Civil War, and being on the border of hostilities, it never recovered. Father Kane, September 14,

1914, started a parochial school, in the old building under the care of the Sisters of Notre Dame. Sister Mary John was the first superior. Finally through the efforts of Father Kane, followed by Father Schwallenburg, a new parochial school was built, on the site of St. John's Institute.

Father Kane who was a lover of music, aided the choir, under the direction of Miss Margaret Eisenhauer, who is also organist. The choir is considered one of the finest in the State for harmony, and effect, and the lovely music added charm to the religious devotions in the beautiful St. John's Church. The old graveyard was transformed under Father Kane's direction, and while in Europe he purchased a lovely cross and figure, called Calvary, it was erected to the memory of Miss Ellen Payne, who had been very generous to the church. It stands in the extreme end of the well kept cemetery, and is a very imposing figure. St. John's old graveyard probably contains more persons of note, or who have been conspicuous in their country, than any similar burying ground in the country. Father Schwallenburg, followed Father Kane, in 1924.

The following by Albert S. Brown, an authority on local history, has this to say about our burying grounds:

"Our old cemeteries have all been dismantled, if I may use the term, but the remains of very many of the fathers and mothers of our town have been removed to the more modern burial places. Mount Olivet contains the graves of many of those who were Revolutionary soldiers; but, to me the most interesting spot about Frederick is Saint John's Roman Catholic cemetery, on East Third street. Soldiers, jurists, statesmen, historians, are here buried. Every war in which our country has been engaged since 1776 has its representatives here.

"Here lies George Littlejohn who was a British soldier, surrendered by General Burgoyne at Saratoga; and here is buried Francis Leuber, who was a soldier of the Empire of Napoleon the Great who fought at 'Asperne' and 'Essling'; was in the retreat from Moscow and as a member of the 'Old Guard' fought at Waterloo. He was one of the men of whom the French General Cambonne said: 'The Guard dies, it does not surrender.' Another soldier of the Empire lies near, Herman Webber, who lost two fingers, shot off at Borodino. John Payan Boiseneuf, a member of the Continent Assembly of France from the Province of Touraine, 1789-1793, must have voted for or against the execution of Louis 16th and Marie Antoinette. Close by lies Hugh McSweeney, a soldier of the Army, organized to suppress the Insurrection of 1794 in Western Pennsylvania. He was

a member of 'Light-Horse' Harry Lee's division which organized here, camped on the ground where the Convent now stands, Col. C. P. Burke O'Maddin, late of the Republic Army of Chile, South America, died here in 1825, and is buried close by, as are Peter Simard, Chevalier de Petray, a member of the French Legion of Honor, and Maguan Vincendiere, a refugee from the Negro Insurrection of 1791 in Haiti and his eminent grandson, Enoch Louis Lowe, the last Governor of Maryland from Frederick county. Outerbridge Horsey, a Senator of the United States from Delaware, James McSherry, historian of our state, and his eminent son, our late Chief Justice of Maryland, and that pious and exemplary Christian and just and able Judge Roger Brook Taney, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, sleep the sleep that knows no waking in this quiet, secluded spot. Mount Olivet has Thomas Johnson, first Governor of Maryland; Richard Potts, one of the early Justices from Court of Appeals, and Major Daniel Hughes, who was an aide-de-camp of Andrew Jackson at New Orleans. The 44th British Regiment of Braddock's Army also fought on our soil at Bladensburg and North Point and at New Orleans and got back home to fight again under Wellington at Waterloo."

St. Mary's Church—Petersville.

In 1826, St. Mary's Catholic Church, Petersville, on Merryland Tract, was built. The land on which the church was built, was donated by a non-Catholic gentleman, Mr. West. The Church was built by Father McElroy. Father P. W. Walsh was his assistant. Mass was said once a month by a priest from Frederick. In 1839, Father James Ryder was Father McElroy's assistant. He was also Prefect and teacher of French and writing, in St. John's Literary Institute. The church is now attended by Father Donlan, St. Francis' Church, Brunswick, where there is also a flourishing parochial school under the care of the Ursuline Sisters.

Referring to St. Mary's Church, Petersville, according to the dates on the marker, the date 1826, does not correspond, unless there was a church prior to this one, or Thomas Sim Lee, had a chapel at his home, which is very likely, owing to his prominence. Needwood Forest, and Merryland Tract, were social centers, and had been settled early by Catholics.

On the front of St. Mary's Church is a brass tablet with the following inscription:

“In Memory of Thomas Sim Lee.
October 29, 1745—October 9, 1819. Died.
Governor of Maryland 1779–1782, 1792–1794.
Mary Diggs, his wife 1745–1805.
Original Founders of this Church.”

On the inside of the Church to the right of the Main Altar are two brass tablets:

“In Memory of Mary Lee Diggs Gouverneur
June 21, 1810, October 4, 1898.”

“To the Memory of Josephine O'Donnell Lee.
December 15, 1819, February 14, 1898.”

Many of the early settlers who were prominent citizens are buried in the Cemetery adjoining St. Mary's Catholic Church. Among them Outbridge Horsey, his wife, Anna Carroll, George R. Carroll, Maria Carroll, Charles O'Donnell Lee, Mary Lee Diggs Gouverneur, John Michael Wiener, Doctor Thomas Edwards Hardey, The Boland family, Stonebraker, Haden, Allen, Scott, Carey, Harley, Cummings, Courtney, McDonald, Barnard, Mackensie, Edmonston, House, Brady, Shafer, Lynch, Rhodes, Knott, Mitchell.

“Merryland Tract,” has always been prominent in the history of Frederick County, it may be noted that this county has furnished four governors in the history of the State. Governor Thomas Johnson was the first who lived in his later life at Rose Hill, and died in 1819. Thomas Sim Lee was second, and lived while governor, at Needwood, Frederick County, and died in 1819. Francis Thomas a native Frederick Countian who died in 1876, and is buried at St. Marks, near Petersville, was governor in the early forties. Another Frederick Countian, William Cost Johnson, missed being governor by several hundred votes; he was the Whig opponent of Governor Thomas, he died in 1860, and is buried in Jefferson.

It will be noted all these distinguished citizens lived on or near Merryland Tract, except Governor Johnson.

CHAPTER VIII.

CARROLLTON MANOR AGENTS—JOSEPH SMITH— DAVIS RICHARDSON—CROMWELL FAMILY— BOONE FAMILY—McSHERRY FAMILY— BAUGHMAN FAMILY—LEWIS McMURRAY

Carrollton Manor Agents.

The heirs of Charles Carroll of Carrollton by their prominence were scattered over the whole world. They had agents or overseers to look after their large interests. Their selections were always gentlemen of the highest order, reliable and responsible in every way. I have found some difficulty in getting their names but those I located were all prominent men in the community.

Joseph Smith.

The first was Joseph Smith, who was appointed in 1788 at the age of 24, and for forty years he was the agent of this vast estate and managed the farms to the entire satisfaction of Mr. Carroll. He had his confidence and when Charles Carroll came to Carrollton Manor, Mr. Smith was his constant companion and advisor. Mr. Smith died March 30, 1828, aged 64 years, and is buried in the catholic graveyard.

Davis Richardson.

Davis Richardson probably followed Mr. Smith as agent of the Manor. Davis Richardson was a Justice of the Peace for Buckeys-town as early as 1816, and Judge of the Orphans' Court in 1835. He was an aristocrat and large slave owner, the father of Colonel William Richardson, who owned Rocky Fountain, and the old colonial home of the Darnells. He was also the father of Davis Richardson who owned "Eutaw Place," which he sold to A. S. Abell, editor of the *Baltimore Sun*. C. A. Rogers is now the owner of this farm. Washington Richardson, his third son, was a great horticulturist and planted apple and pear orchards, also grapes and berries. He protected them from wind storms by planting shrubbery, willow and pine trees. The pine trees are still standing as sentinels, some fifty or sixty feet high, so closely interwoven they make a solid barrier, and they have stood the blast of the heaviest wind storms. The Washington Richardson residence is still standing on the Rogers farm, but the large orchard that surrounded the house and for a long distance the trees that were planted close by the railroad and were admired by

many a traveler, have all disappeared. Mr. Richardson's daughter married Thomas Campbell, who lived on the farm across the Monocacy, now owned by the Trail estate.

A remarkable coincidence happened with one of Mr. Richardson's slaves. The mother had four sons, each one of a different father. They all grew to a very old age and were much above the average in intelligence and physique. They were James Caesar, Singleton Dean, Henry Middleton and Henry Frazier. Mr. Richardson also owned Augusta Harris, the father of Richard, Rezin and Edward, who proved to be thrifty colored people. Some of the younger folks are now living around Greenfield Mills. I remember them all very well.

James Caesar owned a one-room log house at Lime Kiln. This was sixty years ago, it was a very old house then and the only well in the village stood in his yard. The well was never known to go dry, is still in use, and the water is pure and cold. He was a successful grower of strawberries, and it was always his delight to tell that his strawberries were eagerly sought by the first families of Frederick, and he would tell of the Schleys, McElfreshs, Potts, Ross, Markells, McPhersons and McSherrys, and many others, all being his customers. He and his wife were very industrious and both lived to a very old age.

Cromwell Family.

The next agent was Richard Cromwell of the well known Cromwell family, so long closely identified with Carrollton Manor. Mr. Cromwell lived in Baltimore County—but was induced by the Carroll heirs to take charge of Carrollton Manor. Mr. Cromwell had a large family of boys and girls and being society people, the children lived a life of luxury and ease; they entertained royally. The boys were constantly in the saddle attending horse racing and chicken fighting; these were popular pastimes those days. After Mr. Cromwell's death, the family moved to St. Louis. During the time Richard Cromwell was agent for the Manor about 1840, Nicholas Cromwell, his cousin, moved to the farm now owned by Mrs John H. Kessler; and tenanted by William Shook, this farm has been practically in the Cromwell family for eighty years. There were eight children, five boys and three girls, the boys were, Eldridge, Arthur, Clem, Melville and Philip. They were a hard working but hospitable family. Melville is living in Adamstown, Clem in Ohio, and the others are dead. John H. Kessler married Lucy, by whom there were six children; his second wife was Elizabeth Green; there were eleven children by this union, making seventeen children by two

marriages, showing the scourge of race suicide was not prevalent those days. The second Mrs. Kessler made a splendid step-mother. Notwithstanding this large family, perfect bliss and happiness prevailed and the young people for miles around wou'd gather here for a good time. Mr. Kessler would often be amused when strangers came to see him, and ask if they were school children. Cromwell C. and Philip C. Kessler, two of his children, are living in Adamstown, the others are in all parts of the United States. Mr. Kessler was of a kind jovial disposition and was never happier than when surrounded by his ch'ldren.

Richard Cromwell was the last resident agent or manager of Carrollton Manor. After his death, the farm was sold by Mr. Boone, agent for the Manor to my uncle John S. W. Jarboe. Mr. Cromwell's position entitled him to many conveniences not enjoyed by the tenants. He had a number of additions erected to the original dwelling in an irregular way with porches running in all directions, also many other houses including quarters for the slaves and servants. One building that always attracted my attention, built of stone, near the center of the group of buildings was the ash house where ashes from every stove and fireplace must be put to prevent fire. At that time there were no matches and they had to depend on live coals kept in the ashes to kindle the fires. I remember this old house with its many additions, when a child with Lonnie Brosius, who died in early manhood, Nannie Castle, Maggie Detrick, Ollie Drill and others, we would play on these long porches, when we reached the room where my grandmother Margaret Shafer Jarboe sat in a low rocking chair with a split bottom knitting or darning stockings. She never complained but always seemed happy at work with her snuff box and red bandana handkerchief. Often we children would ask grandma for a pinch of snuff, if she gave it to us a big sneeze usually followed, then she chuckled and laughed. I have never forgotten she taught me while sitting on her chair where she was always busy if not darning she was mending or patching a quilt. Whenever the big clock in the corner struck the hour she repeated "Blessed is the hour our Lord and Savior suffered and died on the Cross." Mr. Jarboe, many years after he purchased the farm, built a modern brick house and barn. Several of the old buildings are still standing and used by the help. The farm is now owned by Rufus Randolph Zimmerman and is considered one of the best farms on the Manor, if it is possible to decide, as all the land is of such a high productive character.

Boone Family.

The next agent was Robert Boone, he lived in Frederick and was the first agent who did not live on the Manor. Mr. Boone for many years had charge of the Manor and it was during his time many of the Carrollton Manor farms were sold.

Robert Boone was an especially polished gentleman of the old school. He was the father of Doctor Jerningham Boone, who for many years was the leading physician on Carrollton Manor. Dr. Boone was the father of Mrs. Janie Boone Padgett who is living at Adamstown and Miss Margaret Boone, living in Baltimore. The following members of the Boone family are buried in St. John's Cemetery, Frederick. Robert Boone, died 1861, age 71. Catherine F., his wife, died January 17, 1872. Naomi Boone, died November 9, 1847. Harriet Boone, died 1861, aged 34. Marcellena Boone born June 3, 1803, died September 3, 1884. H. Jerningham Boone, born January 16, 1821, died February 20, 1908. His wife, Mary Jane, daughter of Col. Geo. M., and Jane Grason Eichelberger, born September 1828, died December 27, 1860, aged 32 years.

McSherry Family.

The next agent was James McSherry, the historian and father of Judge James McSherry. The McSherry family has always been a prominent one. Patrick McSherry who died in 1795, emigrated with his wife, Catherine Garland, from Ireland and settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; they had twelve children, of whom the eleventh, James McSherry, was very active in politics and was elected many times to the legislature and senate, as well as to congress. He enlisted as a private in the war of 1812, from Pennsylvania where he lived. His son James McSherry, the author of the history of Maryland, was born at Libertytown, July 29, 1819, died July 13, 1869, and is buried in St. John's Catholic grave yard. His wife, Eliza Spurrier, who is buried by his side, died April 2, 1883. They had five children. Hon. James McSherry who ranked high as a lawyer and judge, and had he lived would likely have been appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States. He was elected chief Justice of the Judicial Circuit from 1887 to 1907, and chief Justice of the State of Maryland from 1896 to 1907. Born December 30, 1842, died October 1907. Clara McAleer, his wife, born January 15, 1844, died December 28, 1910. William S., born July 21, 1845, died August 5, 1876, was a prominent lawyer. Edward Cole born March 5, 1849, died March 8, 1900, was a prominent dentist, served in Company D. 1st Maryland Calvary in the Confederate Army and was

severely wounded. He married Alberta Cann, daughter of Reverend Cann.

Baughman Family.

The next was John W. Baughman, for many years editor of the *Frederick Citizen*, and father of General Louis Victor Baughman. At the death of Mr Baughman, his son, J. William Baughman, was appointed agent in 1872, for the Manor; he served a few years. Since then the management of the Manor farms have been under the control of Alexander Yearly & Sons, Baltimore, Md.

John W. Baughman was born on the "Merryland Tract." His father was a well known farmer and his grandfather a hardy sea Captain who brought over many of the settlers of Frederick County. Mr. Baughman at the age of thirteen entered the store of Francis Leuber, a merchant in Frederick. He attended school at St. John's Institute where he received a liberal education. He went to Baltimore in the commission business where he was very successful. In 1841 he studied law under General James M. Coale. In 1844 he purchased *The Citizen* and the same year married Mary Jane, daughter of Baker Jamison of "Merryland Tract."

While Mr. Baughman was not the founder of *The Citizen*, his long association with the paper, made his political influence strong, not only with his party, but with all the people. The weekly paper was the means of distributing not only the current events, but of making political sentiment. Mr. Baughman was a true gentleman of the southland, and loved by his friends. He was always true to the democratic party and supported the ticket vigorously.

The *Republican Citizen*, as it was then known and under which it continued until it was changed to *The Citizen*, was commenced at Westminster by George Sharpe in May, 1821, who established an office where the Episcopal Church now stands. It was later removed to Court Street, it's present quarters, where it has passed through many trials and tribulations. In the Presidential Campaign of 1824, it supported the Republican candidate, Wm. H. Crawford, but in 1828 and 1832, advocated Andrew Jackson. Mr. Sharpe sold the paper to Dr. Samuel H. McKeeban, of Emmitsburg, and in 1833, at his death, it came into the possession of Peter H. Brown, who later sold it to Messrs. Frederick Rigney and Wm. H. B. McLanahan. It was from them that Mr. Baughman bought the paper in 1844, and he continued to edit it until his death in 1872, when it passed into the hands of his sons, L. V. Baughman, and J.

W. Baughman, and after their deaths, Charles H. Baughman and his son, J. Francis Baughman.

Mr. Baughman's position as editor made him a leader in public affairs and being a staunch democrat as well as a strong friend of the south, led to his arrest by the Federal authorities in 1862, and sent to the old capital prison in Washington. In 1863 after his release *The Citizen* was suppressed from the United States mail. I heard my father, M. J. Grove, tell me he helped to distribute the paper to the subscribers. In 1864 Mr. Baughman was again arrested. His property confiscated and he with his family were sent south. His son, Louis Victor, was then in the Confederate army. After the Civil War Mr. Baughman resumed publication of *The Citizen* always a fearless and brilliant writer and a defender of Civil and religious liberty. He died July 31, 1872. He with his wife and family are buried in St. Johns Catholic Cemetery. His son, Louis Victor who served gallantly in the Confederate army was very prominent in politics and was a polished and lovable gentleman. On the 27th of September 1881, he married Helen M., daughter of A. S. Abell, published of *The Sun*. He was born April 11, 1845, died November 30, 1906. J. William was born November 18, 1846, died July 28, 1914. Charles H. in 1872, married Annette, daughter of Capt. J. W. Heard who edited the Union paper published in Frederick. It was my good fortune to know these three brothers well, they were popular with their friends, and true gentlemen of the southland—The two daughters were, Mary Louise and Caroline B. DeGarmendia.

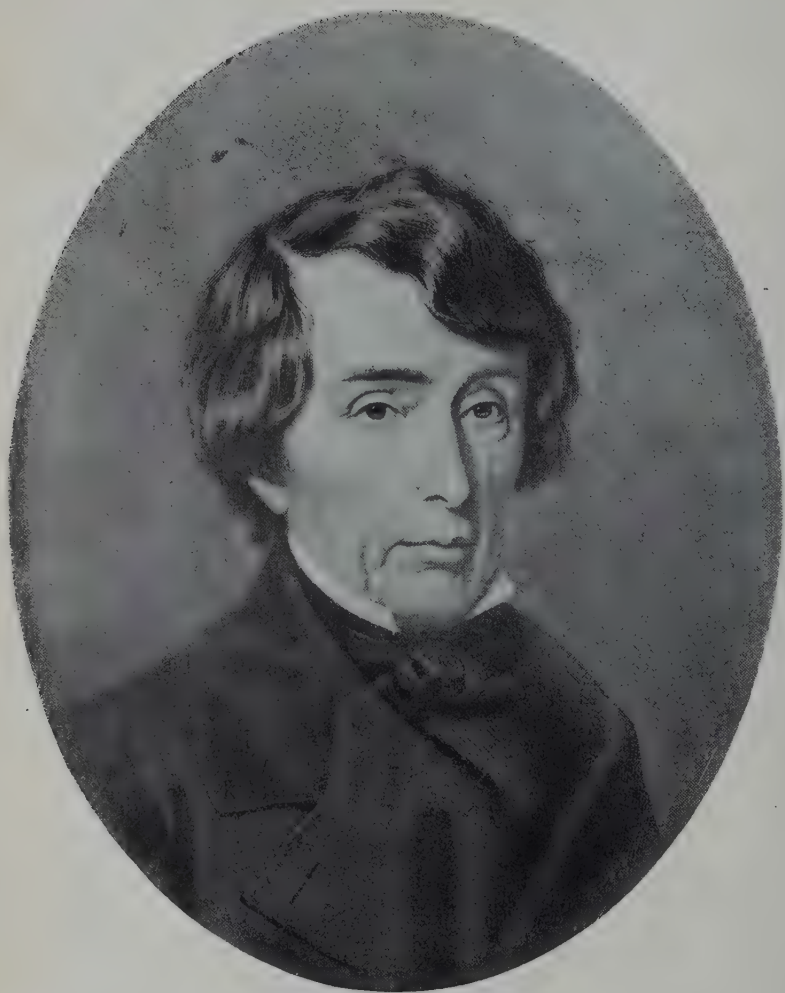
Louis McMurray.

During this period the greater part of the Carrollton Manor land was sold off or leased. Among the large purchasers was Louis McMurray who was the first to start the corn canning industry in Frederick County, which has since grown to considerable magnitude. Mr. McMurray during the civil war lived in Baltimore and saw the demand for canned goods. He realized that the opportunity presented itself to open up this industry which he did very successfully by locating in Frederick where the land was well adapted for growing sugar corn and other vegetables. Mr. McMurray did not confine himself to canning corn, but canned peas and other vegetables and taught the farmers to grow corn and vegetables which proved a great help to many who have struggled along to make ends meet. Two very large canning plants are now located on Carrollton Manor, one at Buckeystown controlled by the Baker Brothers, the other at Adamstown controlled by the Thomas Brothers. After Louis Mc-

Murray's death, the Baker interests had associated with them, Geo. William Smith in the purchase of his farms consisting of about two thousand acres. The McMurray property is now owned by the Baker interests. Some of the Manor land is still held under a ninety-nine year lease. This was granted to some of the faithful tenants with the privilege of buying at a stipulated price when they were able to do so. Some have taken advantage of this clause and have bought the farms they had under lease. Unfortunately for this beautiful and fertile valley located between the Sugar Loaf and Catoctin mountains, it has always been owned by large land interests who were more interested in getting their share of the crops grown or the rental from the land, than they were in keeping the land up to the highest state of cultivation, nor were the necessary improvements made to provide comfort for the tenants. This is the reason why this fair Manor has not kept pace with other sections.

As an evidence of this, nearly a hundred years ago, under date of the 23d of September, 1824, the Archbishop on a visit to St. Joseph's Church, Carrollton Manor, referred feelingly to conditions as he found them, that these thrifty and zealous catholics, tenant farmers had removed elsewhere to purchase land. He says, "On this land there were a number of respectable catholic tenants, but we regret to say, that all, with the exception of one or two families have removed. Some it is true by death, others to purchase land elsewhere, thus in a few years the most respectable catholic neighborhood in the country has been reduced to a very small number." This old Manor is rich with historic interest from the tenant's standpoint where they struggled along, not in houses built with brick brought over from England with winding stairways and brass knockers on the door, but with single log rooms, chincked and dobbed with one door and two windows, the stone chimney and fire place being the most pretentious, where the cooking was done and the family spent their long winter nights before a log fire and a fat lamp for light. As years passed by, additions were built to the log houses, and slave quarters were built nearby.

Had this fertile Manor been sold off in small farms the owners would have improved the land so that they could have made two blades of grass grow where one is now growing. They could afford to look ahead, make improvements and conveniences for their families, beautify their homes, this would have made them satisfied and contented in this land of plenty.



ROGER BROOKE TANEY

This distinguished jurist and statesman was born March 17, 1777 in Calvert County. Married Anne Phebe Charlton Key January 7th 1806. Died October 12, 1864. In 1870 Judge Richard H. Marshall and General James H. Coale had erected a marble slab over the grave with the following inscription.

"I. H. S.

"ROGER BROOKE TANEY,

"Fifth Chief Justice of the United States of America, born in Calvert County, Maryland, March 17th 1777, died in the city of Washington, October 12th 1864, aged 87 years, 6 months and 25 days. He was a profound and able lawyer, an upright and fearless Judge, a pious and exemplary Christian. At his own request he was buried in this secluded spot near the grave of his mother.

"May he rest in peace."

CHAPTER IX.

ARCADIA—ROGER B. TANEY—JACOB LEWIS.

Arcadia.

There is such a close connection between Arcadia and Carrollton Manor it will be necessary for me to give a brief history of Arcadia built by an Englishman, John P. Shoaf, who never married and it is said left England on account of disappointment in a love affair. Mr. Shoaf must have been a man of standing and influence at home. He brought with him a grant for two thousand acres of land in Maryland adjoining Carrollton Manor on the north. Mr. Shoaf had brick sent over from England and built the large colonial mansion at Arcadia which will stand as a monument for all time. Mr. Shoaf at the same time, built servant and slave quarters on the opposite side of the creek about two hundred yards from the mansion near where the covered bridge now stands. These quarters have all disappeared and the only trace of them is a foundation stone that is sometimes plowed up. Arcadia is filled with historical events, first as an Indian village, then it played its part in the activities of the Revolutionary and Civil Wars, during the latter it was used as a hospital, being on the main highway north and south between Pennsylvania and Virginia, four miles south of Frederick and eight miles north of the Potomac river. The following fords crossed the Potomac: Seneca, Whites, Cheeks, Nolands and the Point of Rocks, all leading through Carrollton Manor. When passing this attractive home with its picturesque and well kept surroundings, the traveler as well as the soldier stopped here to rest.

The house stands overlooking the Monocacy battlefield. The north wing is as it was originally built except the two center rooms, a story was added by Dr. McKinny. The small rooms connecting the main and end wings were formerly one story high. The south wing has also been changed. The house contains forty-three rooms and a large hall. There are three stairways. The moulding is hand carved. The ceilings are high and the rooms large. Stone steps lead from the highway to the main entrance of the group of buildings forming the mansion. These were closed some fifty years ago and a limestone fence fronts the lawn and flower garden while the fountain throws its spray in all directions. The driveway is banked with box bushes, magnolia and other trees adorn the yard. Some of the most valued trees that have stood as sentinels and old land

marks for one hundred and fifty years have given away to recent storms. The old stone milk house with its heavy walls stands close by the large spring of pure water which rushes from the lime rock. This spring furnishes water for the mansion which is forced up the hill by a water wheel. Close by is the old lime kiln more than a hundred years old.

Some ten acres of virgin forest still stands untouched by the woodman's axe. I remember, as a lad more than fifty years ago, killing six wild pigeons at a single shot in this woods. They were feeding on acorns and were so thick you could scarcely see through them, it was a lovely sight seeing them feeding, fluttering over each other. Wild pigeons were very plentiful then. When flying in the air, they often look like a cloud in the sky. I heard Mr. Samuel Grinder say he killed twenty-five wild pigeons with his double barreled shot gun. Guns were loaded by hand then. You used a light or heavy load according to the kind of game you wanted to shoot. This tract of two thousand acres included "Small Gains" the five hundred acres lopped off the Carrollton Manor grant, the Michael Keefer farm and mill known as the burnt mill, the farm tenanted by Charles Wastler, owned by the Baker Brothers; the farm owned by the George Markell Estate and also the farm of Judge Glen H. Worthington across the Monocacy River. About the time of the arrival of Mr. Shoaf trouble was brewing among the colonies against England. Naturally Mr. Shoaf, fresh from England, was against the colonies and sided with the friends of England. As a consequence this mansion was the headquarters of the Tory party. This brought on trouble with the colonists which led to the confiscation of Arcadia by the Americans and under an act of Congress was restored to the original owner. During the Civil War it was from this point General Early formed his troops and made his flank attack on General Wallace at the Battle of Monocacy. It was here, as a boy of ten, I first saw the horrors of war and the impression made upon me at that tender age makes me shudder when I think of war. Soon after the battle commenced the ambulances came rushing back from the field filled with the young wounded soldiers, many of whom were crying with pain. The Confederate wounded were placed on the lawn and in the house at Arcadia, then owned by the late Thomas Clagett, and the Federal wounded were taken to the house and barn on the George Markell estate, only the creek divided the two places. My father was pressed into service and helped carry back the wounded. Dr. McKinney as surgeon in the Federal Army, was ordered by his command to take charge of the Federal wounded

soldiers. He was so impressed with the beauties of the place that after the war was over he purchased Arcadia and the family have made this historic place their home. It was at Arcadia General Meade had his headquarters when he superceded General Hooker who at that time had his headquarters on the farm of George William Smith. Dr. D. F. McKinney planted a cedar post at the spot where General Hooker turned over his command to General Meade, June 27, 1863. The cedar post is still standing and can be seen any time at Arcadia. General Meade then advanced against General Lee when the great battle of Gettysburg took place.

This old Southern plantation was the meeting place of the gentry for many miles away who plied their pleasure by dancing, horse racing, fox hunting, and card playing. Many accounts of old gambling debts were found in the attic and are in the keeping of the present owners, the McKinney family. After the death of Mr. Shoaf, Arcadia was sold to Griffin Taylor a large slave holder and a southern plantation owner of the old school. Mr. Taylor with his family held high carnival at Arcadia where they entertained lavishly and his sons were recognized as social sports. During Mr. Taylor's ownership a good part of the land was sold off to the parties already or hereafter named. The following persons have owned Arcadia: Griffin Taylor, Michael Keefer, Thomas Clagett, Robert McGill and Doctor D. F. McKinney.

During Mr. Clagett's ownership, my father, Manasses J. Grove, lived at Arcadia and boarded his son Thomas. Mr. Clagett also had a large estate near Kemptown, where he lived with his family; he owned a great many slaves. Mr. Clagett was very fond of fox hunting and would bring his pack of hounds with him and how rejoiced he would be when his favorite hound lead the chase; this he could always determine by the peculiar yelp of the leading hound. After his hounds had followed the chase long enough without capturing or running the fox to cover, Mr. Clagett would call his hounds by blowing a white ivory whistle, which was part of the handle of the whip which was made of sixteen plats tapering off to a point. They also had fox horns made of oxen horns and some shells were used that were called conch. These horns could be heard a long distance and were immediately obeyed by the hounds. Fox hunting at that time was very popular. Women on horseback would often lead the race. My mother, Susanna Jarboe, was recognized as an expert horseback rider. The side saddle was then the only one used by the women. Foxes then were very plentiful and in the early evening they could be

heard barking in all directions, making their attack on the poultry yard, the quack of the duck in distress meant the fox had secured its prey and was hurrying away with the duck thrown across its back.

Another who gave his ripe experience and financial aid toward building the Buckeystown road was William C. Trego, a successful iron manufacturer who came here from Baltimore to spend the remaining days of a busy life amid the beauties and quiet of Arcadia. But Mr. Trego's spirit of activity was too great to cease his labors entirely, and as a diversion, and in order to give him exercise, his daily task was to quarry stone from some spot in the field where the rock interfered with cultivation of the land. These stones were then used for building fences or burned into lime. Mr. Trego's constant companion in this work, was John Hart, a faithful colored man. Mr. Trego was a gentleman of the old school, one whose respect and esteem it is a distinct pleasure to know I had. Mr. Trego was the father of Mrs. McKinney, and with his grandsons, William H. and Trego McKinney, are living on this plantation. In order to add to the charm of this old southern homestead, I will give a brief history of some of our most distinguished citizens, who were entertained at Arcadia.

The Keys lived near the Monocacy, not far from where Mount St. Mary's College was afterward built, at a village then called Keyville, and on January 6th, 1806, Father Dubois, of St. John's Church in Frederick and the founder of Mount St. Mary's College and its President from 1806 to 1826, married Roger Brooke Taney, who afterwards became Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, to Anna Phebe Charlton Key, sister of Francis Scott Key, author of the Star Spangled Banner; the ceremony taking place at the Key residence. The Chief Justice was, at his own request, buried in Frederick in the old graveyard in the rear of the old Jesuit Novitiate alongside of his mother who died in 1814. Subsequently in 1902, at the transfer of the Novitiate from Frederick to New York State, the remains of the Chief Justice and his mother were removed to St. John's Parish Cemetery, where they sleep in the shadow of the "clustered spires of Frederick."

The Brooke family mentioned in connection with the Chief Justice claimed kindred with "Robert" called in Scotland "The Bruce," the hero of Bannochburn. They used as a motto "Fuimus." Bruceville, now Keymar Junction, where the Northern Central connects with the Western Maryland Railroad, about ten miles from Mount St. Mary's College, is on their plantation. Mr. Shoaf who was a large slave owner, entertained royally at his old colonial



Monument to Francis Scott Key in back ground

mansion, many of the leading and aristocratic families of that time, among them John Ross Key, and family, including his son, Francis Scott Key, the author of the Star Spangled Banner, and Roger Brooke Taney and his family often spent the summers at Arcadia, hunting, fishing and horse-back riding. Mr. Taney was like all southern Marylanders, a good horseman, and fond of out-of-door life, and to be surrounded by slaves, who were always zealous to give the guest every attention, besides entertain them with songs, music and dancing at the slave quarters, as was the custom on Maryland plantations.

Roger B. Taney was legal adviser to the members of the first Provisional Council of the Catholic Church, opened in Baltimore, October 3rd, 1829, and continued until October 18. Roger B. Taney was afterward Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Chief Justice Taney with his family spent many summers at Arcadia, recuperating from his arduous duties, then owned by Arthur Shoaf, and now the home of Mrs. Dr. D. F. McKinney.

Another who gave his help generously toward the building of the Buckeystown road was George Markell, a man of sterling qualities and one of the best business men in the county, who owned several farms on the Buckeystown Pike, now owned by his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Chapline.

The last but not least among those who gave substantially toward this pike was Jacob Lewis, a successful farmer, who owned Locust Level, and whose soul was filled with Southern hospitality, and who was a great friend of the South during the Civil War. The farm is now owned by his son, R. Rush Lewis. The old mansion that stands at the intersection of the Buckeystown and Urbana pikes is sure to attract attention, was built by Michael Byrne, who built the old Georgetown road.

I have a copy of the *Frederick Herald* of July 29, 1848. I am reproducing an advertisement, which is very complete in every detail, the farm was purchased by Jacob Lewis, where his son, R. Rush Lewis now lives. The advertisement contains some interesting facts besides it shows tact and ability in describing the property.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber, having determined to decline Farming, will sell at Public Sale, ON TUESDAY THE 8th DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, at Keefer's Hotel, in Frederick City, 10 o'clock A. M.

THE FARM

On which he resides; situated one mile South of Frederick, and on the McAdamized road leading thence to Washington City, It

CONTAINS 250 ACRES

of superior limestone land, in a high state of cultivation, and producing large crops of all kinds of Grain and Grasses usually grown in this productive valley. It is divided into convenient fields, and so arranged by a lane through the Farm, that stock, have at all times and from nearly all the fields, free access to water. The fences are in good order, and made of Locust Posts and Chestnut Rails.

THE ORCHARD

is of choice Fruits, and bears abundantly,—The buildings are well located for convenience and comfort, and consist of a large

BRICK DWELLING

finished in modern style, with an extensive back building attached. The out buildings consist of Horse & Cow Stables, extensive Sheds, Corn House, Meat, Ice, Carriage, Bath and Poultry Houses. There is at the Kitchen door a Cistern, constructed with Hydraulic Cement, which contains 5,000 gallons of rain water. Two pumps furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of pure water, are conveniently located near the buildings. There are on the premises

TWO LIME KILNS

in complete order; one of which is a draw Kiln, and burns one hundred bushels per day. Attached to the Kilns is a capacious LIME HOUSE. The supply of lime Stone for burning is inexhaustible. The net income from the Farm and Kilns, during the past year yielded 12 percent, on the amount asked for the property.

This farm offers the rare and combined advantages of fertility of soil, a beautiful and healthy situation, fine scenery, good society, proximity to excellent Schools and Churches, and a profitable investment. The terms, which will be liberal, will be made known on the day of sale.

July--84t

MICHAEL BYRNE.

He and his wife are buried in St. John's grave yard. Michael Byrne died March 28, 1859, sixty-seven years old. Rebecca, his wife, died September 5th, 1855, aged 55 years.

It was over this road built by Mr. Byrne, in 1837, the Mexican General, Santa Anna, as a prisoner of war, who spent the night at the City Hotel in Frederick and in February, 1841, General William Henry Harrison, who had just been elected President of the United States, passed through Frederick in his coach on his way to Washington to his inauguration. He also spent the night at the City Hotel, and in the morning before starting, spoke to the people of Frederick from the front door-step. Both of these distinguished people, and many others traveled over this road, which was then the direct road from the west to the capitol, and was improved for fast transportation.



Old Covered Bridge on the Buckeystown Pike just before it gave place to a modern concrete structure

CHAPTER X.

BUCKEYSTOWN PIKE—LIME KILN—MANASSES J. GROVE—SAMUEL GRINDER—MARYLAND BEAUTY—THOMAS R. JARBOE—THE MILLS—DELAPLAINE FAMILY— NEW BREMEN.

Buckeystown Pike.

There were some other subscribers toward building the Buckeystown Pike of small sums, especially in Frederick.

All the names previously mentioned who were referred to as being active in road building, means they were promoters and active in building the Buckeystown Pike.

The first officers of the Buckeystown Pike Company were Capt. Joseph N. Chiswell, President; James L. Davis, Secretary and Treasurer; Directors: Thomas R. Jarboe, John A. H. Cunningham, James L. Davis, George Markell and Manasses J. Grove. This road served its purpose for over forty years, and was largely instrumental in bringing the national highway over this route, which has been completed nearly the whole length through Carrollton Manor for a distance of twelve miles from Frederick.

Christian Sauerwine built the corner house where Thomas Webster now lives. William F. Keller lived in this house and was the first toll gate keeper on the Buckeystown road.

I have in my possession an old deed written by my father, with the names of the Directors of the Buckeystown Turnpike Road Company. This may be worth something to posterity, to show those who were active in improving this old highway

“This deed made this twenty-ninth day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, by us George Markell, David F. McKinney, William G. Baker, Manasses J. Grove, and Louis Markell, Directors of and acting for the Buckeystown Turnpike Road Company, a body corporate of the State of Maryland in Frederick County. Witnesseth that in consideration of the Sum of Seven hundred and sixty-six Dollars, we the said Directors of the said Buckeystown Turnpike Road Company do grant in fee simple unto James J. Cunningham of Frederick County, State of Maryland, all that lot or parcel of ground called ‘Addition to Carrollton,’ situate and being in Frederick County and State of Maryland, it being a part of the same land as conveyed by Sarah A. P. and Wil-

liam F. Keller, to the said Buckeystown Turnpike Road Company by deed dated the twelfth day of February 1880."

The deed is witnessed by Jerningham Boone, J. P., and recorded by Adolphus Fearhake, Jr., Clerk of Court. After this sale was made the Buckeystown Turnpike Company built the house where toll was collected until the road was made free. The house is still used as a dwelling.

As a matter of history and for posterity's sake, and as an incentive to others, it may not be out of place to mention here the faithful service of John Barber, the tollgate keeper on the pike at Lime Kiln, for a period of about forty years, and until he was long passed eighty years of age. Mr. Barber reported that the last person to pass through the gate to pay toll was J. Fenton Thomas, Jr. The first to pass through after the free schedule went into effect was Dr. Ira J. McCurdy. They both used automobiles. The toll-gate was thrown open to the public November 24th, 1916.

Lime Kiln.

As I remember sixty years ago probably half the Manor was in wood—all virgin timber. The shipments from here were large, the timber from this section was especially fine, white and black oak, walnut and hickory, and was sent as far as England. Large quantities of shingles were shipped from here, the black oak trees were used for making shingles. The trees were sawed down close to the ground, these were sawed off in shingle lengths, then they were split in blocks shingle size and rived out as near as possible to get them the size wanted. They were then sawed and shaved down to the proper size; then piled in sections to dry and cure straight. This was all done by hand in the woods where houses made of shavings and spoiled shingles were used to build these houses at convenient places in the woods. There were a number of men who followed making shingles, among them was Adam Poole, rather eccentric, but a splendid shingle maker. He lived here in the little one-room house, where James Ceasor died. The boys here played pranks on him, so he moved to Buckeystown, there they were even worse. It was the rule for Mr. Poole to always bring a bundle of shavings with him; coming down the tan bank someone set his shavings on fire, as he was crossing the branch, he was pushed off the foot bridge in the water to put the fire out. The boys after that called him Poole in the branch. James Ford who lived here in the house opposite the store, had a large family, one of his boys was killed by the cars in his attempt to run across the track, when he saw a train approaching. Mr. Ford was a good



Old Toll House, Lime Kūn

shingle maker and a hard worker, but he had his weakness for liquor. When on his periodical drunks, which occurred every few months, he would become very happy, he would give as a reason for his over-indulgence that he wanted to get rid of his cares and drown his sorrow, and feel as big as James L. Davis, who was the most prominent man in the neighborhood.

There were several large warehouses built here as soon as the railroad was completed this far. This was a great center for the railroad construction men, and a number of houses were built of slabs for their accomodation, and the town was called Slabtown. Among the railroad men occupying these slab houses was the father of James C. Clark. Mr. Clark at that time was a water boy in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. A widow living in the best house in town, and whose name was Baldwin, had a beautiful daughter by the name of Mary. James C. Clark fell desperately in love with Miss Baldwin and pressed his suit, but Mary had another lover, James Fulton, also employed by the railroad who was a foreman and like James Clark was a handsome and fine looking fellow. Miss Baldwin married James Fulton. They raised a large family of children but Mr. Fulton never advanced further than a track foreman and finally moved to Iowa. James C. Clark rose rapidly and became President of one of the leading railroads in the United States. Many other people said Mary made a mistake, but she always seemed happy with her family. The old house where James C. Clark lived has long been gone, except for the remaining catnip, tansey and mint, from which it is said the Clark family made Catnip tea, Tansey Bitters and Mint Juleps. ✓

Charles Carroll of Carrollton, knowing the value of lime as a fertilizer and its use for building purposes, had three kilns built here by one of the Manor tenants.

About the time of the Revolutionary War, lime was hauled from here by wagon for many miles, and as far as Georgetown and Washington, D. C. The lime was burnt by wood and for that reason it was very superior for building and plastering purposes. Michael Koozer burnt lime here during the war of 1812; he lived to be a very old man and laid down on one of the kilns, was overcome by gas, and died.

Samuel Grinder burnt lime here and furnished large quantities for building the Capitol at Washington. Due to the large amount of business done here at that time, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company opened an office and appointed Job Dix Eichelberger its first agent, and changed the name of the town to Lime Kiln. Mr.

Eichelberger built and owned the large stone house near the station which was afterward bought by Judge B. Amos Cunningham, who lived there a number of years.

This old building has been repaired several times. Being on the main highway, it attracted attention and was one of the show places of the Manor with its wide porch running the full length of the house, terraced walks and box wood leading down to the old well, which stood in the center of the yard surrounded by four immense moss covered trees with a network of lovely vines. This old well was filled up some years ago, the yard had a circular driveway lined with flowers and surrounded by forest and other trees. These have all fallen by the woodman's axe. This large stone mansion was the center of much social pleasure, where dances, theatricals and other community affairs were held owing to the large rooms, and the socially inclined owners whose families entertained their friends. Among those who lived here were Judge B. A. Cunningham, Benjamin F. Moffett, Judge Samuel D. Lieb. The property is now owned by the Baker interests and has been under tenancy for a number of years. At the time of Mr. Eichelberger and Judge Cunningham's ownership this was one of the show places on the Manor, being immediately on the main highway. It attracted attention, it's terraced yard, with it's many flower beds and circular driveway shaded by trees.

Manasses J. Grove.

Following Mr. Eichelberger, my father, Manasses J. Grove, was appointed B. & O. agent in 1858. The same year he built his first lime kiln here.

My father, whose soul was filled with generosity was always interested in the public welfare, and did all in his power to help build the pike. He was broad minded and liberal in his views and was twice elected to the Legislature as a Democrat from a Republican County. He was very energetic until the day of his death. He was founder of the M. J. Grove Lime Co., and died at the age of eighty-three years. Mr. Grove married Susanna Jarboe, and they had twelve children; eight boys and four girls, seven of whom are now living. William Jarboe and Eugene Ashby at Lime Kiln; Edward Dawson and James Henry at Frederick, and Bernard Lee, Washington, D. C.; Carrie Estelle, who married J. C. White, is living at Kansas City, Missouri, and Laura Regina, who married George C. Biser, at Bedford, Pa. My father was intensely Southern in his views, but treated both armies with consideration. My mother

with her slaves cooked for them as long as the rations lasted. The soldiers appreciated this and usually paid for what they got, and my father always tried to see an officer and have him station a guard at his house, as the soldiers who were in line or under proper command hardly ever gave any trouble. It was the stragglers and those who fell out of line that were very troublesome and caused unnecessary hardship on the people. My mother during the war had to make many sacrifices for her children. I might add here that my opportunities for an education were very limited, and I probably did not go to school during my life a year. I never analyzed a sentence nor worked a fraction at school. The practical education I gained with the assistance of my father, I think has been equal to a college education.

My father, M. J. Grove, opened a general store here in 1858; he also sold liquor. Zachariah Shaw sold groceries and liquor here before 1840. His son, Charles is now living in Frederick. Mr. Shaw was followed by Jacob Funk of the well-known Funk family; Mr. Funk also owned and ran a boat on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. James Ceaser, a slave, was given the little log house which stood by the town well, by his master, Davis Richardson. He and his wife lived and died here, they were both very industrious and after they passed the age of ninety years, could be seen sitting on their chairs, working the garden and picking strawberries. They sold cakes and beer here in the early fifties.

Thomas Norris, colored, in the forties made a specialty of growing strawberries and early vegetables; he was very successful, and being frugal owned property and saved some money. Conrad Buchheimer and his son, familiarly called Billy, were wonderfully successful truckers. The Buchheimer canteloupes were noted for their unequalled flavor and sweetness.

Solomon Scoggins, colored, who lived here all his life, raised a large family of children, they were industrious and intelligent. Uncle Sol, as he was familiarly called, was a noted coon hunter, and to the day of his death his dog was his constant companion, and he was never happier than when his faithful dog would bark up the tree where there was a coon or a 'possum. Uncle Sol was especially fond of whiskey and a pint a day was his regular ration; he was never seen drunk, and was respected by all.

But he always seemed the happiest when he was singing his favorite song, which runs something like this:

Possum meat am good to eat,
 You will always find him good and sweet,
 My dog did bark. I went to see
 There was a possum up that tree.
 I clim's up to pull him in
 The possum he begin to grin.
 They took him home and dressed him up,
 They hung him out that night in the frost
 The way to cook a possum is
 First par-boil and bake him brown
 Lay sweeten taters in the pan,
 The bestest eaten in the land.

Chorus—Carve that possum, carve that possum children, carve him
 to the heart.

A son, William Scoggins, died here a few years ago at the age of 83. He was honest, industrious and accumulated considerable property. His wife, Jane Scoggins, who was owned by Jacob Wirts, is living here, at the age of 93, and is in good health; she is one of the few old and honored slaves still living.

James Waters and his wife, Matilda. Meredith, Alexander and Caroline Barber. William Merritt and his wife Elizabeth. The Goings were a large family, all of these were once slaves. Some bought their freedom. others who had proved worthy were given their freedom by their masters. They all lived to an old age and were much respected colored people.

Among the blacksmiths and wheelwrights were Townsend Barber, Joseph Welty, William Lee, A. J. Rideout.

Samuel Grinder.

Mr. Grinder lived here a number of years. He was one of the Manor tenants and married Harriet Null. There were eight children. Scott is living in Urbana; Joseph, Margaret and Capitola, in Frederick; Mrs. Emma Hackett, Howard County. Mr. Grinder and his family were intensely Southern in their views, and often had trouble with the Union forces. Mr. Grinder was arrested twice, and was put in prison. He was released once through the influence of Captain Cortiff and Lieut. Knight, who were in command of a small body of troops stationed here to guard the warehouses and protect the railroad switches from being tampered with. These officers found the Grinder family an extremely hospitable one. Mrs. Grinder cooked for the troops, and the young ladies, while they showed their pre-

ference by wearing red and white ribbons and singing Southern songs, treated the Union soldiers courteously. The Grinder home always protected the Confederate soldiers from capture when it was within their power to do so. On one occasion John Ordeman, who was in the Confederate Army, reached his father's home in safety, by some means, the Union forces learned that he was at home. Captain Ordeman arranged to get John to Mr. Grinder's where he remained in the garrett two days. Under disguise he boarded a train and got back to his command safely. Captain Ordeman always thanked Mr. Grinder for saving his son from capture. Raids and cavalry skirmish were not unusual. On one occasion four Confederate cavalymen who were pressed closely disappeared in the woods with their horses just back of Mr. Grinder's house. The Union cavalry kept on to Frederick. The Confederates then came out of the woods, and Mr. Grinder gave them something to eat and fed their horses. They left during the night; one of them leaving behind his sword, which is now in the possession of the Grinder family.

John Pettingall who lived here had two sons. John served in the Union Army, and Carleton in the Confederate Army, he was killed. Mr. Pettingall was a great Union man. It was said during the battle of the Monocacy, two brothers fought on opposite sides, one in the Union Army, and one in the Confederate Army, The Confederate was killed during this fight.

William H. Mossburg married Dorcus Keller in December, 1852. They had eleven children, the last born being triplets; three girls, two of whom are living. The children living are Florence, in Washington; Mary, Annie, Rosie, Emma and Charles at Lime Kiln and Inez at Brunswick. Mr. Mossburg was a track foreman and moved in January 1853 into the house he afterwards bought from Joseph Westendorff; this house is supposed to be the oldest in Lime Kiln. The lumber used in building the house is discarded runners which the railroad company used when the tracks were first built and used by horse cars. Flat iron was nailed on top of these wooden runners. The deed is now in the possession of Miss Rosie Mossburg. The first deed is from Henry Millicent Wearing to Davis Richardson under date of 1835. The deeds describe the property as being on the main road leading from Fredericktown to Noland's Ferry. It is witnessed by James Bartgis and Charles Cole. The next deed is from Davis Richardson and Elizabeth Richardson to Joseph Stimmel witnessed by Richard H. Marshall. The next deed is from Joseph Stimmel and Susanna Stimmel to Joseph Westendorff under date of September 6,

1848, witnessed by Christian Thomas and David Thomas. The next deed is from Joseph Westendorff and Catharine Westendorff to Dorcus Mossburg, under date of January, 1855, witnessed by Jonathan Keller. The deeds are all written in a plain legible hand. Mr. Westendorff then built the corner house, which he sold to James Fulton. This house now belongs to John D. Plummer. Henry Stewart built the house where Jacob Baer lives. He was a cooper by trade and made both flour and lime barrels.

The Methodist Protestant Church at Lime Kiln was built in 1888; the first pastor was Rev. J. M. Sheridan; he was very much liked by the people here; the present pastor is Rev. J. W. Kirk.

The school house was built in 1899 largely through the efforts of Charles H. Mossburg who married Rosa Keyser; they had sixteen children; there was no race suicide in this family; they are a wonderfully preserved couple. The first teacher was Cora Hargett, followed by Bertha Weiner, Edna Neighbors, Rosa Wachter, Cora Duvall, Hattie Bell, Morris DeLaughter, Granville Michael, Blanche Dosh, Margaret Droneburg, Mamie Keller, Charlotte Mohler, Elizabeth Michael and Edna Roelkey.

I can truly say to the credit of this one-room school at Lime Kiln, when so much is being claimed for graded schools that the two most efficient girls we ever had in our office were products of this school, proving that practical training is the best if you have an interested subject.

The Maryland Beauty.

May 17, 1915, Lime Kiln loomed up through the United States when Miss Clara May McAbee was selected as the prettiest girl in Maryland, and was given a trip to California where she entered the nation wide beauty contest, and there came out second after a close contest.

In a letter written May 18th, 1915, by William J. Grove to the *Baltimore News*, he says: "The beauty contest put the little village of Lime Kiln, Frederick County, on the map, nestled as it is on historic ground, Carrollton Manor, once owned by Charles Carroll, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. Why should not this beautiful girl win out, surrounded by the beauties of this old historic manor and softened by the southern breezes from the Potomac?" S. C. Malone, The Leading Fine Art Engraver of America says of Miss McAbee, "I am frank to admit as an artist of international reputation that she is indeed very beautiful in every sense of the word. It seems as if Mother Nature has enveloped her in all the

poetic panorama that has made the natural scenery of Frederick County famous."

Honors were heaped upon Miss McAbee; one concern offered her, free of charge, a traveling gown to be worn on her trip to the San Francisco Exposition. Newspapers all over the country sent requests for copies of her photograph.

The poet, Laureate Geddes was inspired by the victory of Miss McAbee in the following burst of song:

"Maryland's most beautiful girl;
Twin stars seem thine eyes, Love in them lies
God had created a maiden divine;
Angelic grace, with the sweetest face
Maketh a picture more tempting than wine.
Clara, Adieu! ;Good time to you!
From 'Maryland, My Maryland,' speed thee away—
To where great throngs wait at 'Golden Gate.'
To California's matchless display.
Be ever true, we beg of you—
And if dark shadows around thee should fall,
We'll grasp thy hand in old Maryland,
And comfort and hail thee the loveliest of all."

Thomas R. Jarboe.

Thomas R. Jarboe, was one of the most prominent, useful and respected citizens, on Carrollton Manor, devoted his entire life to farming. He lived at Gayfield, a tract of 388 acres near Lime Kiln, that fronts on the Buckeystown state road, and extends to the Monocacy river. He built a large brick house and bank-barn. He was what might be termed a refined farmer, always working to improve the land, the surroundings and his stock. This seemed to be his greatest pleasure. His team when on the road, its coming was always announced by the bells that adorned the well-groomed horses, while the colored driver, John Williams was as proud of the team as the owner. Mr. Jarboe, who was a slave owner, felt the loss of his slaves, but he was popular with his help, and it was seldom they left him. It was his delight to take young white boys, on the farm with him, and by his training, made them good citizens.

Always considering the community, and the public welfare.

Probably Mr. Jarboe, deserves more credit in the building of the Buckeystown pike than any one person. He stuck to the construction and helped to quarry the stone and put them in place, being in-

terested and a man of means with push and energy, built a good road at a moderate cost.

As an evidence what can be done if you are resourceful even if you feel you can't succeed Robert Boone who in 1858 was agent for the Manor land. My uncles, John S. W. and Thomas R. Jarboe purchased their farms through Mr. Benedict Boone, a brother of Robert Boone and a prominent citizen of Merryland Tract; he and my uncles were members of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Petersville. My uncles were young men and Mr. Boone advised them to purchase farms on this beautiful Manor, which they did. My uncle, Thomas R. Jarboe, immediately became dissatisfied with his purchase and could not rest during the night. The next morning, accompanied by my father, he went to Frederick, saw Mr. Boone and offered to give the five hundred dollars he had paid on the farm if he would release him. Mr. Boone said, "No you are a young man and there is no reason you can't make a success at farming and pay for the farm." My uncle at once realized his position. He pitched in, went to work, payed for this farm and several others and was one of the most successful farmers and substantial citizens on the Manor.

Mr. Jarboe married Laretta Eagle, daughter of William Eagle, they had one daughter, Margaret, who married Charles Rohrbach, who is living at the old homestead Gayfield. The mansion and grounds are the finest on the Manor, besides Gayfield, Mr. Jarboe owned several other farms. He was well liked by his neighbors, was popular for his business ability, and was elected as Democrat twice in a Republican County, and proved to be a most excellent County Commissioner. It may not be out of place to state right here at the second election when Mr. Jarboe was elected County Commissioner, John Ritchie, was elected to Congress. Judge Ritchie and Mr. Jarboe were the only two elected on the Democratic ticket. A jollification in honor of this event was held at Gayfield, a torchlight procession with a band heading the procession, with delegations from Point of Rocks, Doubs, Adamstown, Buckeystown, Lime Kiln, and Feagaville. Feagaville was then in Buckeystown district. The procession was more than a mile in length and it was estimated at a thousand people, to feed this large gathering was no easy task. Mrs. Jarboe's father, Mr. Eagle, owned more than one hundred slaves, and up to the time she was married all her wants had been provided for by others. The slaves had gotten their freedom, Mrs. Jarboe, made a wonderful success in her household duties, a great help to her husband, was equal to every occasion. Mr. Jarboe always a liberal provider, furnished the beef, pigs, hams, and Mrs. Jarboe, with a

bevy of pretty Southern girls, baked ham, biscuits and bread by the barrel, until enough was cooked to feed the multitude, and then some left over, but the most remarkable part of it all, and if such an occurrence would happen today, every last one of the best citizenship of Frederick County would be arrested for violating the most drastic and obnoxious law that was ever forced upon the people. Mr. Jarboe, as I stated before, was a good provider and since the foundation I might say of the world, a man's house was his castle. Now it can be entered by a gang of thugs, and you have no redress. Mr. Jarboe had two barrels of rye whiskey made at Horsey's distillery for home use. Mr. Jarboe was also an adept on making wine and his cider had a reputation far and wide. The night of this jollification, Horsey's rye whiskey was handed to everyone to drink all they wanted, wine and cider were in abundance everywhere. Basil DeLashmutt headed the procession, he was chief toastmaster, John Ritchie delivered probably the most stirring address he ever made, Mr. Jarboe followed with a few remarks. The enthusiasm was unbounded, there was good cheer, but no drunkards. After the speaking, dancing and cards were indulged in by those who cared for this amusement; all voted it a most joyous and happy occasion, and best of all, there was no violation of the law, and no one died from the effects of what they ate or drank, or did any suicides, holdups, or murders follow.

Mr. Jarboe always a lover of fine horses, had purchased in Virginia a colt called Andrew Jackson, a beautiful dark gray. The confederates just before the battle of Monocacy, probably one of McCausland calvarymen, went to Mr. Jarboe's barn, they of course picked this as one of the horses they wanted. The Confederates had strict orders not to take any stock on the Manor without paying for it, so they paid Mr. Jarboe several hundred dollars in Confederate money. Mr. Jarboe in that way, saved his other horses. This young mare was saddled and bridled and the soldiers at once started for the battle field as cannonading had already begun, in less then three hours, the horse riderless with saddle and bridle on, came back having crossed the Monocacy and was making its way back home when she was caught on the railroad and taken back by some of the soldiers who had followed her. They said, the young soldier who had ridden her away had been shot and killed soon after he reached the battle field. The slave holders during the Civil War had trouble to hold their slaves. My uncles, John and Thomas Jarboe had two that left them the same night, their names were Daniel Carpentree and Frank Speaks, thinking they might be with the union soldiers who were

camping along the Monocacy near Delaplaine Mill, with John Detrick, a neighbor farmer, they visited the camp to inquire about them, the soldiers were from Wisconsin and very rough. They were told to get out of camp or they would shoot them. My uncle Tom said "shoot the devil." The soldiers did not shoot, they never heard from the negroes. Many of the slaves left their masters before the emancipation issued by President Lincoln became effective, some going with the army, but most of them ran away going to Pennsylvania and some as far north as Canada. The older men and women and children remained and seemed loath to leave their old homes where they had been well treated and cared for. After the death of Mr. Jarboe his only daughter, Margaret who inherited his property lived at Gayfield where seven children were born, five of whom are living, Loretta Jarboe, Ellen Bruner, Thomas Jarboe, Francis Eagle, and Margaret Jarboe. Mr. and Mrs. Rohrback and the children were all educated at St. Joseph's and St. Mary's, Emmitsburg. During this period the old mansion was handsomely and modernly improved. Then Gayfield one of the show places on the Manor became the scene of social life, fond of music, here Mr. and Mrs. Rohrback and the children entertained charmingly many distinguished persons.

The Mills.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton, always foremost in every progressive movement was closely identified with the building of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad which runs through the heart of Carrollton Manor. The first station, Lime Kiln, about three miles west of Frederick Junction, was a great shipping point for the flour mills then all depending on water for power. There was a great demand for flour for foreign shipment; not only to Europe but into South America. Flour was shipped direct from here to Rio de Janeiro and other points in care of some vessel via Baltimore or New York. The flour was all shipped in strong wooden barrels with the heads branded showing the kind of flour each barrel contained. This brand often carried with it future sales, and each miller guarded his brand very carefully as well as the quality of the flour. I remember a popular brand here was the Monoquacy, the Indian name for the river now spelled Monocacy. The following mills delivered their flour here for shipment:

Culler's Mill owned then by Philip Culler, who had seven children, Wm. Miller, James Henry, John J., George B., and Lloyd C. Culler, the present mayor of Frederick; and Rebecca, wife of Harlen Beard, Mary Matilda, wife of J. Newton Trundle, Dixon's Mill, by Wil-

liam H. Dixon, Phleeeger's Mill, by John Phleeeger, Mr. Phleeeger, who was twice married was the father of ten sons, John, Jacob, Frederick, Edward, Louis, Charles, Albert, Clayton, Franklin and one daughter, Mary. C. M. Phleeeger, the present obliging County Treasurer is a grandson, and Keefer's Mill, by Michael Keefer, all located on Shoaf or Ballenger Creek. This was a small stream of water but by the erection of a dam, it afforded a great amount of power at little cost. I remember well the first coal burning boiler that was erected on this stream in connection with water power by Charles Floecker at the Keefer Mill, when John Phleeeger who was operating a mill on the same stream said it would break his competitor, as every exhaust of steam meant a cent lost. The amount was small. Mr. Phleeeger was right. Mr. Floecker failed a few years later. What seemed to be a strange coincidence all the mills on the stream burned, except the Dixon Mill, which fell down a few years ago. I remember as a boy going to this mill with James W. Dixon who was with my father in business, where they had an eel pot and caught great numbers in the fall of the year. He was a son of William H. Dixon and served in the Confederate army during the entire war; he was a conscientious and brave soldier. Mr. Dixon was the brother of Frank Dixon, the uncle of Mrs. J. W. L. Carty, Mrs. Albert L. Pearre, and Mrs. Charles P. Levy, Frederick. This water power, which was very valuable those days, is allowed now to go to waste, we prefer to pay high prices for coal and run the risk of strikes and poor railroad deliveries. The mill on the Monocacy owned by Doctor Davis, shipped large quantities of flour and had a warehouse here to store flour at that time. The mill was run by my grandfather, William Jarboe, from 1816 to 1824. When he moved to Middletown Valley, he bought the Kefauver Mill, that he was operating at the time of his death, which occurred May 2, 1836. He lived in a small stone house on the lot facing the Monocacy, east of the mill where the old well, which was used by the family, still stands, and is now used by several tenant families. The house was torn down about twenty years ago. The old Cooper shop where Conrad Buchheimer made flour barrels some seventy years ago, and stood very near the road was torn down only a few years ago. My grandfather, William Jarboe, married Margaret Shafer, they had seven children. Henry, who married Evoline Flook moved to Indiana about 1840 over land; it took him six weeks to make the trip, when he reached the Ohio River, he went by boat to Cincinnati. He had one four horse team and one ox team. My un-

cle said the oxen, though slow, he could always depend upon them to help pull the horses out, as there were many treacherous places in the road. They took a dog along that became separated from them near Cumberland, the dog returned to his old home. John Jarboe married Ellen Keefer, Thomas married Lauretta Eagle. Margaret married William Brosius, Susanna married Manasses J. Grove, the other children died when they were young. The mill is now owned by Miss Steiner and run by Leo Michael, the water power here is probably the best on the Monocacy. The mill is a large one and has always done a big business. Mr. Michael lives in the large mansion overlooking the Monocacy River, built by Theodore Delaplaine, some sixty years ago.

Delaplaine Family.

Mr. Delaplaine, who was active and full of energy, added up-to-date machinery and pushed the Monocacy Mill to its full capacity, making a good market for the farmers wheat. Largely through Mr. Delaplaine's efforts, probably, the first community stone road was built in the county, from the mill to Buckeystown. The expense was small to the county, the farmers and others doing a lot of free hauling and work. So interested was Mr. Delaplaine that when he could spare the time he would go on the road and help with the work. The stones were quarried and broken in sizes that it could be broken by hand. A small round hammer was then used, the laborers would sit on a sack of straw and break the stone with one hand. Mr. Delaplaine lost an eye while working in this manner, a sharp stone hitting him in the eye.

Mr. Delaplaine was a strong Union man during the war; at one time when the Confederates were in control of this section he had in the warehouse here about one thousand barrels of flour for shipment; the Confederates had blown up the railroad bridge crossing the Monocacy and no trains were running. My father was the railroad agent. He opened the warehouse for the troops, he explained to them the conditions. An officer at once placed a guard to protect the flour; my father stated they would bake all the bread they could to help feed the army while passing, which they did. My mother had several good cooks who were her slaves. They baked for the soldiers night and day, generally short cake without any lard or salt, but it was eaten ravenously by the hungry soldiers. Not a barrel of this flour was taken or destroyed by the soldiers, showing the troops were under good control—and they respected the sentiments of those who

differed with them, even at a time when hostilities and a bitter feeling existed.

Mr. Delaplaine married Hannah Edmonson and there were three children. Theodoshia, is living near Adamstown, Mrs. Dudrow is dead, as well as his son William T., the founder of the *Frederick News*. I would like to pay a tribute to this young man who was called away so early in life. To start his business along the lines he had planned, meant that he must have financial assistance. I shall never forget Mr. Delaplaine whom I had known from a little boy, as he appeared before me that day; I was helping to select the lime as it was drawn from the kiln. He called me aside and stated frankly his business. What he wanted was even a greater surprise than his presence. He wanted us to buy the Schley Lime Kilns, stating that it was necessary to make this sale to aid his plans. He seemed so in earnest, I promised when my father came home I would take it up with him and my brothers, as we had no idea then, of buying the property. After talking the matter over, we concluded Sunday after we had gone to church, we would walk and in this way we could look over the property, the distance being about five miles. After looking the property over carefully, we concluded unless we could purchase the Hoke Kilns adjoining the Schley property, it was not desirable to us. We so informed Mr. Delaplaine, and in less than ten days, he had arranged the purchase of both properties, worked out all the details, showing his pluck and energy. He asked us if we wanted any stock in his company he was then starting; we took the small amount of fifty dollars, which we will always hold in his memory. Mr. Delaplaine made a successful start in the business, which is being well managed by his four sons. Through Mr. Delaplaine's foresight, we were enabled to increase our business.

The John Sifford Mill on Rocky Fountain also shipped from here. The mill was run by Charles Millard for many years; it has been out of use for sometime. There were several mills located on Bennett's Creek, one a Woolen mill called Fleecy Dale and the Ordeman Mill at Park Mills, which also hauled their products here. Herman D. Ordeman who owned this mill had been a sea captain. As a boy it was very interesting for me to hear him tell my father his experiences on the ocean. He was a jovial character and a splendid talker. His son, Fred, and grand children live in Frederick. Mr. Ordemen was a Southern sympathizer and his sons, John and Charles, served in the Confederate army.

The sumac industry was an important one at that time; it was gathered, dried and ground and shipped in sacks; it was used for

coloring purposes. Hay and straw were hauled loose by the farmer, were baled and shipped from here.

New Bremen.

The site of Park Mills nestled at the foot of the Sugar Loaf Mountain, and along Baer Branch and Bennet Creek, then known as New Bremen, was once the scene of great activity. The many industries among the hills and dales have all disappeared.

The original New Bremen tract contained 2,000 acres, and extended from the foot hills of the Sugar Loaf Mountain to the Monocacy, where it crossed near Buckeystown, until it reached Carrollton Manor and then followed along Mutton Hill for about three miles, where it recrossed the Monocacy. On this tract of land, John Frederick Ammeling settled in 1784, bringing a colony of several hundred people with him. Ammeling came from Bremen in Germany, and named the tract after his native city. He organized a small settlement near what is now Park Mills. He proved to be energetic and a very useful citizen. He brought with him skilled mechanics, including blacksmiths, bakers, shoemakers, glass-blowers, tailors, and two physicians. He immediately started to build what was necessary for his colony, and at once commenced the construction of glass works on Bennett Creek, and with his skilled mechanics soon had the factory ready. It being the first glass works in America, attracted general attention. President Washington heard of them and took a deep interest in the success of the enterprise, as he did in everything which gave promise of benefits to his country and his fellow citizens. In a letter to Thomas Jefferson, Washington made reference to the New Bremen factory. "A factory of glass," he wrote, "is established upon a large scale on the Monocacy near Frederick in Maryland. I am informed that it will produce this year glass of various kinds to the amount of ten thousand pounds." Ammeling presented to President Washington a lot of his glassware which he carried in person to Mt. Vernon. In the lot were two large goblets of flint glass upon which was engraved the Washington Coat of Arms. A number of pieces of Ammeling's glassware are in the possession of the Masonic Lodge at Alexandria of which Washington was a member and the first master. The Holland Masonic Lodge of New York, also possess samples of Ammeling's handiwork, decanters, punch glasses and wine glasses. They were presented to this lodge by John Pintard, of Baltimore. A gentleman of Baltimore county whose name was not given, who married a granddaughter of Ammeling had a collection of the New Bremen glass

consisting of mirrors, goblets and wine glasses of excellent workmanship and quality showing that Ammeling used good judgment in selecting his workmen, although they were skilled mechanics and their goods had a fine reputation, the difficulties and expense of transportation being a long way from centers of market, finally led to the failure of this enterprise. The glass factory with the remaining houses and land was sold at bankrupts sale in January, 1804. A few months before this sale in October 1803, Thomas Johnson and John McBride announced that they had engaged in the manufacture of copper stills in Michael Ollick's opposite Dr. Bogen's in Patrick street.

Ammeling
John Frederick Ammeling in 1784 built with brick brought over from England just one year after Great Britian officially recognized the Independence of the United States. The old colonial mansion containing 18 rooms, including a ball room, and large reception hall, three stories high. Here Ammeling lived and managed his glass and other factories. Here he also entertained his factory forces, and consulted with them the problems confronting them. He also entertained the first families of the then struggling states to get a sound footing following the long war for Independence. Frederick A. Ordeman recently sold this old colonial home with the tract of 344 acres to the Baptist Church of Baltimore. They will convert the property into a modern industrial school. Since Ammeling occupied the mansion it has had a number of owners and was for many years the property of the Ordeman family.

The children of Captain Herman D. Ordeman were: John, Charles, Georgia, Daniel T., Mary Catherine, Emma Cornelia, and Frederick A. Daniel T. Ordeman married Edith Best, daughter of Wm. H. Best. Their children were: Herman W., Charles Lee, George Frederick, Helen Catherine and Daniel Thomas.

Park Mills late in 1700, then known as New Bremen, was a place of considerable business activity. The remains of the old mills and the old homes testify to that fact. The large houses now standing intact, plainly show they were intelligently and well built. The business activity at New Bremen was conducted by men of means, intelligence, energy and thrift. Absolom Faw was a member of the legislature several times and opposed a bill giving a grant of the whole of Sugar Loaf Mountain to the Johnsons. This was about 1787. Milling and manufacturing were carried on on a large scale by the Johnsons with their chain of furnaces reaching here on Bear Branch. There was also located on Bear Branch a sassafras mill

from which the oil was extracted. These men were citizens of standing and were at the head of leading industries those early days.

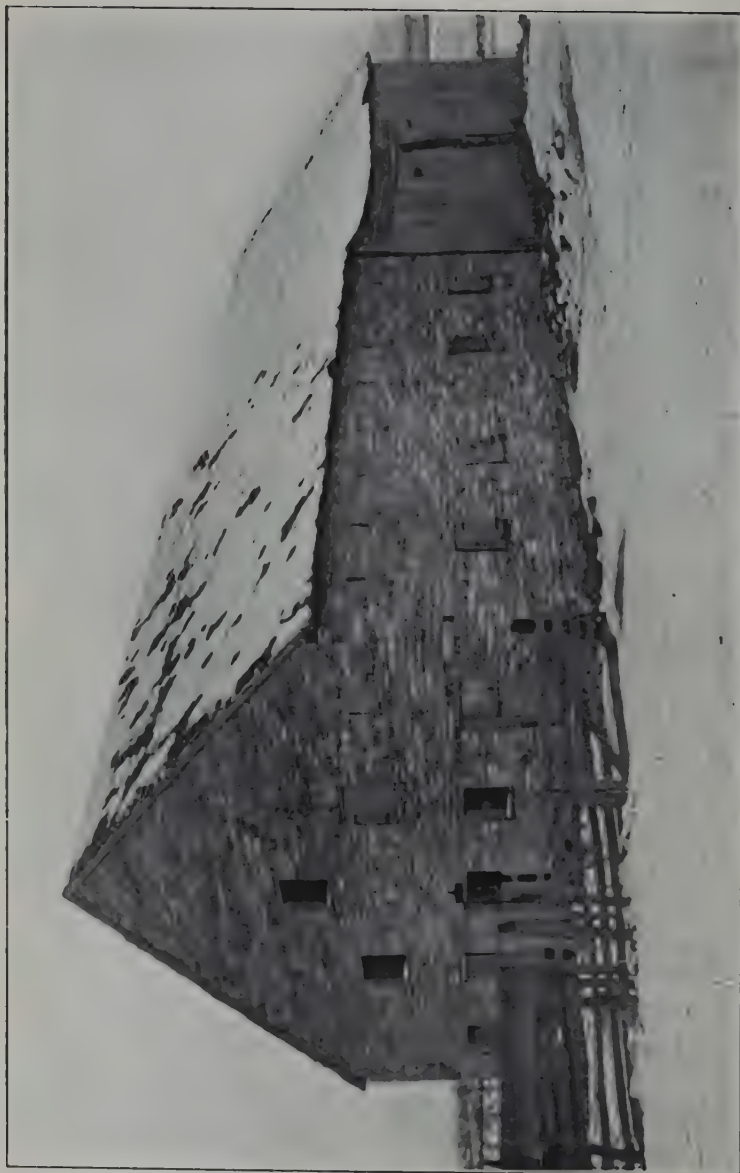
There were other Mills both on Bennett Creek and Baer Branch, Frederick Ammeling, who, established a glass works and for many years supplied to the trade a good quality of glass for windows, flint glass, decanters, wine glasses, tumblers and all sorts of table glass, and is said to have done well. He had a warehouse in Frederick City in charge of Absalom Faw. His agents in Baltimore were Thomas & Samuel Hollingsworth. Ruins of the old glass works can yet be seen.

A number of burying grounds existed at many places, but they all have disappeared, with a few exceptions. Standing in an open field on a high knoll overlooking Park Mills, surrounded by hills and dales, stately oaks and other trees, is the old Simmons burying ground. Below this landmark flows Bennett Creek. In 1924 six stone pillars were erected by his grand children, marking the spot where the family is buried. They erected at the time a grave stone with the following inscription: "Major James Simmons, war of 1812-1814, His first wife, Rebecca F. Simmons, and some of their children."

There was also on Bennett Creek, one hundred years ago Taneyhill's distillery, it burned many years ago. Peter's Mill, which was a grist and saw-mill, burned some years ago. Price's Mill stands near the head waters of Bennetts Creek.

During the Civil War the Sugar Loaf Mountain and its surroundings were taken advantage of by the young men of Carrollton Manor, who had gone south, they would take a chance to reach home and would cross the Potomac, follow the Monocacy and Bennett Creek and rest during the day, among the bushes, and under the darkness of the night reach home. They would remain a few days and take another chance to get back to their commands.

Quite a few young men from around Park Mills enlisted in the Confederate Army. Among them were the Peters, Yingling, Simmons, Ordemans and others.



Old barn built by Charles Carroll of Carrollton which is still in use on the farm at Tuscarora.

CHAPTER XI.

MILL BUILT BY CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLL-
TON—CARLOS DeGARMENDIA—LICKSVILLE—
GEO. KEPHART—EDWARD NICHOLS—WIL-
LIAM P. ALLNUTT—JAMES T. DAY—JOHN
A. TRUNDLE—DUTROW FAMILY—
COTILLION PARTY.

Mill Built by Charles Carroll About 1750.

The mill on Tuscarora Creek was one of the oldest mills on Carrollton Manor and was on what was known as the river road coming up the Potomac River from Georgetown past Licksville and Trammeltown where it crossed the Catoctin mountain and continued past what is now known as Bells mill on to Brunswick, Knoxville and Harpers Ferry after crossing the mountain a spur ran over to Trapp, now Jefferson. The mill did a large business and supplied the people from the surrounding country some coming from Virginia to this mill for their flour and meal. The Snouffer family as tenants for Charles Carroll of Carrollton ran this mill for many years. The only trace of the old mill now is the race and a few foundation stones, I can remember the old mill as well as the old Snouffer residence. George Snouffer of George lived on what was called the Snouffer Mill farm, near Licksville. This mill and house were built by Charles Carroll before the Revolutionary War, on the farm that now belongs to Carlos De Germendia.

This old mill has an interesting history. It is said that it was built by the father of Charles Carroll of Carrollton about 1750 and to have been the first mill built on the Manor. The site of the mill was selected by Mr. Carroll himself, and at the same time Mr. Carroll selected the spot where a house should be built for one of his tenants on a hill near a large spring. This was one of the first houses built by Mr. Carroll on the Manor, and is about two miles from the mill near Licksville, and on the farm now owned by C. Hays Lamar, and tenanted by J. W. Cheek. All that is left of this old house is the foundation. The spring is still one of the best in the neighborhood and is a reminder of the early settlers. The old mill besides grinding wheat, barley and corn sawed the lumber for the houses and barns of the community, but the old mill did even greater things. It was here the cement was ground for building the aquaduct for the canal across the Monocacy, and for other concrete work on the canal

while the community was supplied with cement from this mill, showing at one time this was a busy and important section.

On account of the difficulties of transportation, local products and material had to be used for building the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. This was found by the mechanics and engineers in the neighborhood. Their chemical analysis must have been of a high order, for the reason the aquaduct has stood more than a hundred years of storm and floods showing that it was not only well built but the quality of the material was good. Cement rock was quarried on the place owned by David Oland, and hauled to the old Manor mill where it was burned and ground. It was then transported through a canal dug from the mill which can still be plainly seen to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, then under construction when it continued down to the aquaduct at the mouth of the Monocacy. At that time light draft boats were used, that only required 4 feet of water. The canal was afterwards increased to carry 8 feet of water. Building stone and sand were gotten from the place where McGill Belt now lives. This shows that science then may be different than now, but these skilled engineers and mechanics knew how to do good work that stands use and the elements. Mr. Charles Stunkle who is still living and is past eighty years of age says he remembers the old kiln near where the mill stood. They burnt cement and took it to the mill where it was ground. Cement was used from this mill not only for the canal, but supplied the surrounding country.

George Snouffer married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Otho Thomas, they had seven children. Otho, George and Hattie are dead. Benjamin, Fannie, Nellie and Ida live in Washington, D. C.

This farm was bought by the present owner, Carlos de Garmendia in 1886 from Miss Emily Harper a direct descendent of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The mill was run and the plantation farmed for more than a hundred years by tenants of Mr. Carroll and the land was largely cultivated by slaves of the tenants. Mr. de Garmendia has greatly improved the place. He has built a fine residence overlooking the placid waters of the Potomac River, as well as the hills of Virginia, the view is a pretty one. Mr. De Garmendia when building his home, was careful to have it situated that he could always see the race track, where his thoroughbreds were trained. Mr. De Garmendia is an enthusiast in horse racing, he built his own half mile track according to his own design and by his skill and perseverance. "Tuscarora Stock Farm" which derives its name from Tuscarora Creek, running through the farm, has produced some of the best racers in the country. Mr. De Garmendia trained his own

colts and his fascination for racing and to always get the best out of his horses in whom he had every confidence, his horses knew him so well, it was seldom he did not pass the homestretch, in the lead. Mr. de Garmendia had a local pride in his horses as the names he gave them will imply. Monocacy, the head of his strain by Seaking, a son of Lord Russell who was a brother of Maud S. the champion of her day. Louis Victor, named for General Louis Victor Baughman, like his namesake, was always popular and loved by his many admirers, Frederick, Catoctin, Keep Sake, Patuxent, Skidoo and many others, the sons of Monocacy whose records for fast and true trotting were unequaled. They all showed thorough and careful training by a gentleman who is a lover of horses and a clean sport.

Licksville.

Licksville is another very old town on the road to the mouth of the Monocacy, Noland's Ferry and Point of Rocks. It is near the Potomac River and Canal, and at one time considerable business was done here. The name, it is said, was derived from the fact that a visitor here had to be a pretty good man if he didn't want to get licked; that is, provided he didn't behave himself. Being on the old United States road leading from Virginia to Pennsylvania, Braddock on his way to Cumberland, passed through this village. Licksville, being the first place after crossing the Potomac River where the accommodation of a taven could be had, made it a popular stopping place for the traveler, in those days. Two taverns, several stores, blacksmith and wheelwright shop made it a place of considerable business. The sporting fraternity also gathered here in large numbers, as there were several race tracks here.

Licksville was probably the greatest slave market in Maryland. It was here the buyers from as far south as Alabama would come to purchase slaves. They were sold from the block on regular sale days. This being a large slave holding section many owners would sell their slaves, some for the want of money, others because they became unruly, others were sold into slavery for crime, and others whose moral sense considered slavery was wrong, these generally after they had sold their slaves became abolitionists. There were many who ran away to Pennsylvania and the north. If they were captured these were generally sold to Southern dealers. The old slave barracks have long disappeared, they stood on the north side of the road running to Point of Rocks, directly opposite the old tavern, which stood at the intersection of the mouth of Monocacy and Point of Rocks road. During the Civil War, Licksville so near the Potomac

river, the raids by both the Union and Confederate troops were numerous and the stores lost heavily as well as the farmers throughout the Manor. Both horses and cattle were taken by both armies. Gardens and bee hives were often raided by the troops as the soldiers seemed especially fond of honey.

John C. Lamar was a successful merchant and grain dealer here. County Commissioner, David Oland, is a resident of the town. A. L. Derry is the present merchant at this place.

Tuscarora is a station on the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and derives its name from the Tuscarora Creek which empties into the Potomac River near that point. C. H. Lamar is a large grain and implement dealer here.

George Kephart.

George Kephart a Southern gentleman of the old school lived near Licksville on the farm now owned by the Thomas Brothers, where George S. Allnutt once lived. Mr. Kephart owned a large number of slaves and entertained royally. My mother who often visited his home spoke highly of his hospitality. Two of Mr. Kephart's sons were killed in the Confederate army. E. Washington Mercier, who served gallantly in the Confederate army married one of his daughters. Mr. Mercier was a prominent grain dealer at Point of Rocks. Mr. Kephart was probably the largest slave dealer in the county. He had two underground jails built where he kept the unruly, as well as a brick jail above ground. Thomas Sinn was associated with him for a while and sold slaves all over the far South, many of whom had run away from their masters and afterwards captured, were sold, others were convicted of crime and were sold into slavery for a certain number of years. Mr. Kephart although a slave dealer was a man with a kind heart and treated his slaves well, as long as they were in his hands, and they would conduct themselves properly as it was also to his interest to take good care of them as they were valuable property and he could not afford to mistreat them.

Nathan Clabaugh who lived on the farm where Carlos de Gardemia now lives, was a great sport, he was the leading politician on the manor and was usually consulted on everything political. He was a great Democrat and a "James K. Polk" man, for president, and being also a great chicken fighter, he originated the idea of painting the roosters with polk berry stain. Mr. Clabaugh said the polk berry stained chicken seemed to fight with more energy and it helped to enthuse the Democrats. The rooster was the emblem on the

Democrat ticket. Mr. Clabaugh was a brother of Norman Clabaugh who lived in Buckeystown and had a large family of boys.

The Kephart and Clabaugh families were great friends of the Jarboe family. My mother would often tell of the social affairs she attended at their homes. The children would visit each other. I have in my possession a small painting of Mary Clabaugh presented to my mother in 1848. My mother always spoke of her as being an accomplished and beautiful girl, and her picture shows it. Nathan Clabaugh was the inventor of the sausage grinder, before that the meat was cut on a block by a clever.

Edward Nichols.

Edward Nichols owned and tilled probably the best producing farm on the Carrollton Manor.

He had a happy jovial disposition, and was very fond of all kinds of sports. Mr. Nichol's sympathy for the South was unbounded, and he suffered arrest several times during the Civil War; he and William Dutrow being imprisoned at the same time. Mr. Nichols married Annie Trundle. They had eleven children; Jacob, Sarah, Edward, William, Otho, Charles at Buckeystown; Estelle at Adamstown, and Hattie, Sophia, Linwood and Willie.

Mr. Nichols was a big farmer, a big man, with a big heart, always a leader not only at his home, where his children loved and respected him but his neighbors looked up to him for advice.

I can remember in the days of reconstruction, immediately after the Civil War, when this section bordering on the Potomac and Virginia had been loyal to the south. The slave owners were very bitter, when the negroes were given their first vote. Mr. Nichols and his neighbors who might be termed rebels, naturally did not take kindly to the colored voters, who had been their slaves, and were given the right to vote without educational or property qualifications, while they were not allowed the right of franchise, unless subscribing to them an obnoxious oath. The polls or voting places were guarded by armed soldiers, which often led to trouble and arrest of some of the most respectable citizens of the Manor, which was then the hot-bed of reconstructed rebels. Mr. Nichols, being determined that the citizens of the Manor should not be any longer deprived of their vote, gathered his forces together and secured a four-horse wagon with a high bed, in which was placed a large United States Flag. The wagon was filled with men carrying old army muskets while a body guard of men on horse back with pistols,

led them to Buckeystown to the polls, here they all voted without interference, but some of the younger men led an attack on the negroes, who it is said were the aggressors, several of whom were badly hurt. This led to the arrest of Mr. Nichols, Cal Spalding and others, who were finally released through the efforts of some of the leading citizens of the county.

My father was active politically, I immediately followed in his footsteps.

Political feeling still was bitter. It was the custom when you went to vote to carry fire arms and as I spent the day and night at the polls until the votes were counted, I went heavily armed and sometimes carried two pistols while brawls and fights occurred often. I do not recall anyone ever being killed at the election at Buckeystown during these trying times.

Mr. Nichols lived near Licksville on the Buckeystown road. The house faced the east, and the road, It is low with double porches, running the full length. Its appearance would indicate it has not been changed, and was substantially built. It is one of the oldest houses on the Manor. George W. Padgett lived here, when his wife died, and his sister, the mother of George T. Kohlenberg, was born here, which would make the house more than one hundred years old. Mr. Nichols' son Charles, is now living at the old homestead, which looks as attractive now, as one hundred years ago.

William P. Allnutt.

William P. Allnutt died September 29th, 1888. He was seventy-eight years of age, and was a prominent farmer and resident of Carrollton Manor. He was married twice, there were sixteen children; seven by his first wife, Miss Jewell, and nine by his second wife, Helen Smith. Those living are Richard J., George S., Mrs Emma Droneburg on the Manor, Lee, Robert, Virginia and Mrs. Mary Fisher, Montgomery County; Howard, who was a son and prominent in affairs, died a few years ago. During the Civil War Mr. Allnutt owned the old tavern and store at Licksville. He lost heavily by raids of both armies.

James T. Day.

James T. Day, was born October 23, 1914, and died November 11, 1885. Mr. Day, always a farmer, was a southern gentleman of the old school, a man of high character, quiet and dignified, his sympathies were with the South during the civil war, and he with his son,

William, were arrested. Mr. Day married Agnes Riley; they had eleven children, nine reaching maturity. J. Daniel and Richard live in Adamstown; Lola, Fountain Mills; Elihugh, William Joseph, Fannie, Abbie and Ida are dead. J. Daniel, a son, who married Laura Spalding; they had eleven children, eight boys and three girls, all living. They have my congratulations.

John A. Trundle.

John A. Trundle was a prominent and successful farmer and slave holder. He owned the farm near Buckeystown Station, now owned by the Baker interests. Mr. Trundle was married twice. There were eleven children. His first wife was Miss Hays, and they had nine children; Hester, Elizabeth, Christie, Nannie, Hattie, Virginia, Johnnie, Samuel and George. They are all married and are all living except Elizabeth and Samuel. His second wife was Martha Plummer. They had two children. His son, Samuel, served throughout the war in the Confederate army. He was a brave soldier. When he returned from the army he brought his cavalry horse with him, a handsome sorrell with a blaze face. He called him Star. At that time tournaments were popular. Sam, just fresh from the war, with his spirited bay, when the call rang out, "charge Sir Knight," Star could not be held, but rushed through with his rider regardless of the rings. A cheer always went up from the crowd and the Southern girls clapped vigorously. His dash and fine appearance were admired by everyone. What Star had learned in War had not been forgotten in Peace. Mr. Trundle married Alice, a daughter of Captain Joseph N. Chiswell.

George T. Trundle, a son of John A. and Ellen Hays Trundle of Carrollton Manor, says hard work never hurt anybody. He started to work on his father's farm when ten years old; he is now seventy-nine and works in a blacksmith shop at Bakerton, W. Va. every day from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. and walks to his dinner one-fourth mile, making one mile walk daily.

Mr. Trundle mentions some interesting happenings during the Civil War. He says both the Federal and Confederate troops were constantly moving on the Manor. In 1862 First Lieutenant Edwards from North Carolina who was sick, was riding in an ox cart driven by Mr. Trundle who had been to Delaplaine's Mill, when four Federal Cavalry men came up and immediately put Lieutenant Edwards under arrest. He was taken to the Provost Marshall's office in Buckeystown and was paroled in the custody of his father, John A. Trundle. After he recovered from his sickness he was sent South and ex-

changed. Lieutenant Edwards who carried an officers sword with an ivory handle, hid it in the hay. He told Mr. Trundle where to find the sword, and he made three butcher knives out of it. Mr. Trundle still has the knives in his possession.

Mr. Trundle says the house owned by Presley Millard in Buckeystown where his mother lives was used as a hospital for disabled soldiers. Captain Duffy of North Carolina who had been shot in a skirmish at the mouth of the Monocacy, with several others were taken to this house. Colonel William Richardson who was a Union man became attached to Captain Duffy and had him taken to his home where he received kind treatment and was well cared for. Captain Duffy who was permanently disabled, was finally sent back across the lines. Mrs. Armstrong Cunningham, who is eighty-eight years old, remembers when her father, James L. Davis, took Captain Duffy in a carriage across the Potomac. Mr. Trundle says after the war was over Colonel Richardson was a candidate for Sheriff on the Republican ticket and all the old Rebs voted for him in appreciation of his kindness to the Confederate soldiers and the friends of the South. Mr. Trundle said Colonel Richardson was the first Republican he voted for.

I might add when a tolerant spirit is shown it is bound to be appreciated by broad minded citizens. My Uncle Jacob V. Cunningham who served in the Confederate Army during the entire war, said he voted for General Grant for President because of his magnanimous act when General Lee surrendered—The Confederates had nothing to eat for three days, and General Grant ordered the rations intended for his own men be given the prisoners and told them to take their horses and guns and go home.

Colonel Richardson was a large slave holder and was always on good terms with his neighbors. He lived at Rocky Fountain, married Elizabeth Johnson and had four sons; Lynn, Johnson, Larned who was drowned, William, and a daughter, Emily. Lynn married Alice Dennis.

Along the border, the awful conflict of the Civil War caused many divided families. Colonel Richardson, a great Union man, married Elizabeth Johnson, who was intensely loyal to the south; and her brother Newman Johnson was killed while serving in the Confederate army. He was said to have been a very brave soldier.

Mr. Trundle says, on Carrollton Manor during the war the stock was never safe.

In 1863 while hauling wheat, Federal cavalry men rode into the field and ordered the horses to be unhitched from the wagon. The

soldiers allowed the team to be driven with the load of wheat to the barn, where his father pointed out some defects on two horses; these they left behind, taking two with them. They told his father to appear before one of the officers at Point of Rocks the next day, and he would be paid \$140.00 a piece for the horses. When Mr. Trundle called, he was paid what they promised. The same day eight horses were taken from George Thomas, two from Captain Chiswell, two from Richard Simmons; the whole Manor was searched and the best horses taken. This was often done to prevent the horses from falling into the hands of the Confederates, as they made raids across the Potomac and took stock back with them. Nearly every farmer had some hiding place for his stock and this led to depredations by the soldiers when the horses could not be found.

Mr. Trundle says he has in use a pair of embroidered slippers made by Miss Janie Boone, won at a fair on the Manor over sixty years ago.

Mrs. Johnnie Kramer, the youngest daughter of John A. Trundle, a prominent slave holder, her mother Ellen Hays, died when she was a few days old, Mrs. Kramer is still living in Indiana; in a letter she says, "Well do I remember my first ride on the B. & O., old Eliza, my negro mammy who was always looking out for my pleasures, one day she was giving me a real treat by taking me a walk down the Railroad track to Adamstown to give me a ride back home, which was so greatly enjoyed that I will ever remember it."

The Dutrow Family.

The Dutrow family has always been prominent in affairs on Carrollton Manor. Richard P. T. Dutrow, was especially popular, a great southern sympathizer and slave owner. He was a leading Democrat. His advice, and help was often asked, and was freely given. He lived in the large brick house built by his father, on the main highway through the Manor.

Part of another very old house still standing faced the old Buckeystown Road, before it was changed, it was a long, one and a half story house built of logs chinked and dobbed. There were four rooms on the first floor with a porch the full length of the house all fronting the road. This house with the land and slaves was bought from John Lee and Harriet Lee, his wife who inherited the land from Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The deed dated March 14, 1842. "Recorded Liber H. S. No. 16, folio 48. Part of lot No. 4 of Carrollton Manor and part of New Bremen. Containing 280 acres and 14 perches. On the road from Frederick to Noland's Ferry. On the

Potomac River. At that time this was an important road. The farm was bought by Samuel Dutrow, the father of Richard T. Dutrow who was the father of R. Claude Dutrow who married Ida Beck. They had three children, R. Lee, Parthenia and Laura Oland. The old road which was very crooked, started where Richard Allnutt lived and ran near Jacob Crist's house. There were great objections changing the road to make it straight on account of cutting into the farms. Conditions then were about like they are now, some one to always stand in the way of public improvement. After the road was straightened, about 1860, Samuel Dutrow built the brick house facing the road. The brick was burned of clay gotten in the garden. James Hopwood was the carpenter, he tore down part of the house and used the timber which was of splendid quality in building the new house. The doors were heavy, had six panels and heavy iron door locks. Mr. Hopwood found the old house very substantially built, the plastering hard and strong and difficult to break after the house had been pulled down. Some of the old slave buildings are still standing. The old grave yard where white and colored were buried, still stands. When Mr. Dutrow bought the farm the Offutt family who were then slaves went with the farm.

Richard Dutrow a large land owner was especially active in this road movement, a Southern gentleman of the old school, broad minded and liberal in his views. He had a host of friends and was one among the many Frederick Countians, who were killed in the collision near Point of Rocks, June 12, 1877. The following is an account of this distressing accident. "The most disastrous railroad accident in the memory of our citizens was that of June 12, 1877, in which five persons were killed outright, and a large number seriously injured. The occasion was an excursion over the B. & O. Railroad to Washington and Mt. Vernon, and the train was in charge of Capt. R. Cooper, with Frank Bond, now high up in the affairs of the company, in charge of the passengers. The accident was a collision with an east bound train which occurred without a sign or a warning. Two coaches filled with excursionists were telescoped. The scene was one never to be forgotten.

"Those killed were Charles H. Kæfer, editor of the *Examiner*, and a well known citizen and Republican politician; Richard P. T. Dutrow, of Buckeystown District; Howard Eugene Dixon, of Frederick; J. Dorsey Walker, of New Market District, and Louis H. Schley, son of the late Dr. Fairfax Schley.

"Among the injured were Col. Charles E. Trail, L. C. Mullinix, William Bartgis, Henry Brashears, Enoch Green, George Buckey. A

son of Col. Geo. R. Dennis, Luther Knodle, John B. Thomas, John Dadisman, Peter Lugenbeel, L. Clinton Moberly, C. Nash Young, William Harrison, Adam Notnagle, H. N. Etchison, G. Fenton Snouffer and his son.

"It will long be remembered as Frederick's greatest calamity."

Mr. Dutrow married Lucretia Lakin in 1849, and left one son R. Claude Dutrow who died April 18, 1919. Claude was about my age and a friend of mine. He was active in public affairs, a great democrat, ran once on the Legislative ticket, but like myself was defeated. One of the farms is now owned by J. Bowers Myers, the other by James H. Hilton. Another promoter in this road movement was Samuel Dutrow, a very thrifty intelligent farmer, who owned Red Hill. The farm is now owned by Joseph C. Thomas. Mr. Dutrow felt the necessity for better roads as it was his custom to leave home several times a week at a very early hour to reach Frederick in time for the six o'clock market. He did this, during all seasons of the year, knew the importance of good roads. While he lived several miles from the Buckeystown road, he was anxious to and did subscribe liberally towards building this pike. One of his sons, Richard S. J. Dutrow is a popular confectioner in Frederick, Samuel Dutrow, another son, is living in this county.

Miss Parthenia Dutrow, daughter of the late R. Claude Dutrow, who is living in Adamstown has in her possession the sword and epaulets used by her great grandfather, William H. Lakin, when he served as captain in the war of 1812, also a pretty sentimental Valentine sent in 1848 to Lucretia C. Lakin, her grandmother by her grandfather Richard T. Dutrow, they were married November 13th, 1849. Miss Dutrow has some very interesting letters written at the time her grandfather Richard T. Dutrow was attending Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa. The school session must have started early in June as a letter from his mother Elizabeth A. Dutrow, under date of June 24th, 1842 refers to a letter of the 17th she says: "You seem to be satisfied with the garret, you was very much to blame to rent a room in the attic without your fathers consent I would not have rented a garret room upon any condition, we have room enough at home. However I do not think you will go to Mercersburg another session unless there is an alteration. Your father says he will not pay rent for your room. I think it a duty to support our own academy. You say you are in want of money. I enclose three dollars. As for a bible I wish you would read particularly the New Testament. Our harvest is a coming on, we expect to commence

on Monday next, we have a great deal of rain, it is thought that the grain is injured, no more at present."

In another letter she says "Tell Jacob that Ellen Hartget and Ann Markey, were at our house the day we received your letter and that they were all well except his father whose health is the same. I was at aunt Eliza Thomas's last week, they are well aunt Pheobe says you must write to her, please to write better and spell better if I write bad you must excuse me you know I never went to school at Mercersburg, no more at present, except we are not pleased with the garret, I also send you one *Herald*."

September 16th, 1842 his mother wrote "We are aware of the end of the session, your demand for money is great for these hard times, wheat is seventy-five cents your father has tried to sell corn at two dollars and twenty-five cents and cannot, he is astonished at so large a sum as 40 dollars and says that he furnished you with money to buy books and that he owes for boarding and washing and will not pay any more, I expect you will not go next session, if you have any books that you do not use bring them home, you can come the same as before if you get to Frederick on the 30th Frank (who was a Slave) will wait for you, if you must walk unless it is such a day as last spring, leave your trunk in the care of Mr. Dorsey, I enclose five dollars for traveling expenses, do not spend it before you intend coming home and I send you two dollars extra, your father intends sending money to pay your boarding, no more at present except our jin mare was stolen on the 7th, I remain your affectionate mother.
Elizabeth A. Dutrow."

A letter dated Marshall College Aug. 10th, 1842 to his father and mother says "So you appear to think that the books cost very much at Mercersburg, but you can not get them in some large city, the storekeepers cannot have them brought to their stores for nothing and as for sending me to Frederick, their school cannot learn a person anything, it is a mere baby school. I myself would rather come here than to Frederick. I have written to Aunt Pheby Thomas the session will end in seven weeks from today and at the end of the session we will have an exhibition at the college. I should be very glad to see you here again, and I wish you would send me word how you send me money at the end of the session. And I wish to have three dollars and I would not want any more this session except to pay my boarding and washing. Mr. Young and his lady are well, no more at present, I remain your affectionate son, Richard T. Dutrow."

Another letter to his mother "You say that I must bring the books home which I do not use I think while times is so hard at home that

cannot get much money, I think it would be better for me to sell them so that I could get some money but if you say I must bring them home I will do so. I think that I will come to Frederick on the 29th or 30th. Father sent me five dollars to come home and two extra, and if he intends to send me money by Mr. Willard I would thank him if he would send along that other money which I wrote for which is fifteen dollars and I cannot do without it I must have it, and if he will not send me that I wish you would be that kind to me, I cannot do without it, and I should like to get an answer from you before I come home and if father will not send me money I hope you will and if Mr. Willard has started up here I hope you will write to me. Tell Samuel and Rebecca and Columbia that I would be glad to see them."

Young Dutrow did not have a very high opinion of the Frederick schools but he did make wonderful progress in spelling, composition and writing, as his last letter dated at Marshall College, Sept. 19th, 1842 is plain and well written, he was then twelve years of age, every letter is perfectly formed, it is a real pleasure to read. So different from the average letter of today, that you lose interest trying to ferret out what often looks like the Chinese alphabet. Young Dutrow's appeals for money were numerous and amusing, he must have been a good spender although the amount called for was small. At that time envelopes were not used; the paper was folded and addressed on the back and closed with sealing wax. The letters all bear the Frederick Post Mark were without stamps marked "paid 10" which was evidently the rate from Frederick to Mercersburg. Young Dutrow sent his letters collect they were addressed to Samuel Dutrow, Frederick County, Md. Mail must have been distributed from the Frederick post office then.

Miss Dutrow has a letter addressed to Elizabeth Lakin from Sarah Ann Kemp of Rocky Springs—who afterwards married Valentine Adams—saying she would act as bridesmaid at the wedding of Minnie Thomas—who afterward married Frank Markell.

Miss Dutrow has an invitation to a Cotillion party addressed to her grandfather, "Richard Dutrow Present" without date Mantz Besant says the writing looks like his father's, James H. Besant who was one of the Committee. Mr. Besant says another of the committee Thomas S. Reid was his grandfather. These were all highly respected and influential citizens of Carrollton Manor. Miss Dutrow thinks the party must have been held before her grandfather was married, which was in 1849. A number of the managers are buried in St. Joseph's grave yard, Carrollton Manor. The first

among them to be buried was "Thomas S. Reid departed this life 1854 aged 52 years and 13 days," his tombstone bears this beautiful epitaph "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints." By his side is buried his wife, "Rachiel A. Reid born Jan. 20, 1800. Died April 26, 1871. Age 71 years and 3 months. May she rest in peace."

Cotillion Party.

The pleasure of your company, is respectfully requested at a Cotillion Party, to be held at the Hotel of Mr. P. N. Leaply, at Licksville,

On Tuesday Evening the 30th inst.

MANAGERS

Capt. George Kephart, Capt. J. S. Simmons, Dr. A. Harding, W. S. Offutt, Dr. M. Davis, A. T. Snouffer, John F. Pickens, Henry Clabaugh, W. T. Poole, S. C. Simmons, S. B. Jamison, William Botler, A. J. Reeside, Dr. M. Anderson, Daniel T. Shrevr, Thomas Poole, Col. John W. Minor, Richard Thomas, Jno. B. Snouffer, W. P. Allnutt, Jno. B. Thomas, Solomon Stover, Richard H. Jones, Samuel Jarboe, Baker H. Simmons, Dr. C. Willett, James F. Chiswell, John C. Osburn, L. C. Beall, Thomas S. Ried, John A. Trundle, James H. Besant.

Richard Simmons

The Simmons family was always prominent on the Manor. They took a leading part in social affairs. Mr. Simmons was a slave-owner, a substantial citizen, and a great friend of the south. He married Theresa Kinzer. By this union there were four children: John K., Dr. R. G., and Laura, who married William N. Wellford, they are living in Roanoke, Virginia. Clara A., married John P. Graff, who is living in Buckeystown, their children: J. P. Jr., Roger E., Mary W., who married George Armstead, and Theresa S.

Mr. Simmons purchased, before the Civil War, the farm where Emory C. Remsburg lives, one mile south of Buckeystown, and sold it to F. Granville Thomas. I remember the house sixty-years ago, it must have been a hundred years old then. The main building faced the south surrounded by a lot of smaller buildings, with the slave quarters in the back. The manor tenants-houses were built in sections, as they needed room for their families.

CHAPTER XII.

MANY CHANGES IN THE MODE OF TRAVEL — DOCTOR CHARLES UNSELD — ROSS WINANS.

Many Changes in the Mode of Travel.

The mode of travel has made many changes. Oxen were used extensively by the early settlers as late as fifty years ago, ox teams were found on many of the Carrollton Manor farms, they were looked upon as a necessity for heavy hauling over the treacherous roads, they were slow but sure. Only this year on a trip to Point Lookout I saw in St. Mary's County a farmer threshing wheat and six ox teams were hauling the wheat to the thresher, two oxen hitched to each wagon. This was such an unusual sight that we stopped and asked to take a picture which we did. This shows oxen are still in common use in Southern Maryland. The horse, man's most dependable friend, has never been entirely substituted as they are still a necessity of the farm. The blooded horses of colonial days were of the very best strains, they were imported here from England, France and Arabia, especially those of the race breeds. Young people rode horse back with ease and grace, their mothers were brought up in the saddle; for that reason horse racing was very popular at an early period, having probably been introduced by the settlers from Southern Maryland. Thus for instance, under date of April 26th, 1749, only four years after the town was laid out, we find the following advertisement.

"To be run for at Fredericktown, in Frederick County, a subscription of twenty eight pounds two shillings and six pence, and the entrance money of each day. The horses, etc., to carry weight for inches as on the two preceding days, and to pay after the rate of it in the Pound Entrance.

"The winning horses to be excepted each day. The horses are to be entered with Kennedy Ferrell by 12 o'clock the day before they run, and if any differences arise, they are to be decided by John Darnell, Esq., and Capt. Nathaniel Wickbawn.

"On August 12, 1757, an extremely hot day, a remarkable race was run from Fredericktown to Annapolis by a large horse with a man on his back, and a small mare with a boy, for seventy-five pistols, fifth to twenty-five being laid on the horse, which won, performing exactly in eleven hours, four of which the two horses traveled very gently together".

Horse racing in Maryland from the early colonial days has been one of the leading sports and it was very popular in Frederick County from 1745 to 1776. After the Revolutionary War, it was indulged in again, in every community there were a number of race tracks that were perfectly straight. Some more pretentious than others from a quarter to a half mile tracks were the most popular. Though there were a few tracks a mile in length, notably the track near Licksville on the farm of Collington Beall on the road leading to the mouth of Monocacy.

Doctor Charles Unseld.

Doctor Charles Unseld, who married Mary, a daughter of Samuel Jarboe, one of the aristocratic families of Carrollton Manor, was one of the leading lights in horse racing, he lived on a farm near Licksville which was a center for the sporting fraternity all over the Manor, from Montgomery via the mouth of the Monocacy and from Virginia where they crossed the river at Noland's Ferry, which was a popular and much-used ferry at that time. Horse racing, chicken fighting and card playing would continue through the night. Doctor Unseld was a prominent citizen and social sport; he owned a race course on his farm, which was the meeting place for the sporting fraternity from many states. Fighting chickens was a very popular sport at that time, and gambling now as then seemed to be indulged in some form or other, even with the slaves, crap was unknown then. Six old copper cents were used; they were put in an old slouch hat and well shaken and blown several times by the enthusiast and experts before they were thrown out. "Heads I win, tails you lose," and the lucky six heads when thrown was a time of joy and enthusiasm among the players. Liquor was to be had then in all the villages and every crossroad, and while of course some brawls occurred, much happiness and joviality was indulged in, especially by the colored folks whose fiddles and banjos played many times better than by the professionals of today, while their strong voices were full of melody, and those singing would bring forth peals of laughter or often tears to your eyes.

Race courses were found on many farms, and the highways were used extensively for running horses, trotting and racking were also popular, as a horse that could rack well was considered a valuable riding or saddle horse. The canter was also popular. A public race course started at the south end of Buckeystown on the level near the church and was often used for both one-fourth and one-half mile races. Two hotels were in Buckeystown then, they did a thriv-

ing business among the sporting fraternity, cards and chicken fighting were popular. T. Biser kept store in Buckeystown in 1848, whiskey was advertised at twenty-five and thirty cents per gallon, while champagne was also advertised, but the price was not given.

On the 28th of August, 1775, Absalom Bonham announced that he rode post from Baltimore to Frederick once a week. From Frederick another post extended to Winchester, Va. Bonham set off from Wm. Adams, at the "Sign of the Race Horses," every Saturday at one o'clock, P. M. On Feb. 22, 1786 Matthias Bartgis, informed the public, "That as he intends to establish the Post from Fredericktown to Baltimore and back to Fredericktown, from thence to Hagerstown, from Sharpsburg and back to Fredericktown every fortnight until he had sufficient number of subscribers to pay expenses of the Post, and then to be continued weekly. That those who subscribe will have their letters and papers carried gratis non-subscribers will have to pay for their letters from Fredericktown to Baltimore One Shilling; from thence to Fredericktown one shilling; to Hagerstown and to Sharpsburg six pence, from thence to Fredericktown six pence, and so in proportion for each letter that is sent; paid to me, M. B."

Wagoners to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh were much in demand, they had to be sturdy, hardy fellows.

In 1831, the fare to Baltimore was \$2.00 by stage.

The fare to Hagerstown was \$1.00 by stage.

Three days was schedule to Wheeling, by mail stage. Tickets at Talbotts Hotel, R. Y. Stokes, Agt. Horse cars were running on the railroad to Point of Rocks about this time, five years after the company was organized. Advertised under date of May 2nd, 1831, "Proposals will be received for laying a single tract of wooden rails on the Monocacy River to the Point of Rocks, 5th Division extending a distance of about eleven miles and for laying a single tract of wooden rails upon the lateral road to Frederick City, a distance of about 3.2 miles. Jacob Small, Supt. of the construction, B. & O. Railroad Company, spoken of as the Great Railroad." In Philip E. Thomas', 5th annual report, Oct. 3rd, 1831, he stated the Railroad had reached Potomac River at Point of Rocks, a distance of 70 miles and the lateral road to Frederick would be opened to travel the present year. A second track was being built and would reach the Potomac next year.

There its progress was stopped, result of the controversy with the Canal Company. The actual cost for the 70 miles between Balti-

more and Point of Rocks for graduation and masonary work was \$15,500 per mile. The actual cost including rails for double track was \$20,168 per mile; or less than the cost of a mile of fifteen foot concrete roadway as now built, for the use of automobiles.

The viaduct over the Potapseo river at Relay is said to be a wonderful engineering feat. Crossing on a curve, it has stood the heavy traffic and strain for nearly one hundred years without showing any defects although at the time these arches were built the weight of the engines and cars with their load was not more than twenty tons. Now, high powered engines and cars of two hundred tons or more are passing continuously over this structure showing the skill of these early engineers in building substantial bridges that will stand for all time. John H. B. Latroe who built the B. & O. Railroad and probably at the suggestion of or in honor of Charles Carroll of Carrollton built the Ellicott Mill Station, the very first in America and just beside it erected the stone arch bridge the pioneer of that style of construction in the railroad world. He also built the large stone hotel at Ellicott Mill where all trains stopped for meals for many years. These old buildings were well constructed; they stand now as a monument to the engineer and also show the splendid workmanship of the stone masons of these early days. It is said it was largely through the influence of Charles Carroll that the B. & O. Railroad passed through the heart of Carrollton Manor instead of going by way of Frederick. Mr. Carroll gave the right of way free and practically all the grading was done through the Manor during 1830 before the branch to Frederick was started. The Frederick branch was rushed through immediately following the litigation with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal over the right of way along the Potomac River. At Point of Rocks, railroad construction was halted for five years during that period passenger and freight trains ran as far as Point of Rocks and also to Frederick, both became freight and passenger centers. In 1832 the railroad commenced to run trains carrying passengers from Frederick to Point of Rocks on the following schedule. A car leaves the ticket office on Market Street for Point of Rocks at 5½ A. M. Two cars for Point of Rocks at 11½ A. M., stopping at Monocacy, Lime Kiln, Buckeystown, Davis' Warehouse and Calico Rock. The cars were first pulled by horses, then by steam. The old engine was called the "Tom Thumb," built by Peter Cooper, the first locomotive in America. Its first trip was made in 1830 from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills; the "Atlantic," called the "grasshopper," I remember these old grasshopper engines, the York and Arabian, the "Camel Back." A very strong engine was

built by Ross Winans; the first engines weighed about five tons and the cars would haul about the same. Now the engines weigh over 200 tons and a loaded car 75 tons. The rails used in building were but a strap of iron nailed on long runners of the best yellow pine. I remember these old rails well, the long nails would often draw out and cause the strap iron to coil up. Then followed the U. Rail, then the T. Rail.

At that time there were two passenger trains from Frederick to Baltimore, one at twenty minutes past nine, another one at 4:30. This train also carried mail. All cars stopped at Ellicott's Mill to breakfast and dine at the Patapsco Hotel.

This was an old tavern built many years before the railroad and was popular with the teamsters, the travelers and the early settlers. To give an idea of the importance of this railroad and the advancement made in transportation I will give two news items taken from the Baltimore papers in March, 1831. The *Baltimore American* says:

"Our country friends who are in the habit of employing a driver and team of five or six horses in sending a wagon load of sixteen barrels of flour to market at the rate of about twenty miles a day, over the best turnpike roads will perhaps be a little surprised when we inform them that on the railroad last week, loads of seventy-five barrels of flour were repeatedly brought from Ellicott's Mill to Baltimore by a single horse only. The distance was traveled with ease in two hours, being at the rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour. In a visit to the depot we found that Cooper's model locomotive engine with which it will be recollected experiments were made last fall, had been in operation for some days past under the management of Mr. W. Ward. It has a passenger carriage attached to it, and works admirably well. In an excursion which we made beyond the Carroll Viaduct, it carried us by accurate measurement at the rate of eighteen to twenty miles an hour." Another article about the same date from the *Baltimore Gazette* says: "Four cars carrying 100 barrels of flour were drawn by one horse from Ellicott's Mill to the Relay House, a distance of six miles at the rate of seven miles an hour. Another horse was then substituted which drew the same load at equal speed to the depot at Pratt Street. We are assured by several gentlemen who witnessed the spectacle that neither horse was the least distressed and that there is no doubt that either of them could have drawn the load. This result is the effect of the almost entire annihilation of friction in the machinery of Winans improved cars. The demonstration now afforded on the railroad

inconvertably proves that when steam shall be used the transportation upon the railroad will be scarcely less economical or efficient than by open river navigation if indeed it be any less than by tide water. We understand that it is intended to increase the load of a single horse until the amount of horse power shall have been practical by experiment fairly ascertained."

Ross Winans.

Ross Winans, it is said could not read or write, he started as a very poor boy, driving mules, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. It was his ambition to be a mechanic. He left the canal, and went with the B. & O., in their shops, early in life to learn the trade. At that time the locomotives were very small, he became active, and interested the company in building the "Camel Back" engine, which proved to be very strong, and could move large loads over the heavy mountain grades.

Ross Winans proved to be a success as a mechanic, and was followed by his sons, Thomas and Clinton, who both proved to be good mechanics. Clinton built a steam boat, in which he crossed the Atlantic. Thomas Winans built the famous wall around his beautiful grounds in Baltimore, when objection was made by some of the people of the "nude statues." After the wall had been built, some of the more liberal residents tried to prevail upon Mr. Winans to remove the wall, that the lovely statues and grounds could be seen, but this he would not do, and the wall still stands, as a monument to meddlesome people.

George Beckenbaugh, who was a resident and banker of Frederick, looked after Ross Winans' business affairs, and handled his money. Mr. Beckenbaugh was related to Judge John A. Lynch, and is buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

Mr. Winans was truly a self made man, and worked on the steam engine until it was perfected. He went to Russia and through his skill and energy, built and equipped the railroads there, and amassed a large fortune.

In 1875, long before the rural delivery of mail, post offices existed at all the villages. This made a center for the community to come daily for the mail, or at least once a week to get the weekly paper generally published at the county seat. The only one now living who was postmaster fifty years ago in Buckeystown District in 1875 is George T. Kohlenberg, who was then postmaster at Adamstown. He is hale and hearty and is now merchandising at the old stand. The other post offices and postmasters in 1875 were:—

Buckeystown, John A. Delashmutt. Greenfield Mills, James L. Roberts. Licksville, John T. Talbott. Lime Kiln, M. J. Grove. Point of Rocks, Benjamin D. Chambers.

All have been dead many years.

Mail was then carried on horse back. A locked leather saddle bag, waterproof, was thrown across the horse's back. On arrival at the post office, the pouch was opened by the postmaster; in a few minutes the mail was sorted over, the bag locked and the carrier started off in a slow pace to the next post office. Now we have the fast mail train, the automobile, the aeroplane, the telephone and the radio.

The Country Store.

The country store, in which the post office was usually kept fifty years ago, was the community meeting place of the country folks, especially on the arrival of the Saturday mail. It was then the weekly paper arrived which contained all the news, except the home surroundings.

The store was not only the gathering place for the clodhopper, and the woodchopper but the polished farmer, whose aristocratic ways surrounded by that air of refinement, which although it was shown in a loud boisterous way, proved that he was from a distinguished family. The customers wants were always to be had in a well kept country store. Everything was wrapped by hand, and sold by the ounce or pound, no paper bags, packages or canned goods were in use then. The molasses when cold was a slow process to get in the jug, while the whiskey jug was quickly filled. It was the custom then for all country stores to sell whiskey as well as everything else; from a sewing needle to a side of leather, stick-candy and sugar kisses, snuff-boxes and clay-pipes, laudanum and castor oil, axes and rakes, molasses came in hogsheads. Potomac herring and whiskey by the barrel. Pills and politics and neighborhood gossip were the outstanding features of the patrons of the country store.

CHAPTER XIII.

BUCKEYSTOWN—CHARLES S. SIMMONS—DANIEL BAKER—OLD SINGING SCHOOL

Buckeystown.

The next point opened by the railroad as a station was Buckeystown about a mile from the village and surrounded by the Manor woods. The first agent was John Hosselbock, son of the wealthy farmer previously mentioned. William R. Suman followed Mr. Hosselbock and was the efficient agent for many years. Mr. Suman married Harriet Cromwell, they had ten children. The town of Buckeystown is probably the oldest town in the county, as Buckeystown district is the oldest district in the county, being enumerated as number one. This is probably accounted for by its being part of Carrollton Manor on the trail between Virginia and Pennsylvania, and later was the United States road over which Braddock marched to his famous defeat, which at that time was the great thoroughfare between the north and the south. The road built by Charles Carroll between Doughoregan Manor and Carrollton Manor, made two important highways cross each other at this point, one running north and south, and the other east and west. The early settlers took advantage of the cross roads to establish some kind of business, in fact the old Baltimore road leading up to Davis' Mill and the west, through Buckeystown was built long before the public road between Baltimore and Frederick, which was built about 1760. Charles Carroll brought the first settlers to Carrollton Manor in 1750 and Charles Carroll himself moved to Carrollton Manor in 1764, which points to the fact that Buckeystown was one of the first settlements in the Monocacy Valley.

A stone tavern was built here long before the Revolutionary War, and as an evidence of the good mason work done at that time, the old tavern is standing without a defect in any of the walls. The basement had an arch built sufficiently large for a vehicle to go in. The old tavern has been used for many years as a dwelling. We find an advertisement under date of the year 1816, calling attention to Nicholas Turbutts Tavern in Buckeystown. "His liquor shall be good, his table furnished with the choice of the market with a place for carriages, a wagon yard and a good lot for droves of any kind." The taverns then were known by unique signs such as the "Blue Ball," "Sheaf of Wheat," "The Plow." They all advertised "A good table the best wine and liquor served." Liquor was usually

part of the meal. Mr. Turbutt must have been a man of prominence as I find his name often mentioned besides being a member of the Legislature, several sessions he was also a judge of the Orphans' Court.

Charles S. Simmons.

Charles S. Simmons, who also gave his aid towards building this road was one of the leading farmers on the Manor, he owned Springdale, the farm now tenanted by J. Allen Putman, and owned by the M. J. Grove Lime Co. Mr. Simmons was a large slave holder and an enterprising citizen in connection with his farm, he bought the Delaplaine Mill on the Monocacy, and besides grinding flour, he probably was the first in the United States, to grind limestone to apply on the land. He like all the early promoters, was laughed at, and it was thought ridiculous that limestone in the raw state was in any way beneficial to the land, the prejudices against it prevented his efforts from being a success. But today, ground limestone is highly recommended by our Agricultural Colleges. Mr. Simmons married Elizabeth Maynard, they had eight children. Fannie, the youngest daughter, married John DeLashmut, the popular merchant and lived in Buckeystown many years. Mrs. DeLashmut is now living in Baltimore. Mr. Simmons was intensely Southern in his views. The friction existing between those who sympathized between the North and the South during the Civil War became so intense that it lead to the building of another Methodist church in Buckeystown. The land was given by Mr. Simmons, and the church was built on a part of the Springdale Farm. One of Mr. Simmons' slaves, Israel Timothy, who was an interesting character, he was the teamster and the roads then would almost become impassable on account of the heavy hauling over them many times, Israel would have trouble on the road, Mr. Simmons who was constantly in his saddle, overseeing the work, would find the team stalled, he would inquire the trouble, Israel would invariably reply. "Mars Charles, Buck (which was his lead horse) throwed up here and I can't pull out." "Buck Throwed up eh! Give me the whip" was Mr. Simmons' reply. Israel, understood by that, the whip would be used on him instead of Buck. He immediately used his tongue and applied the whip on Buck with such vigor, that the stalled team would soon pull away.

Daniel Baker.

Other promoters in this road movement were Daniel Baker and William G. Baker, father and son, the heads of the Baker interest and among the leading business men in Maryland. Daniel Baker moved to Buckeystown in 1832 buying the Buckey tannery,

which the town derived its name. Mr. Baker married Catherine Finger. There were four children: Sarah who married Charles F. Thomas, and is living in Buckeystown; William G., in Buckeystown; Joseph D., living in Frederick, and Daniel in Baltimore. One son, John, died when about twelve years of age. Mr. Baker was engaged in the tannery business for a number of years, and as the children grew to manhood they were associated with him. Mr. Baker gave close attention to business and was wonderfully successful. The Baker interests are certainly the largest land owners in Maryland. Mr. Baker was a quiet unassuming gentleman, and always had in mind his responsibility as a christian and a father. As a reminder to his children, who have been so prosperous, he had the following beautiful words of advice placed in his office: "My children let not the World ever lead You from Your Saviour." Mr. Baker living on the border during the Civil War, a man of prominence, and his sympathies with the South, was watched very closely, as this section was usually occupied by the Federal forces. On one occasion Mr. Baker, James T. Day, a prominent farmer, Mr. Day's son, William and Thomas Suman, the two latter about sixteen years of age, were arrested by the Federal troops, for some alleged indignities to a United States flag that was hanging in front of Mr. Arthur Delashmutt's store where Mr. Webb Nicodemus now lives. Mr. Baker and Mr. Day were released, but young Day and Suman were sent to jail for ten days. Mr. Baker was a man of force and character, strong-minded and would not be driven against his convictions. For this reason, he was largely instrumental in having the Methodist Protestant Church built in Buckeystown in 1866. This was a brick church which stood where the present handsome stone church now stands. The first Methodist Church built in Buckeystown was commenced about 1835, largely through the efforts of Ignatius Davis, but was not completed until 1839. It was a large stone church and stood nearly opposite the residence of Charles Thomas. After the Methodist Protestant Church was built it gradually lost its membership, and was sold. It was used for a library, but some years ago was torn down. The graveyard still stands in the rear of the old church site but, has not been used as a place of burial for many years.

The house where Edgar Bartlett now lives, near Doubs, is very old. John Chisolm Osborn lived here before he moved to the farm near Adamstown. Joseph Thomas died here in 1861. They are both buried in the grave yard at St. Joseph's Church. After that James Carey, then John L. Michael owned this farm a long time. The old

house and barn and other out buildings are probably the oldest now standing on the Manor.

Jacob Specht, a very old citizen who died about thirty years ago, said a tan-yard once stood near the spring and an old mill stood along the Tuscarora Creek near what is now Pleasant View. Traces of the old race can still be seen.

The house belonging to the Baker interests where Luther F. Magaha lives near Lime Klin, has been changed; the bay windows have given way to a second story, but the first floor with the wide porch remains as when first built. Edward McGill lived here many years ago. He married Mary White. They had six children, Frank, Archilla, Hester, Catherine, Edward and Ella. Charles McGill Luckett who taught school at Buckeystown boarded at Mr. McGills. I remember when John A. Staley lived here more than sixty years ago an addition was built to the house. Henry E. Smith followed Mr. Staley, and since then there have been many tenants. It was the custom of Charles Carroll of Carrollton not to change tenants without a good reason. On another of the Baker farms now tenanted by Fonrose Mohler who lives in the fine mansion built by Thomas Sinn some fifty years ago is an old one and a half story dwelling well built and in good condition that must be two hundred years old. The pitch roof, wide porch stand as when first built. In this house on the 19th of March 1840 the Rev. Daniel Zacharia married Daniel Baker and Ann Catherine Finger, the father and mother of Wm. G.; Joseph D.; Daniel and Mrs. Sarah Baker Thomas. I knew this house as it stands now sixty years ago. It was then very old. At that time George and Peter Thomas, who were old men lived there. Gabriel Thomas their father had a sale here in 1808, Mrs. Thomas has in her possession the old sale bill, which is very interesting and is as follows:—

“Public Sale”

“By order of the Orphans Court of Frederick County, Md. will be sold at public sale on Monday, the 10th day of October, next at the Plantation of Gabriel Thomas, deceased, near the road leading from Frederick-town to Nolands Ferry and about two miles below Buckeystown, all the personal estate of the said deceased vis:- Two Waggons, a number of good Horses and Geers, Cows and other horned Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, one Still and Tub, old Peach Brandy by the barrel, 14 or 1500 bushels small grain in the straw, about 250 bushels Wheat, and 140 bushels Rye ready for Market, Corn in the field and in the house, a quantity of Hay, Ploughs, Harrows, Farm-

ing Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture consisting of Beds and Bedding, Case of Drawers, Beaufette, One Eight Day Clock, one 24 hour ditto and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Nine months credit for all sums above \$3.00 purchasers giving notes with approved security.

Sale to commence 9 O'clock in the morning and continue from day to day until all is sold. Due attendance will be given by John Thomas, Henry Thomas, Administrators.

September 12, 1808.

Frederick-town—Printed by—Silas Engles.”

The sale bill shows at this early date the old eight-day clock was in use and the most respectable people had stills for the manufacture of spirits and kept a good supply on hand; we are all proud of our ancestors and that they did not violate any law when running their stills.

Now prying into and regulating the affairs of the home and other people's business, has become common with the numerous uplifters roaming over our country sowing discord among the people.

Mrs. Thomas also has in her possession the certificate of the baptism of her father, Daniel Baker, in 1811. Mrs. Thomas says until they found this old Baptism Certificate she thought her father had always been a Methodist. It is as follows:—

“Certificate of birth and christening to these two parents. As William Baker and his wife Catherine “Hull” a son was born a Presbyterian in the year of our Lord 1811, the 17th day of September. This child was baptised by the Rev. William Nicodemus and received the name of Daniel. Witness present to the holy act of Baptism, Andrew Hull, Senior and his wife Mary in the State of Maryland.”

A very old, one and half story house that has attracted the attention of many a traveler, stands next to the mansion of Wm. G. Baker in Buckeystown. Miss Lizzie Heater has lived here many years. Wm. G. Baker after he married Ella Jones lived here and their son, John H. Baker was born in this house.

The stone house where A. W. Nicodemus lives was the second hotel built in Buckeystown, probably before the Revolutionary War, and was also used as a store. The work shows remarkable skill in stone masonry; the stone store directly opposite where Herbert Grimes keeps, was built about the same time the hotel was built.

Buckeystown at that time was the center for the sporting gentry, where horse racing, chicken fighting and card playing flourished.

It was also the center of considerable business activity. Two well kept taverns, two stores, two harness maker's shops, two blacksmiths, two wheelwrights, two butchers, a cooper shop, a tailor, two shoemakers, two physicians, a tannery and other industries.

The town was named for George and Michael Buckey, who established a tannery here in 1775, the tannery remained in the family until 1834, when it was sold to Daniel Baker. The site of the old tannery is now occupied by the brick and tile plant of the Baker Brothers.

Among the oldest residents, we find the name of Ignatius Davis, who was closely associated with the early history of Buckeystown. Mr. Davis was elected to the Legislature in 1812, 1817, 1820 and to the Orphans' Court in 1813 and 1815. Among Mr. Davis' sixteen children, four of his sons, James L., Doctor Meredith, Thomas and John, became very active and prominent men in affairs. Mr. Davis' plantation bordered on the Monocacy for a distance of about four miles, had two brick houses on this land, both facing the Monocacy. The view was a pretty one, overlooking the gorge, the wooded hills and the mill dam. These houses being back from the main road. Mr. Davis built the mansion, Mt. Hope, where he lived until his death. Mr. Davis was buried in one of the burial grounds on the plantation, he had separate grave yards for the white and colored. Mr. Davis owned many slaves and was a large tobacco grower.

At that time what was known as the old Monocacy road leading from Davis' Mill passed by these houses, it continued up the Monocacy to an old house where Elias Cumbash, a colored man lived, and where the tenant house of Dean Zeiler now stands. Then below the old house of Job Dix Eichelberger, where Thomas R. Jarboe first lived when he moved to the Manor. Then on directly in front of the house where Michael Morningstar lived, then by the tenant house, now owned by Mrs. Charles Rohrback the road continued on up the Monocacy, passing the house where Enoch Louis Lowe was born, August 10th, 1820, at the "Hermitage," a beautiful estate of 1,000 acres on the Monocacy adjoining Carrollton Manor. This is another lost road which used to reach all these old plantations. There were many dilapidated out buildings surrounding these homes as all the early settlers, especially farmers, were slaveholders and buildings had to be erected for their care. These old houses have all disappeared. This part of the country was a slaveholding section. While much has been said about the hardships of the slaves, there was a deep affection existing between slave and master, especially was this the case with the older ones; every confidence was placed

in them and the tender affection they displayed to children in their care was wonderful. I can say my own mother often allowed her children to drink from the breast of one of the colored mamies who fondled and loved these little ones dearly. It was not unusual that some respected colored slave was buried beside their master. I will mention one, Easter Houston, who was owned by William Eagle, she was given to his daughter, Lauretta, the wife of Thomas R. Jarboe, who is buried by their side in Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

Judge Benjamin A. Cunningham married Miss Hosselboch, had three children, John, Mary and Armstrong. Judge Cunningham was a merchant at Buckeystown before he was elected judge of the Orphans' Court, he then lived in the large stone house built by Job Dix Eichelberger. Grafton Duvall succeeded Judge Cunningham. Mr. Duvall was a merchant at Buckeystown for some years. He died in 1868; his son, Samuel G., is a popular banker in Frederick. Arthur DeLashmutt married Sallie Michael, they had six children, Ann, Daniel, Margaret, John, Edward and Janie DeLashmutt. Mr. DeLashmutt was an auctioneer, he was a great Union man and lived in Buckeystown many years.

John William, known as Jack Brosius, married Margaret Jarboe, had four children. John is living in Baltimore, Charles in Montgomery County, Alonza and Margaret are dead. Mr. Brosius was a butcher and a harness maker and lived and kept his shop where A. Webb Nicodemus, Jr., lives. Mr. Brosius was killed by his horse falling on him. A young man gave a sudden side pull of the tail and threw the horse. Conrad Buchheimer, a cooper, married Elizabeth Brengle, they had seven children. Emma married Arch Mossburg, and is living in Buckeystown; Catherine and Caroline in Frederick. William, the noted cantaloupe raiser and trucker, who lived in Lime Kiln, is dead. William Kreig married Mary Martell, they had twelve children, Catherine, Elizabeth and Ella live in Buckeystown, Jesse at Adamstown, John in Ohio, Malinda, Bethesda, Mollie and Louisa at Martinsburg. Mr. Kreig was a wheelwright.

Charles Lerch married Elizabeth Martell. They had three children. Mary and Malinda are living in Buckeystown and Charles is dead. Mr. Lerch was a shoemaker.

Robert Fowler was probably the oldest man in Buckeystown. His occupation was firing tobacco.

Nace Whitter was a saddler. He was married twice and had six children. Although a Union man, his son George joined the Confederate Army and was killed in the first battle of Bull Run. He crossed the Potomac and joined the Confederate army only a few

days before the battle. One of his daughters married Amos Wellen who served in the Union Army.

Dr. Mead and Dr. Bushrod Poole were physicians.

Albert Grimes who was a lime burner lived to a very old age.

Miss Lizzie Heater, the oldest resident of Buckeystown, is eighty-six, lives alone and does her own housework.

Jonathan Keller married Jane Springer. They had nine sons and one daughter; Thomas Springer, Howard, George, William, John, Otho, Franklin, Charles, Edward and Annie. Mr. Keller was a tailor.

The following names taken from the books of Jonathan Keller for work done during the years 1839 and 1840, given me by his son, Edward L. Keller, will be of interest:

Henry Nyman, John Ringer, Charles M. Pent, Joseph C. West, James L. Davis, Jacob Stecher, Peter Thomas, Dr. E. L. Boteler, Samuel Schaeffer, Robert Fowler, David Gilbert, Samuel Horine, Jacob C. Keplinger, Thomas Nicodemus, Peter Zittle, Septimas Stephens, Nimrod Garretson, George Nykirk, John F. Heister, Frederick Wagner, John Patterson, Jacob Kesler, William Wenrich, John Kesler, Frederick Kromer, John A. H. Cunningham, William Richardson, Adam Schaeffer, Joseph N. Chiswell, Dr. R. H. Thompson, James T. Day, David T. Jones, Dr. Bushrod Poole, Henry A. Funk, Jacob Crist, William Funk, Daniel Baker, George Blessing, A. L. and J. W. Condry, David Thomas, Arthur DeLashmut, William Kreig and George W. Padgett.

Otho J. Keller owned Rocky Fountain, where he burned lime many years and was very successful. He was the founder of the Otho J. Keller Lime Co. Mr. Keller married Margaret Barnett. They had seven children; Lillie, Mattie, William O., John, Otho, Bertha, one died in infancy.

Buckeystown boasted of having two brass bands; one just before the Civil War, the Director of which was Prof. Hurley from Clarksburg, and the leader Richard Simmons. The other members of this band were: John A. H. Cunningham, William Kreig, Charles Wellen, Lewis Baer, Benjamin F. Funk, Alonza Grinder, Thomas Suman, Samuel Suman, J. Lynn Davis, Eldridge Cromwell, Armstrong Cunningham, John H. Kessler, F. Granville Thomas, J. Fenton Thomas, William T. Chiswell. Sometime after the Civil War another band was organized. Prof. George Edward Smith was the Director, and the other members were: Jesse Kreig, Leader, John Kreig, Claude Dutrow, George Thomas, Robert E. Kanode, Clayton E. Cutsail,

Charles Cutsail, Cornelius Dutrow, Richard R. Day, Edward Keller, Daniel Williard, Clint Williard, Charles Clabaugh, Lewis Clabaugh, William Clabaugh, William Dutrow and Edward Suman. They made a fine showing with their uniforms and band wagon, and dispensed music for political and other occasions. Brass bands were very much in evidence in those days.

Buckeystown also had a string band about 1870, the members were: John W. Condry, first violin; George T. Trundle, second volin; Daniel T. Padgett, third violin; William Suman, bass violin; Melville Cromwell, guitar; Thomas Suman, lead horn; Professor Story, clarinet and teacher.

The following is a certificate of my grandfather under date of December 11, 1830: "I hereby certify that I purchased one of George Hoffman's patent wheat fans, and on trial found it to exceed any I ever saw in operation; and I, therefore, do not hesitate to recommend it to farmers generally. (Signed) Wm. Jarboe."

In 1830 George Snouffer, James Simmons, David Richardson and John Hosselbock recommended Gideon Davis' improved plough and the same was on sale at the store of B. A. Cunningham, Buckeystown. Whiskey was advertised at twenty-eight and thirty cents per gallon, and champagne and brandy as a medicine was advertised for sale. Distilleries for the manufacture and sale of whiskey seemed, according to the advertisements, to be in evidence everywhere—like moonshine is now. Public sales were numerous and negroes were sold at most every sale. On Dec. 22, 1830, George Kephart offered for sale 30,000 feet of yellow pine at Noland's Ferry. Wm. Eagle, Noland's Ferry has an astray notice for a red roan horse found. Lotteries were advertised for the construction of all kinds of public conveniences. In 1830 the Baltimore market was: Flour, per bbl. \$5.00; corn meal, per hundred weight, \$3.00; wheat, per bushel, \$1.20; corn, 70c.; clover seed, \$4.75; Maryland tobacco, 5c. to 7c. per lb.; bacon, 7c. to 8c.; sugar, 7c.; coffee, 12c.; molasses per gal., 37½c. and apple brandy 37c.

Buckeystown District meeting of the National Republicans was held Saturday, June 4th, 1831, at Peter Sticher's Tavern. Major James Simmons, chairman; George Kessler, assistant chairman; William Murphey, secretary. At the meeting it was resolved that David Buckey, Captain Daniel Duvall, Samuel Thomas, Jr., Jacob Lambert, Capt. George Kephart, Lewis Kemp, Geo. Hosselbock, James A. Johnson, Joseph L. Smith, Dr. James W. Pryor, Henry Kemp, Capt. Otho Thomas, Samuel Jarboe, Elisha Howard, Conrad Duderow, Joseph A. Johnson, Z. T. Windsor, Alexander H. Brown, John

F. Simmons, Daniel J. Krammer, William Graff and P. S. McElfresh be a committee to represent this district in the General Committee to be held at Frederick on the 11th inst. Resolved that the following persons, William Murdoch, Samuel Thomas, Jr., Joseph A. Thomas, David Buckey and Dr. Jonathan Munro, be appointed a committee of correspondence with power to confer with the Central or District Committee and to call future meetings if necessary.

Old Singing School.

The old singing school, the spelling bee, the debating societies, all helped to bring out and develop the young on Carrollton Manor. As a small boy, I remember the debating society at Buckeystown, it was then held in the old Tavern among the older members was William H. Funk, he was a good debater, he would bring out his strong points, by saying "these are stubborn facts that can't be denied." His hand would land heavily on the table. Frank Waltz was also a good debater. Among the others were, Daniel T. Ordeman, James H. Jones, Charles E. Keller, Joseph D. and Daniel Baker, the Suman boys, Lynn Davis, J. Fenton Thomas, Cyrus, Bascom and Emory Poole. Very often, amusing tilts between the debaters would occur, this was especially so with the Poole Brothers. They were good talkers and rather sarcastic toward each other, they were all a little eccentric. Cyrus, the oldest who served in the Maryland Home Guards during the Civil War had some oratorical ability was a fluent, flowery speaker. He always used what we term big words, and his burst of oratory would become very loud. The speakers were all limited in the time for discussion, this was never pleasing to Cyrus, who had a wonderful flow of language. His brother, Bascom would follow, starting in a very low voice, "after a storm there is generally a calm." Soon Bascom would warm up and his flights of oratory would be louder than Cyrus'. Emory would follow, their sisters Jinnie and Amy who were interested listeners, would take sides with one or the other brother, and would get into the discussion. On one occasion, a rather amusing incident occurred, Cyrus who had been studying law for sometime, also wore a high stove pipe hat, the room being crowded, someone stepped on his hat and mashed it. When Cyrus found his hat in bad shape, he immediately resented it and said, "Mr. Chairman, I arise to a question of privilege that demands immediate attention, someone has mashed my beaver, I claim to have been brought up in a home and educated in a school of refinement, and I demand that the rowdy who mashed my hat, be immediately pexelled." The meeting adjourned by deciding the debate in

favor of Cyrus, which helped to heal the wounds made by the flat beaver. These debates were usually interesting and very hotly contested, and helped to bring confidence to the speakers many of whom in after years became ready and good debaters on most any subject.

The singing school was one of the charms of the young people in early life. Besides the enchantment of the song, the lovers would be there and while the music teacher with his sounding board was getting the tune or running the scale do-re-me-fa-sol-la-se-do, or trying out the voice of the soprano, the alto, the tenor or the bass. Often the untrained voice would bring out a squeech that amused the older singers but the harmony, melody and sweetness of the singers who sang by ear at the old singing school will never be surpassed.

The spelling bee always meant rivalry among the old and young as all participated in the neighborhood. A good speller was always selected as the captain for both sides and they scanned the audience carefully to get the best spellers who were present. I have never forgotten my experience at one of the neighborhood spelling bees, the pronouncer had made the rounds twice without a word being missed and the third round when I was reached the word "beginning" was pronounced. I promptly spelled beginning and left out one "n". I went down, it occurred to me that this was a peculiar coincidence, but a miss spelled word was necessary to end the contest. These entertainments were not only a source of pleasure in the community but were educational and beneficial in many ways.

These community activities and beneficiaries, which were always looked forward to with pleasure, like the little red-school house have gone into discard. The graded school has taken its place, and the little ones are transported many miles away from home and mother. This is thought to be necessary to follow the Rockfellow foundation and advanced education. Reading, writing and arithmetic are no longer considered the essentials of an education. But our present system to me not only seems cumbersome, but burdensome in the attempt to give every child a high education and force the child to attend school by the compulsory school law. Education, energy and character are necessary to success, but has over education and extreme led to extravagance and idleness, and filled our country with experts, promoters and reformers who want to live a life of ease and are attempting to force aside knowledge gained by practical experience, which was once thought to be the best teacher.

CHAPTER XIV.

RANNEBERGER FAMILY—THOMAS CRESAP— ZIMMERMAN FAMILY.

Ranneberger Family.

Philip Ranneberger married Captain Otho Thomas's sister about 1790. They lived on what was called the "graveyard farm," where Joseph Carey now lives. The improvements there then were good for that early day, a substantial log and weather-boarded house, slave quarters and other buildings, a very large barn. Mr. Ranneberger was recognized as being one of the greatest social sports on the Manor, he had a large tract of land and a great many slaves. He entertained Charles Carroll of Carrollton, his family, his friends and other guests for often as long as a week at a time. Mr. Ranneberger was recognized as one of the greatest sports of his day, he did not confine himself to horse racing and card playing, but was the leader in chicken and bull fighting. They had a race course, bull ring and cock pit, all near Licksville. They also had a race course on what was then called DeLashmutt's Island, now Heater's Island, in the Potomac River. Charles Carroll of Carrollton was a lover of horses and racing and to get away from his many cares and for the rest and recreation, he would attend these various amusements, which usually lasted for several days. Mr. Carroll and his friends always stopped with Mr. Ranneberger during the races, for this reason he was looked upon as the leader of the social affairs on Carrollton Manor. Mr. Ranneberger had six children, Stephen, Eleven, Philip and Elizabeth who married George Snouffer, two of his sons and one daughter went west.

Among Mr. Ranneberger's children who remained on the manor, was Philip Ranneberger, who was born March 12, 1805, and died Nov. 9, 1867. His sister Martha R. Ranneberger was born March 27th, 1809. Mr. Ranneberger was married three times. His first wife was Martha R. Hill, and they had six children. His second wife was Sarah Eleanor Beall, a sister of Doctor Beall; they had no children. His third wife was Mary Ann Stover, and they had five children. Following are the names of the eleven children: Robert Spencer Ranneberger, born June 11, 1832; Joseph Hill Ranneberger, born Nov. 23rd, 1833; Sarah Jane Ranneberger born Aug. 8th, 1835; Susan Margaret Ranneberger, born Sept. 11th, 1836; Martha Rebecca Ranneberger, born Nov. 17th, 1837; Alice Catharine Ranneberger, born Sept. 1st, 1844; Sarah Eleanor Ranneberger, born Dec.

21st, 1845; John Henry Ranneberger, born May 24th, 1847; Charles Philip Ranneberger, born Oct. 25th, 1848; Clarence Ranneberger, born July 16th, 1855. Charles Ranneberger is the only survivor of that family. He was born Oct. 25, 1847 and is in his 75th year. He is well preserved, industrious, well and favorably known throughout the county; a staunch democrat with a strong voice, and he always attracts attention. Mr. Ranneberger has a remarkable ancestry, and comes from sporting parentage. He has in his possession a book with his mother's side of the family; containing, besides the record of the Stover's, some very interesting information. A great part of the writing is plain, and while the leaves are yellow with age, for the most part it can be easily read. The following was taken from this book, the spelling not being corrected: "John Stover was born on the 28th day of June 1788. John Stover was married on the 28th day of January 1813 to Catherine Kephart. Catherine Kephart was born on the 10th day of June 1786. George Stover was born on the 26th day of December 1813 at about 3 o'clock. George Stover died the 17th day of January 1814 on Monday. Maria Roberts Stover was born on 29 day of March 1815 at bout 10 o'clock att night. John William Stover was born on the 10th day of Septch 1816 at bout six o'clock. Elinor Juson Stover was born on the 26 day of July 1817. Soloman Stover was born on the 9 of Febyr 1820 at bout 3 o'clock in the day. Caroline Elisabeth Stover was born on the 19 of Febyr 1822, depe snow & a bad nite. George Washington Stover was born the 25 day of Febyr 1825. John William Stover died September 19, 1826, 1 o'clock at nite." There are quite a few other names in the book, and some interesting notes. I will give a few: on the inside cover is written, "John Stover's book, don't steal this for fear of the gallis, July 25, 1813." "1816 we had a grate frost in April and May, and we had a grate frute year. Harvist began the 1 day of July on the 17 day of July we had a very hard hale storm, grate crops of grain, wheat ry, oats, corn looks fine. August 7 of this month, the hale hirt the corn very much. Had dri wether until September 9. Monday morning the rain began and lasted until Friday, and rained very hard. There was a grate fresh as was known for forty years. Cloudy the 15 day of Sept. Corn this fall was \$5 per barrel. 1819. January there was as fine wether, warm and dry as I ever saw in May and June and continue so untill 13 day of Feby, then there was a deep snow and hale and grane in these two months looks very fine. Peple was plowing these two months. They sowed backer beds on the 20 day of January." From the above, it may be that we will have some fruit this year,

1822, notwithstanding the two recent frosts and ice. "Charles P. Ranneberger married Martha C. Knouff January 1st, 1870. They had seven children; Lee, George, Kate, Nellie, Bessie, Jane and Sarah. Robert Spencer Ranneberger married Virginia Eader, Feb. 22, 1866, and they had nine children; William, Lillie, Mary, Robert, Charles, Raymond, Viola, Carrie and Alonza. John W. Knouff married Rebecca Ranneberger, May 27th, 1869. In connection with the Ranneberger and Stover families, I found some interesting history of the Rev. John Casper Stoever who was no doubt related to John Stover although the "e" is dropped but that was not unusual those early days.

Thomas Cresap.

During the time (1734 to 1742) that Rev. John Casper Stoever, as shown in his baptismal records, made his visits to Maryland and Virginia, ministering to the spiritual wants of the congregations that he had founded about 1732 and 1733, as well as to other persons in the localities through which he passed, there appears to have been no Lutheran congregation at or near Hagerstown. The first Lutheran church in that vicinity appears to have been organized in 1752 and is known as the Antietam Church, situated on Antietam Creek about 4 miles from Hagerstown. The principal localities or congregations visited by Rev. Stoever in Maryland, Virginia and in Pennsylvania west of the Susquehanna, as shown in his record of baptisms and marriages (1730-1779), were as follows: (1) In Maryland, Monocacy, which was located near the present site of Creagerstown, about ten miles north of Frederick, Md., the Lutheran congregation at that place having been organized about 1730, but in 1753 absorbed by the Lutheran congregation at Frederick, which is supposed to have been organized about 1735. The Pennsylvania-German Society, Vol. XXII); (2) In Virginia, Opequon, Shenandoah, and Moesenutten (Massanutten); (3) In Pennsylvania west of the Susquehanna River, Conewago, what is now Hanover, York County, the first Lutheran congregation (now St. Matthew's Church) at that place having been founded by Rev. Stoever about 1732; Codorus, what is now York, the "Evangelical Lutheran Church on the Codorus." (now Christ Lutheran Church of York) having been founded at that place by Rev. Stoever about 1733; and Conojohela, the Indian name of a valley (now known as Canadochly, also referred to as Conojockley), about four miles south of Wrightsville, York County, on the Susquehanna River, in which valley Rev. Stoever baptized a number of children of Roman Catholic families in June, July and August of

1735. Among those families was that of Thomas Cresap (Cressap, Crysop), who is said to have lived in Maryland, but in 1735 was trying to drive the German settlers from the York region by reason of the contentions respecting the disputed boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, Cresap claiming the 40th parallel as the northern boundary of Maryland according to Lord Baltimore's charter, while the German settlers believed that they belonged to Pennsylvania. (Faust's "The German Element in the United States.")

Here is another evidence of the loyalty of catholics to their country—Thomas Cresap was a catholic, his name appears in every act of heroism and was ready and did respond to his country's call for help and protection. Being one of the very earliest to settle in the wilds of western Maryland, he suffered the real hardships of the early settlers on the western frontier when the Indians aided by designing men who were aiming to claim the land for their countries—but when duty called him to check an invasion of his own state by Pennsylvania he responded promptly and had Thomas Cresap been intelligently supported, the boundary dispute between William Penn and Lord Baltimore would not have proved so disastrously, Maryland would not have been robbed by intrigue of an immense amount of valuable territory. It is claimed through the shrewdness of William Penn and the dilatory tactics of Lord Baltimore, a slice of eighteen miles of the territory of Maryland was taken by Pennsylvania. Had Cresap the support he was entitled to, Hanover and other towns in Pennsylvania, north for eighteen miles from the Mason Dixon line would now be a part of Maryland. As Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore obtained a grant intended for his father, by this patent he held the country from the Potomac to the 40th degree of north latitude. Hence what was granted to Lord Baltimore was subsequently given Penn to the extent of a degree. The war for Independence soon followed the many troubles of the early pioneers Thomas Creasaps' son, Michael Creasap was a Revolutionary soldier. He raised a company in Frederick and marched with his men and joined General Washington at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1776 but on account of sickness was compelled to start home, when he was taken with a critical illness in New York City and died and is buried in Trinity Church yard.

Zimmerman Family.

Mrs. Emma Thomas, widow of Frank J. Thomas, has in her possession some valuable papers bearing on the early history of Charles Carroll. Mrs. Thomas is a daughter of Edward Zimmerman who

lived on the farm of his father, John Zimmerman bought from the heirs of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the fourth day of November eighteen hundred and thirty-one. Father and son have owned and lived on the farm about ninety years. Albert F. Zimmerman farmed the land until his death, the farm was recently sold to his wife. Mr. Edward Zimmerman died a few years ago at the advanced age of ninety-two years, he was a life long resident of Carrollton Manor and a good citizen. The deed for this tract of 151 acres is described as a part of Carrollton and addition to Carrollton. The deed is written on splendid parchment in large bold letters, showing fine penmanship. The ink is well preserved, there are three wax seals interlaid with silk. Mr. Zimmerman also bought from John W. Ross and William Garrett, Phleegers Mill. Mrs. Thomas also has in her possession two grants of land to Charles Carroll written on parchment, 20 by 30 inches in very large plain letters. The first on the fifth day of March, Anno Domini seventeen hundred and forty-six granted unto a certain Charles Carroll Esq. two thousand seven hundred acres of land called "Addition to Carrollton." The second says, "He had discovered some vacant land contiguous to his part," a special warrant for that part was granted on the seventh day of May, seventeen hundred and seventy one to Charles Carroll, one hundred and fifty one acres, and this is the tract of land that was bought from the heirs of Charles Carroll of Carrollton by John Zimmerman on the fourth day of November 1831. Probably the most interesting from a historical standpoint, is the original grant which is also written in a very large legible hand, the heading at many places intertwine with large Roman letters. The parchment is very large, about 24 by 30 inches in size. Black ink which holds its color remarkably well, although over two hundred years old, the parchment and writing is perfect. It would be interesting to print this grant in full, but space will not permit. "At London, the twelfth of September, seventeen hundred and twelve, Granted unto George Gump six hundred and sixteen acres of vacaney called 'Hufflinhart' for the sum of thirty pounds, sixteen shillings sterling. Caution for the same accordingly to Charles Lord Baron of Baltimore, our great Father of Noble memory his instruction to Charles Carroll, Esq. his agent bearing date at London, the twelfth day of September, seventeen hundred and twelve." The deed is signed in a large plain hand by Charles Carroll at Annapolis, and is witnessed by Thomas Diggs and William Baker. There is a large wax seal attached to a silk ribbon. This paper is particularly interesting from the fact it shows Charles Carroll was acting as agent for Lord Baltimore at

this early date and for that reason I have often heard it said Charles Carroll was granted or had charge of all the land west of Doughoregan Manor. The land that was granted Mr. Gump was the land on the west side of the Point of Rocks road from the Edward Zimmerman farm, and was later purchased by the Zimmerman family. I remember myself sixty years ago Horace and Peter Zimmerman lived on part of this tract of land called "Huffinhart." Charles Renn, Samuel Zimmerman, Leslie Zimmerman and Willis Derr are now living on this Grant.

Josiah S. Thomas was very active in the turnpike road movement and owned a tract of land known as part of Lot No. 3, Carrollton, which belonged to Lewis Castle and contained 196 acres. Edward F. Hebb and Jacob M. Bushey were appointed trustees 6th February 1858. The farm was divided, James H. Elgin, purchased the part north of the Adamstown road. The buildings burned several years ago. The farm now belongs to the Baker interests. Mr. Thomas purchased part south of the Adamstown road, now known as 'Manor Heights.' Mr. Thomas proved to be one of the real substantial farmers of Carrollton Manor, he married Susan Rebecca, daughter of Michael Thomas, they had nine children; Cephus M., married Laura Shaffer. Mary Eliza, married Clinton C. Thomas. George C., married Lillie J. Thomas. Clarence S., married Annie Shorb. Abbie L., married Curtis W. Thomas. They purchased the home place 'Manor Heights' where they are living, the view from here is fine practically the whole of Carrollton Manor can be seen. Mrs. Thomas proved to be a wonderful helpmate, and they made a great success farming. Their children have all been very successful and are as follows: George Leicester, married Pearl L. Brown. Lee Cephus, married Kate Crum. Clyde E., married Julia Thomas. Clarence C., married Jesse Diller.

Joseph Thomas, born August 21, 1810, died February 20, 1861, age 50 years, 5 months, 27 days. "May he rest in peace, Amen," is on his tombstone, in St. Joseph's graveyard, where he is buried beside his wife, Francis E. R. who died August 24th, 1854, age 35 years, 9 months, 6 days, on the same tomb Francis Rebecca infant daughter Died Sept. 6, 1854 age 13 days. His two daughters attended St. Joseph's Church. I remember them well, they were devout Catholics, and lovely girls. Annie married Dr. Frank Thomas, who served in the Confederate Army. Fannie, married Mr. Wonderly, of St. Louis.

L. B. S.

I DO certify that *Mathew Sautter*, of *Lower*
Seton Philadelphia County Bachelor, and *Anna Clemens* —
of the same place are lawfully married —
and joined together in Holy Matri- —
mony the *Seventeenth* Day of *September* —
in the Year of our LORD One Thou- —
sand Seven Hundred and Sixty *five* —
By

on the first Hill Philadelphia County.

Given under my

Hand and Seal

this *17th* Day of *September* 1765.

Michael Schlatter, Esq.
Chaplain, His Majesty's
Gov. of the Province of Pennsylvania.

This certificate was found among the effects of Rev. Simon S. Miller, and was loaned to us for reproduction by his nephew Geo. Cost Biser. Rev. Michael Schlatter was a Minister of the Gospel who served the early Colonists in this section for many years.

CHAPTER XV.

CARROLLTON MANOR ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

We find the minds and doings of the folks on Carrollton Manor one hundred years are about as now only the forms of amusement are different. Base ball, golf, prize fighting, moving pictures were unknown then. While Darius had tried out the flying machine the automobile was not thought of. The dry toast would have caused as much consternation then as a bull fight would now, even among the sporting fraternity, Buckeystown would look on with wonder if the old taverns of one hundred and fifty years ago would open their doors to the thrifty Germans from Pennsylvania, with pack horses on their way to Georgia to trade with the cotton planters and they would be served with a meal that included liquor, as part of the bill of fare. For the amusement of these visitors while their pack horses were resting, a horse race would take place on the level road just south of Buckeystown, or a man would race with a horse a hundred yards for a wager. It was said of Horace Brewer, a young colored man who was very fleet footed, he would race with a horse for a hundred yards and return before the horse could be stopped and make the turn, Brewer would turn quickly and win the race. Or if these sturdy Quakers from Pennsylvania or the sporting slave holders from the South would come to Licksville to buy slaves from their northern brethern and stop at the cock pit at dry Branch Hollow to see the chicken fight, or stop at George Kephart's to see the dog fight, or at Nathaniel Kidwillers to see the bear fight, or at Solomon Stovers to see the elephant, or at Wesley McAbees to have your foot measured for a pair of boots, or at Peter Leaply's blacksmith shop to get a horse shod, or to stop at one of the Taverns to get a drink of liquor, or to stop at the Slave Market to buy a man or woman, the good people now of Carrollton Manor would shake with holy horror and say was this fair Manor ever made up of such worldly and soulless people. The stock market was unknown then, the state police patrolling our highways, to keep you from being robbed were unknown then. Tourist's parks, prohibition and bootlegging, one of the chief industries now, was unknown then. Peace, plenty and contentment existed everywhere, temptation and idleness were unknown then, farming was considered the leading profession. So much could be said pertaining to this old Manor, rich in historic interest where the very early settlers attracted by this level and rich valley through which the Monocacy River flowed bound in by the "Kittoctin" and

Sugarloaf Mountains when early explorers and frontiersmen came up the Potomac and reached this valley, they were loath to go any further and many settled here.

While I have named a few of the amusements and diversions on the Manor, the early settlers were naturally fond of a hunters life, the forest and stream affording an abundance of game, both hunting and fishing were popular, and materially helped to keep supplies for the household, while fur bearing animals not only made sport for the hunter, but were a source of considerable revenue to the pioneer as the foreign traders were always anxious to exchange their goods for furs. The hounds and fox hunting were always popular later, cattle shows, horse racing, dancing and tournaments, and other amusements were many and varied. They were real community and neighborly affairs for instance: the turkey dinners with plum puddings, brandy sauce and egg nog with cake; the ham dinner, with sour kraut, mince pie and sherry wine; the cabbage dinner with boiled middling, pumpkin pie and hard cider. These dinners were always the pride of the servants, who vied with each other in their efforts to please the appetites of their guests. They brought real joviality and good will among neighbors, the co-mingling of the old and young. The men would tell of their crops, horses, cattle, shearing of the sheep, carding of the wool, stripping tobacco, and their improved cider presses. The women would tell of the new flax weaving machine, the spinning wheel, the full linsey dress, the new stitch for knitting stockings, the shaker and slat bonnet, while the younger folks would arrange their love affairs. Other neighborly modes of meeting and helping each other were hog killing, corn husking, which carried with it, the privilege of kissing the girl of your choice, should you be the lucky finder of the red ear of corn. Apple butter boiling, coon and 'possum hunting, house and barn raising, quilting parties, generally after these meetings a big meal was served and a dance then followed, joined by young and old. There was really greater happiness and contentment then with these neighborhood entertainments, home surroundings, and large families of children, glare of the world was unknown by these contented families. The extravagances of today did not exist with them, they wore home spun dresses, home made shoes, the girls looked sweet in their gingham aprons, they were free from the influence of today, the organizer, the promoter and the fellow who advises you how to live while he takes it easy at your expense were unknown then.

This old Manor, rich with historic interest from the tenants standpoint where they struggled along, not in houses built of brick brought

over from England with winding stairways and brass knockers on the door, but with single log rooms, chinked and dobbed with one door and two windows. The stone chimney and fire place being the most pretentious, where the cooking was done and beside which the family spent their long winter nights before a log fire and a fat lamp for light. As years passed by, additions were added to the old log house and nearby slave quarters were built. So much could be said pertaining to the history of Carrollton Manor surrounded as it is by the remains of old furnaces built before the Revolutionary war, itself then covered with wooden plains. Strange emotions come over us while we look back two hundred years ago when our great, great grand-parents first settled here. The virgin forest has given way to farm houses and splendid fields of grain; much of the scenery remains the same. The Sugar Loaf and Catoctin Mountains, the wooded hills of the Potomac and Monocacy have not changed. The habits of these early settlers must have been primitive and they surely encountered many hardships of a border life but I am sure they were happy, clothed in tow cloth and the skins of wild animals until sheep were introduced and the spinning and the weaving wheel were put in motion and tow gave way to linsey woolsey and cotton. All kinds of game being plentiful; it was common for them to have bear and deer meat on the table. In those early days, education was limited but many could read, write and keep a record of their accounts and money affairs. Their eating was plain and simple, soups, pot pies, mush and milk eaten on a long wooden table and bench. The large dishes, bowls for soup as well as their plates and spoons were pewter. The furniture was as simple and plain as their fare. The benches, tables, chest and chairs were home made; the seats plaited with split white oak or hickory. The floors if covered with any carpet it was of the rag variety, the foot mat if any was made of corn husks, the cradle was made of a hollow log. The sun dial which was made of boards was placed on the southern side of the house where the shadow from the sun told the time of the day. This was superseded by the old grandfather's clock that stood in the corner of the wall. Many of these early settlers by their thrift and energy prospered and were surrounded by a big family of children and a large amount of property. The rod was then dispensed freely by the parents on the wayward child. There was then as now intemperance, excitement in politics, speculation in business, fanaticism in religion, the poor, the sick and the afflicted were always present, but then, as now, they had the consolation of prayer. The fragrance of Frederick County of those early days was the gentry who loved their horses

and homes, and it was the pleasure of my lady to join in these sports, their manner of living was so different from those of today although no carved stones marks their resting places, we can offer a prayer that their souls may rest in peace.

The southern section of Frederick County including Carrollton Manor was settled by the English colonist who came up the Potomac River from the tidewater section of Maryland and Virginia the latter part of 1600 and early in 1700. The Potomac and Monocacy rivers were explored, hunting was good and the fine lands of the Monocacy Valley soon attracted their attention and large grants of land were given these early pioneers. The iron industry started before 1750 and boats were running up and down the Potomac and Monocacy. In 1765 a boat load of iron was sent down the Monocacy to its mouth from the Hampton Furnace, then in Frederick County, now Carroll County. In 1836, the Legislature in honor of Charles Carroll of Carrollton established Carroll County the largest part being taken from Frederick County. Water transportation on the Potomac of large proportions was taking definite shape as early as 1796, according to the Right of Man published in Frederick, March 17, 1796.

"A contract is desired by the President and Directors of the Potomack Company for furnishing the hands they may employ for one year by the ration to consist of 12 pounds of boulted indian meal per week; one pound of salt pork or one pound and a quarter of salt beef, or one pound and a half of fresh beef per day for each ration. Proposals will be received at the house of John Wise, in Alexandria on the fifth Friday in May next.

John Fitzgerald, President.

George Gilpin, Director.

Janes Keith, Director.

Tobias Lear, Director.

J. Templeman, Director".

According to the baptismal and marriage records, many of the early settlers were from the lower counties of the State, and these formed the nucleus of St. Joseph's Church, Carrollton Manor, two-hundred years ago.

Road Built Before 1750.

This is what others think of our beautiful Carrollton Manor: A few years ago I heard a prominent road official who had been east and west, say that he could not recall any section that equaled Carrollton Manor in natural advantages. The land is level but rolling enough to make good drainage, the quality of the land with

its clay subsoil could not be surpassed and the immense forest trees were an evidence of its fertility. Limestone land is always recognized as the best with the finest springs and water flowing in every direction, made it the equal to any farming section in the United States. He further added, when this link is connected with the highway from the Lakes to Florida with a line diverting to Washington, it will take an eighty foot road to take care of the traffic, and this brings me to the roads of Carrollton Manor.

Charles Carroll always considering the welfare of his tenants and the community was anxious to convert Carrollton Manor from a tobacco growing to a wheat and corn raising section. Tobacco was a hard crop on land but an easy one to market. Mr Carroll who had heard of the Ellicotts being successful millers succeeded in getting them to come down from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, attracted by the fine water power of the Patapsco. With the assistance of Charles Carroll, they built a large flour mill at what is now Ellicott City, for many years known as Ellicotts Mills. The Ellicotts proved to be especially active and energetic business men. They looked ahead to find a market for their flour. Boats were then coming up the Chesapeake and its tributaries to trade with the early settlers, and many landings existed then that are unknown now. Elk Ridge was then the nearest landing to their mill, but Baltimore was becoming a place of some prominence as a shipping point. The Ellicotts, in order to reach this market, built a wagon road to Baltimore. They then built a road from Ellicotts Mills to tap the road leading to Georgetown and Alexandria. The Ellicotts having succeeded in finding a market for their flour, wanted wheat and through Charles Carroll, they learned of the rich lands of Carrollton Manor. The Ellicotts assisted by Charles Carroll with the aid of the farmers on route built a good wagon road all the way from Ellicotts Mill to Carrollton Manor and by 1770 wheat was being extensively grown and hauled by the farmers to Ellicotts Mills. By 1780 wheat had become the main crop on Carrollton Manor, and flour mills were being built on every stream that would afford any power and mill races. Dams and mills were being built on every farm where there was any water power. Probably as early as 1750, a wagon road reached from Doughoregan Manor to Carrollton Manor, for in 1750 Charles Carroll induced a few English and Irish Catholics to settle on Carrollton Manor, and they needed some road to transport their goods. Charles Carroll of Carrollton moved to Carrollton Manor in 1764. As I understand, the road was built by the Ellicotts, Charles Carroll, and the farmers along the route, came up from Ellicotts Mills

through Doughoregan Manor by way of what is now known as the Triadelphia Pike, and the old Baltimore Road to Davis Mill, to Buckeystown by St. Joseph Catholic Church to Tuscarora, the Carrollton Manor house of Charles Carroll. The road ran through the Manor from east to west by way of Davis' Mill, later Delaplane's Mill, and was an important road, used by the teamsters to Baltimore, Georgetown, and Alexandria. Mr. David Arnold, who was more than eighty years of age, told me he hauled over this route, taking a load of flour and bringing a load of goods back. He drove four horses in a long covered conestoga wagon, which was also called Prairie Schooners. At the time Mr. Arnold did the hauling, he lived at Burkittsville, showing the road was then used by the lower section of Middletown Valley to Baltimore, Georgetown and Alexandria. This road was built before the Baltimore and Frederick road and was the road for traffic south and west by way of Harper's Ferry, up the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers, crossing the Catoc-tin Mountain near Jefferson, originally known as Trap.

In fact this was one of the first roads built this far west, and it naturally attracted traffic from all parts of Western Maryland. During the early spring it was the custom for the farmers to go from this section to Alexandria for fish. Potomac herring and shad were caught in large numbers and they were very popular, therefore it was no unusual sight to see all kinds of teams on the road loaded down with fish.

My grandfather, William Jarboe, who moved to Kentucky in 1812 with his father, Joseph Jarboe, met with a serious accident on his way to Kentucky. He returned to Maryland in 1814. On August 18th, 1816, he married Margaret Maria Shafer and rented Davis Mill near Buckeystown where he lived in a small one and a half story stone house which was torn down some ten years ago. The garden and an old well mark the spot where the house stood. Here, two of their children were born, Henry Joseph and John S. W. Experiencing some trouble with Doctor Davis, the owner, they removed to Middletown Valley in 1824 where he continued milling and farming. Here, the following children were born: Margaret Ann Maria, Thomas Randolph, Susanna and Charles. He left his home in Middletown Valley, accompanied by one of his slaves to go to Alexandria for some fish, using the road that passed Davis Mill. After he had purchased the fish and was starting home, he met with an accident and was severely hurt. The colored man was uninjured and reached home safely with the fish, reporting the accident.

My grandfather died about three days later and was buried at

Alexandria. The distance at that time being a long mile, the grave was never located by his children, they being small at the time of his death.

Tobacco

Tobacco was unknown, until the Indians were found using it by the first settlers, when they acquired a taste for it and it was shipped over sea to buy supplies. Tobacco became popular and was soon the medium of exchange at home. Taxes, fines, debts and wages were paid with it. The early settlers paid the brides passage from Europe with tobacco. The seed has been sent over the entire world. Tobacco is still the staple crop in Southern Maryland where the soil and climate seems to be particularly adapted to grow a fine quality and much of it is now sold in the foreign markets. Until about 1600 tobacco was unknown to the civilized world. It was first grown and introduced by the Indians and after three hundred years it has become common as a stimulant in some form or other and is also used extensively in our manufactured products. The same can be said of whiskey. It seems strange the Indians should be the first to introduce tobacco to the white men while the white men first introduced whiskey, the more dangerous of the two, to the Indians. Tobacco like whiskey was one of the chief industries of our forefathers, but both now have the stamp of disapproval of, at least, reformers and extremists. Whether or not this ban on the liberties of the people has benefited us is very doubtful. A stimulant for the body and mind seems necessary. Our cares become burdensome, a diversion of some kind is needed to quiet our overstrained nerves. If it can be acquired by taking a drink of liquor or glass of wine or beer, a chew of tobacco, a smoke of the pipe or cigar or a pinch of snuff to bring comfort to the troubled mind, let suffering humanity have it as there seems to be a disposition on the part of the people to have a stimulant. Some means should be found to distribute it in a legitimate and healthy way.

The difficulties of the early inland planters to get their tobacco to market when there were no roads, it was often arranged to roll the tobacco that was packed in hogsheads to the nearest landing for instance what is now known as the Rolling Road from Catonsville to Elk Ridge Landing, was used to roll tobacco that was packed in hogsheads to the boat. Water was the only means of transportation then. Tobacco chests were also used to ship the finest grades of tobacco to England. A few years ago, I saw one of these old tobacco chests on exhibition. It was strong and well made.

Garrott Family.

Edward Garrott has two gourd shells that are perfectly shaped, one is darker than the other. Mr. Garrott says his great grandfather brought them with him from St. Mary's County filled with tobacco seed. They were afterwards used for powder flasks. Mr. Garrott prizes them very highly.

The Garrott family for many years has been a prominent one. I am giving the names as taken from an old leather back family Bible—which now belongs to Edward Garrott. I cannot separate the children but the dates as they are in the bible though they do not appear in regular order. Erasmus Garrott son of John and Mary Garrott was born April 24th 1777.—Barton Garrott was married to Ann Butler Gray the eight and twentieth day January 1778—Joseph Garrott was born 15th October 1778.—Hanah Garrott was born 2nd of May 1780.—Elizabeth Garrott was born 12th of Ju'y 1781.—Sarah Garrott daughter of Barton and Ann Garrott was born December 9th, 1782.—Edward Garrott was born 17th June 1784.—Ann Garrott was born 1st of April 1797.—Ann Butler Garrott departed this life April 25th 1802.—Hannah Gray departed this life November 1st, 1802.—Barton Garrott departed this life August 8th, 1804.—Erasmus Garrott son of John and Mary Garrott was married to Sarah Garrott daughter of Barton and Ann Garrott March 5, 1805.—Edward Garrott was married to Mary Ann Clagett the 14th day of May 1807.—Elizabeth Ann Garrott was born 24th of July 1808.—Matilda Garrott was born February 25th, 1810.—Sarah Garrott was born September 3rd, 1811.—Warren Garrott was born January 12th, 1813.—Mary Ann Garrott was born February 14th, 1814.—Amanda Garrott was born December 20th, 1816.—Joseph Garrott departed this life 16 July 1816.—Ann Garrott departed this life March 23rd, 1820.—Hannah Frances Garrott was born April 12th, 1827.—Erasmus Garrott departed this life June 23rd, 1833. Sarah Garrott departed this life November 1st, 1848.—Warren Garrott son of Edward and Mary Ann Garrott was married to Priscilla Hardey October 2nd, 1851.—Edwd. Garrott son of Warren and Priscilla Garrott was born November 16th, 1856.—Edward Garrott died January 31st, 1861. Aged 76 years, 7 months, 13 days.—Warren Garrott son of Edward and Mary Ann Garrott died January 9th, 1890.—Laura Clagett wife of Edward Garrott died January 8th, 1902.—Ann Priscilla Garrott wife of Warren Garrott died February 1923.

How tobacco was grown and cured—I remember well, as a boy sixty years ago seeing tobacco houses standing at many places on

the Manor. The last one stood at Mr. Darr's entrance on the Buckeystown pike and belonged to David T. Jones. The land on the west side of the pike was still in virgin timber and when new land was cleared it was planted in tobacco. Mr. Jones was one of the last to raise tobacco on Carrollton Manor. Tobacco was the staple crop with the early settlers on the Manor. The whole manor was covered with forest trees of immense size and height and the ground was entirely free from shrubbery and undergrowth. I remember as a boy you could walk, ride a horse or drive a vehicle around the trees in any part of these woods. At that time, probably a fourth of the land on the manor was covered with virgin forest, and as the farmers always selected new land to plant tobacco since it was of better quality and more was raised than on old land; for this reason the farmers usually cut down the trees and cleared a few acres of land for tobacco each year. Timber was so plentiful then, that many a tree which was burned would be very valuable now. What we called a tobacco bed, about twenty by twenty in size, was selected in some remote part of the woods that would not likely be reached by insects that eat up the young plants. The bed was carefully prepared and the seed sown as early as the ground would admit, sometimes in January, so the plants which were planted by hand in hills about three feet apart could be put in the ground immediately after a rain. The plants were then tenderly nursed and cultivated, and the long green worms that always infest tobacco picked off by hand. One of the reasons why the farmers were anxious to plant the tobacco early was so it would get its growth and it could be cut off and housed before frost which would ruin the big broad leaves of the tobacco. Houses were used to cure the tobacco and pack it for market. It was cut green. The stalks were pierced and hung up on tobacco sticks, and were fired for three or four days and nights. Great care had to be used not to get it too dry as there was danger of setting it on fire. After it was thoroughly cured it was taken down during damp weather, stripped and tied in bundles and hung back to cure for packing when it is ready and the weather conditions were favorable. It was packed in large hogsheads weighing a thousand pounds each, to be shipped usually to some foreign market.

David T. Jones.

David T. Jones was a big-hearted gentleman, whose southern hospitality was always showered upon you at his ancestral residence, Mount Hope, which he purchased of James L. Davis, and

which at that time was one of the show places of the Manor. Mr. Jones was the father of the late Mrs. William G. Baker, James Jones is living in Montgomery County and Charles Jones in Virginia. This farm is now owned by William G. Baker and is tenanted by Mack Ball.

Mr. Jones owned a number of slaves and had the reputation of being easy, good natured and a practical joker, it was stated his slaves and others often took advantage of his good-naturedness. Living close by the village of Buckeystown, he was often asked to do favors for the residents, for instance; they would want to borrow a horse to plow their garden. He would say, "All right, you can have the horse, but plow my garden first." Sometimes they would want to grind an axe, he would say, "Grind mine first." In this way he put a check on those who wanted favors from him. I remember well two colored men who lived in old tobacco houses on Mr. Jones' farm, along the Buckeystown pike. They both had their peculiarities. Sam Mobley, walked on crutches, and made his living largely by playing the fiddle at dances, the homes of farmers or gatherings of the colored folks; the other Levi Jones, and his wife, Betsey, were once slaves and belonged to James L. Davis. They had both been faithful servants and for a small consideration bought their freedom from Mr. Davis, and lived in one of the tobacco houses that had been changed to a dwelling. They were both getting old, did odd chores and lived by their wits. They were familiarly called "Uncle Levi and Aunt Betsey," and they were both fond of their toddy. Uncle Levi would sing a little ditty, which brought them many a penny, and in those days, wine could be bought for a penny a pint, whiskey for six cents a pint. Aunt Betsey was especially fond of her liquor and would always lead in the singing and dancing when the "Oh! be joyful" could be had. The song Uncle Levi prized so highly, he would banter anyone that the following words made thirty-two, he always carried a piece of chalk and was careful to mark each word as he sang:

All day long,
All day long,
Lank a Lue,
Lank a Lue,
Is a wonderful tune
I will bet any man,
A pint of wine,
There is no more than
Thirty-two.

This song meant so much to bring him cheer in his old age, would be a diversion that kept him in a good humor and how heartily he laughed when he won the wager, which he always did. At that time liquor and wine were to be had at nearly every cross road. Uncle Levi's enthusiasm would soon be brought to the highest pitch and he joined in singing with the other colored folks, while the banjo and fiddle made the feet of the colored people jump around like magic. They lost all thought of care and responsibility and were at their happiest during these times.

Daniel and John L. T. Jones.

Daniel Jones, who had many slaves, owned the farm which now belongs to Carlton F. Oland. He was one of the best known social farmers of his time. His home being less than half a mile from Furnace Ford, when the Monocacy was too high to cross, many a tired traveler was comforted by his huge fire-place. Mr. Jones was always willing to help the stranded friend or stranger to cross the river. I heard General L. V. Baughman relate this story. He was on his way back from Montgomery County to Frederick, when he reached the Monocacy. From recent rains, the water was too high to ford. After repeated calls, Mr. Jones answered, and sent two of his colored slaves, who brought the General and his friend across. After getting in the boat they held to the bridle and the horses swam behind. Cases of this kind were of common occurrence as Mr. Jones' hospitality was well known.

John L. T. Jones lived near Dickerson, on the farm where his son, William T., now lives. Mr. Jones was a slave owner and noted for his good nature, he was married twice, his first wife was Sophia Jones. From this union there was one son, Brooke. His second wife was Cornelia Johnson. From this union there were five children William T. who married Alice Fechtig, and from this union there were five children. Nellie M. married William Hoyle; Roy; Lewis; Creighton, who married Beulah Nicholson and Travers. Mary E. married Eugene E. Jarboe. From this union there were seven children. Manzella, married Harry Dickerson, Nora, Samuel married Nellie Howard. Cornelia, married George Wolhforth. Ida married Edward Lattimer. John and Dr. Eugene E. Annie R. married W. Jerome Offutt. Richard married Josephine McCauliff. Colomere Offutt married Annie E. Jarboe, daughter of Samuel Jarboe and lived on the farm now owned by John C. Lamar. He was a slave owner and a leader in social affairs and fond of sport. There were five children. Alice Maria, married George W. Detrick. Wil-

liam Jerome Offutt, married Anna Jones. He is now living near Whites Ferry. Of this union there were nine children. Annie, C. sister of Saint Joseph's. Claudia married Robert W. Stout. Clarence Colomere, married Lucile Clements. Richard J. married Maggie Offutt. W. Ernest, married Lucy Morrissey. Ralph T. married Florence Conroy. John married Maria Jones. Loretta married W. Harry Burland. Emma, Sister of Visitation.

The Point of Rocks road which is practically the western boundary of Carrollton Manor, has not been improved to any extent and the curves and hills remain about the same as when traveled a century ago. The New Designed road runs north and south, beginning at Noland's Ferry on the Potomac River and running in a straight line north for a distance of about nine miles to a point where Richard Cromwell lived, the last resident overseer of Carrollton Manor.

The road probably derived its name from the fact that for nine miles it was run in a straight line. No barriers of any kind checked its course, although then, as now, objections arose. One of the most serious was, that in passing through the western edge of the Darnell property, the road cut off the buildings and Monagoul Spring, which was not only one of the finest springs on the Manor, but its connection with the Tuscarora Indians made it valuable from a historical standpoint. About this time Davis Richardson bought the Darnell farms, and the Manor settled the dispute to the satisfaction of Mr. Richardson, who built a fine residence on the east side of the road, where C. Arunah Rogers now lives.

Indian Trail Through Carrollton Manor.

The Buckeystown pike runs through the Manor on the east, and was originally an Indian trail coming from the lakes, down the Susquehanna River, through Pennsylvania and Maryland to the mouth of the Monocacy and on down through the Virginias to Florida. From a historical standpoint this road running north and south through Carrollton Manor is unequalled in the United States, first used by the Indians as a foot path between the lakes and Florida; then by the early pioneers in their travels north and south; then as a bridle path for the post carriers who at irregular intervals carried mails between the States; then by thrifty Pennsylvania Germans who sent their wares to the cotton planters of Georgia over this trail on the backs of pack-horses; then by the planters from the southern states who would travel this path on their way north to purchase slaves to work in the cotton fields; then as the old United States

road over which Braddock marched to his famous defeat, which was in 1755, and before that date it was the great thoroughfare between the north and the south.

It was over this road General Anthony Wayne with his division marched to join LaFayette. He left York Valley and crossed the Susquehanna river at Middletown Ferry above Columbia and came by York, Hanover, Taneytown, Woodsboro, crossed the Monocacy at Williams Ferry, now Ceresville, came through Frederick, Buckeystown, Carrollton Manor, crossed the Potomac at Noland's Ferry on through Leesburg, Warrenton, to Culpepper courthouse on to the Rapidan river where he joined LaFayette. His mission was to assist LaFayette to hold back Cornwallis' Cavalry from overrunning Virginia until Gen. Washington, who went by ship from Elkton to Williamsburg, Virginia arrived. This overland march by General Wayne checked the British invasion, and led to the capture of Cornwallis, a victory that decided the war of the Revolution in favor of the colonist. This important military movement adds a link to this old historic thoroughfare in the part it played at a very critical period of the Revolution.

The first election ever held in Frederick County was in 1749, and as Buckeystown election district is number one, it is very probable that a polling place was held at Buckeystown and the voters of Western Maryland traveled over this historic road to cast their first vote. It was over this road during the Civil War, and through this beautiful Carrollton Manor, that the armies of both the north and south marched to Antietam, where the bloodiest battle of the Civil War took place, and again on to Gettysburg where the great battle was fought, that decided the fate of the Union, and made this the greatest nation on earth. This road was the first selected in Maryland to be built under Federal aid, and is known as highway No. 1 between the lakes and Florida. The original plans call for an eighty foot right of way. Boats plying the Potomac river, during 1700 stopped at this road to discharge and receive passengers and freight.

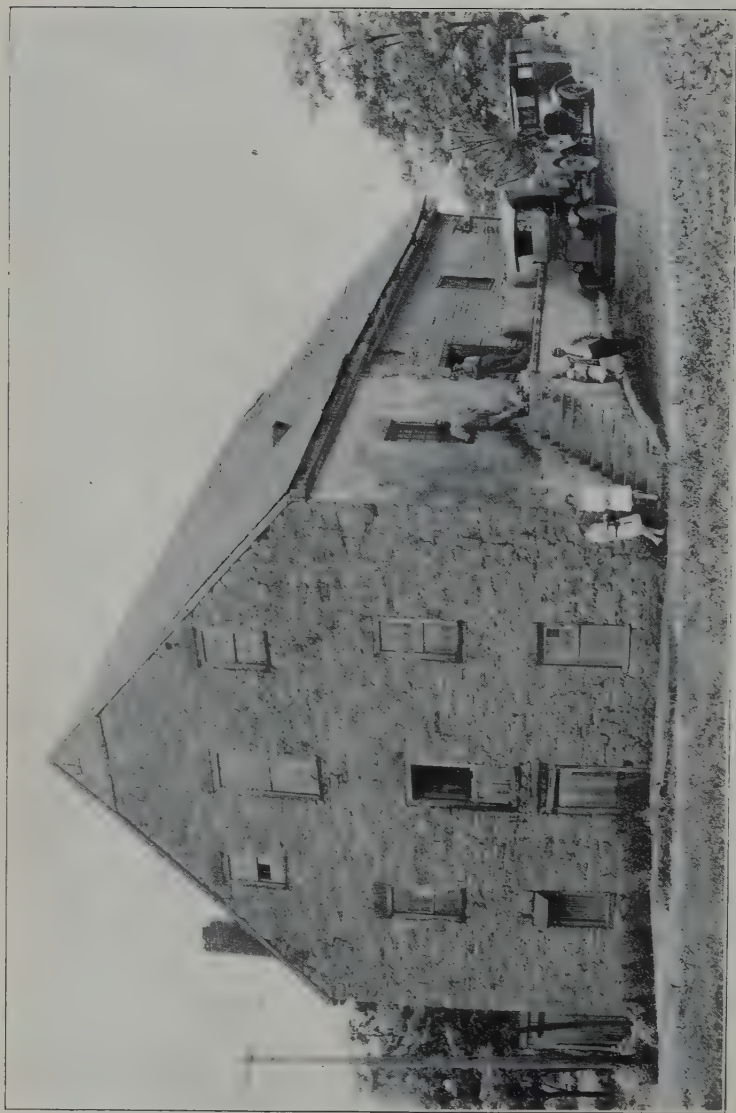
Naturally this trail was a crooked one. About this time the New Designed Road was surveyed and made perfectly straight. This was an incentive to some of the progressive residents who made an effort to have this old trail straightened. Of course they met with opposition, as no matter what you attempt to do for the public good there will always be someone to object. So determined were these objectors that the road should not be made straight with guns on their shoulders they guarded the curves in the road, made crooked

by briar patches, and worm fences along the Indian trail. But this opposition was finally overcome, and the road was made fairly straight from the mouth of the Monocacy to the bridge at Dr. McKinney's. To give you some idea of the change of location, the old road bed ran about halfway between the present road and Charles Rohrback's residence, and crossed the railroad about one hundred yards east of the present railroad crossing at Lime Kiln. In connection with the changing of the location of this trail, later the old United States road, where it crossed the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the car horses were changed and fed. A very large elm tree stood at this point on the dividing line of the farms of Thomas R. Jarboe and Dr. D. F. McKinney. This tree was cut down some forty years ago and was always known as the horse car tree where the horses were fed and rested. Passengers and freight were also exchanged here and it was the regular stopping point for all trains until the ware houses were built at Lime Kiln, about a half mile west of the crossing on the old United States Road. At some points the road bed was changed about a quarter of a mile. At Claude Dutrows, the old road ran back of the old house, and now in front of the new house, it was changed here about two hundred yards. About two miles of the old road below Licksville to the mouth of the Monocacy has been abandoned since the building of the bridge crossing the Monocacy at Furnace Ford. During the Civil War this road had been neglected and was cut to pieces by the army traffic. Soon after the war, better roads were being discussed by the progressive citizens of Carrollton Manor and it was decided to build a macadam road from Frederick through the Manor, a big undertaking at that time. The stone were hauled along the road and broken by hand and then scattered to be crushed and packed by the wheels of passing wagons.

Then, as now, there were different kinds of traffic on the road, some of which was objectionable. The narrow tread wagon was the source of a great deal of trouble, as it cut up the road badly; while the broad tread served the double purpose of rolling the road and hauling the load at the same time. Now we are troubled with traction engines and cleated wheels cutting and damaging the roads.

Doub.

About a mile west of Adamstown, a Mr. Doub owned a mill. The railroad put in a switch along side of the mill for use in the shipment of flour. It was called Doub's Switch. George W. Copeland, who ran the mill for Doctor Davis at Greenfield mills bought this mill



Mill built by Charles Carroll of Carrollton at Doubs, which is still in use

from Mr. Doub in 1852. Mr Copeland ran the mill a number of years, his son, M. D. Copeland, also operated this mill a long time. Mr. Copeland's daughter, Alice, married Marion S. Michael. The mill is now owned by H. Ray Smith and was built by Charles Carroll of Carrollton in 1812, the date being cut on a stone in the mill. It was a flour and saw mill. The latter has fallen down; the flour mill is still in use. In 1821 Charles Carroll deeded the mill to Sarah Ann Hoffman. A right to use water from the mill race was deeded to the B. & O. R. R. by William C. Hoffman and wife some years later.

Two very old men who lived on the Manor, James Carey and Michael Specht, told interesting things of the old mill, among them about the stone masons cutting the building date on a stone in the basement, and that the mill race was so crooked because it was dug by slaves who, when they came to a big tree dug around it. As the land was in big timber, this made many turns and crooks. Mr. Carroll was a large slave owner. The mill is built of native sandstone and the walls are twenty four inches thick. The old oak sills are twelve by fourteen inches, all the timber in the mill is very heavy. The same weather boarding, windows and window frames are in use, but are in bad repair on account of not having paint. This mill is one of the few old land marks still standing, and in daily use.

Samuel Jarboe was born April 27, 1804, he died April 3, 1883. He was married twice, his first wife was Sarah Maria Gibson; they had ten children. Anne married Collington Offutt, they had two children; Fannie married Greenbury Fout. Harriet married Howard Gittinger, they had one child, his second wife was Maria Louise Jarboe. John married Margaret Bunting. Mary married Doctor John Unseld, they had one son. Raphael married Mrs. Offutt. Eugene married Mary Jones, they had seven children. Mr. Jarboe's second wife was Margaret Pickens, they had one child, Mrs. Jodie Hodges, who is living in Shepherdstown, West Virginia.

Greenbury Fout.

Greenbury Fout owned a mill near here at Flag Pond. This mill was built by Jacob Late about 1800. The mill has been transformed into a dwelling and is in fair condition. The old dwelling house is in good condition and stands about as I remember it, more than sixty years ago when my father and mother visited here. Greenbury Fout married Eliza Post Grove and they had seven children: Greenbury, John, Charles, William, Virginia, Fannie and Clara. Clara married Judge Ellis and is living in Kansas City, Missouri, the others are dead. John was a lieutenant in the Confederate army

and was a splendid soldier. He was not only a good soldier but his cousin Mary E. Grove Richardson who is now living in Quincy, Illinois writes this about him, "after the war was over where he contracted a cold that caused his death, I remember he came to visit us when we lived at Petersburg, West Virginia and Pa and Ma tried to get him well, he was a fine fellow so handsome and a wonderful straight broad man in his built." Their son Greenbury married Fannie Jarboe and lived here at the mill. They were married in 1854 and had four children: Lee, Maria, Hattie and Virginia. Hattie married Mr. Corrigan at Kansas City, Missouri. Maria and Virginia are living, the others are dead. John Howard Gittinger, born December 7, 1826; died November 30, 1905. He was married twice, first to Harriett; second to Maria Louise, both daughters of Samuel Jarboe. William H. Krantz ran this mill for some time and was the last one to run the mill at Flag Pond. Mr. Krantz' son, Walter, kept store at Adamstown. He moved to Washington where he died.

About 1885 the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company established a station here and called it Doub. Daniel Willard was appointed the first agent. Soon after Joshua C. Michael who kept store here was appointed freight and express agent. The same day a postoffice was established and Mr. Michael made Postmaster. Lewis Specht was the first merchant here about 1879; he sold liquor and groceries; he was followed by Daniel Fout. M. W. Hickman and J. W. Carey are the merchants now. The Methodist Episcopal Church was established here in 1879; Rev. Reuben Kolb was the first pastor. Rev. William T. Johnson is the present pastor. The Lutheran Church was built in 1882; William H. Settlemyer was the first pastor; it is now vacant. Ezra Michael was the son of Andrew Michael who settled near Doubs in 1773. This farm has been owned by the Michael family since that date. Ezra Michael was born November 9, 1813, and was a highly successful farmer and a very large land owner. He served as a magistrate for twenty-eight years. He was very conscientious and had the respect of all who knew him. Mr. Michael married Sophia Thomas, who with their only child died a few days apart, and was buried in the same grave. Mr. Michael's second wife was Margaret Dudderar; they had seven children, Anna, Alice, William, Eugenia, Marion, owns and lives on the home farm, Harvey, at Martinsburg, Ella and Martin, deceased.

John Carey was born in Ireland and was one of the earliest settlers. He owned the farm where Charles Walters now lives. He was the first man to open a road between Point of Rocks and Frederick, following practically what is known as the Point of Rocks

road. He was for years a constable in this district and a man of considerable prominence. He married Lucinda Bircz; they had three children: James, John and Jacob, the latter two never married. James married Mary Specht, there were eleven children, seven are now living, John, James, Joseph, Jacob, Jesse, Ada and Laura near Doubts.

Frederick Stunkle came from Germany in 1838, and was employed as a track walker by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. for many years. He was very industrious and made a good substantial citizen and purchased a farm on which he died at the age of seventy-three. Mr. Stunkle married Mary Hoogey. She was born in Germany. He first met her in Frederick; she died at the age of eighty-nine. They had twelve children, eight of whom are living. Charles Stunkle married Elizabeth Burch; they had six children: Luther married Jane Larman, they had three children. Clara married James Burch and had seven children. Henry married Ella Larman, and had two children. Kate married John Mercer and had one child. Ella married Albert Warfield, and had three children. Ida married Charles Hill, and they had ten children. William married Earl Wright and had five children. Edgar Stunkle, a grandson is living on the home farm.

Richard Thomas, who was very prominent in his time, lived on the farm where W. H. McKimmey now lives. Besides being a very successful farmer, he was active in business affairs, he was also a member of the Manor Mounted guards, an organization that flourished before the Civil War. Mr. Thomas married Miss Dutrow, they had six children. Their son, Byron, served in the Confederate army, he was severely wounded. After the war, he studied medicine and was a very successful doctor; he is buried in the old Thomas burying ground.

William Trail Snouffer lived on what was known as the Miss Phœba Thomas farm, now owned by Robert Ranneberger. Mr. Snouffer married Catherine Shaffer; they had five children. John lives in Braddock, Edward in Buckeystown, Oscar dead, Sallie and Margaret.

John Benjamin Snouffer who lived on what was called the "Frog Hollow" farm and later known as the Frank and Arthur White farm, now the property of the Baker interest, was married three times and was the father of twenty-two children. His first wife was Abbie Trail, his second wife was Malinda Moffett, his third wife was Annie Shreeve. Archibald and George live in Oklahoma, Daniel in Colorado, Fannie in Kansas and Ashton on the Manor.

Chesapeake & Ohio Canal.

The same day the corner stone of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was laid, the corner stone of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was laid and President John Quincy Adams, spaded the first shovel of dirt it is said the spade struck a root and did not sink in. President Adams tried it again with no better success, threw down the spade, hastily stripped off and laid aside his coat and went seriously to work. The multitude around and on the hills and trees, who could not hear because of their distance from the open space, but could see and understand, observing this action, raised a loud and unanimous cheering, which continued for some time after Mr. Adams mastered the difficulty. A procession was formed in Washington, which was at that time separated from Georgetown. The communication between the two cities then was by stage on a miserable road. The president of the United States, the representatives of foreign countries, the high officials of the Government, the officials of the Canal Company, companies of militia with bands of music and many distinguished personages, came around to Georgetown in boats and landed a considerable distance above that city, and proceeding to the spot designated by Judge Wright, the chief engineer of the canal for the beginning of the work, and not far from the canal, of the old Potomac Company. Here a hollow square was preserved in the crowd, and in the midst stood Mr. Adams and Gen. Mercer, the President of the Canal. "At that moment," says the account referred to, "the sun shone out from behind a cloud and, amidst a silence so intense as to chasten the animation of hope and to hallow the enthusiasm of joy." Among these scenes was started, the now abandoned Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Naturally there was rivalry from the start. But the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal had prior rights of way from the assigns of the Potomac Company Chartered in 1784, and this led to litigation and delay, the most serious was at Point of Rocks the mountain running out in the river so far that there was not room for both. It was the first intention of the B. & O. to follow the Potomac River on the Maryland side to Cumberland but on account of the mountains and the Canal this plan was abandoned, and at Harper's Ferry the railroad switched over into Virginia and followed the Potomac River on the Virginia side until within a few miles of Cumberland where it recrossed the river into Maryland. While the railroad and Canal, both had their troubles finally reached Cumberland, the B. & O. in 1842, and the C. & P. Canal in 1850, and the rivalry between them became very great but they both prospered. They both were more or less in the hands of politicians.

While they were both costly to the state as internal improvements they helped Maryland and especially Baltimore to develop and become a metropolis. While the canal could deliver coal at a minimum cost, but its deliveries were slow and confined to about 8 months in the year, that with floods it finally fell into the hands of the railroad who as a competitor put it out of business, but boats for many years were a familiar sight with the mule teams and the blast of the boatsman horn, steam was also used to propel the boats. What will eventually become of the canal is difficult to tell but it is bound to be used for some purpose. This news item appeared in the paper, showing the Canal was in operation in 1831, probably as far as Harper's Ferry.

^bThe Chesapeake and Ohio Canal gave way at the 23rd section on Thursday last, June 15, 1831, and has been entirely useless since. There are above the breach more than 3,000 bbls. flour for the Baltimore market.

Water transportation was always the chief means of transit in Maryland, that is why the Canal was operated as fast as it was finished where enough water was available to run the boats. But now this once active waterway, picturesque with its quaint, cumbersome craft, these old barges moored here and there tell the tale of its demise, brought about by steam, electricity and gasoline, some are using their old boats for living quarters to beat the high cost of living.

Indians.

This paper would not be complete unless I referred to the noble Indians and their doings while they inhabited this lovely Manor before they were forced to make way for the white man. They are to be pitied and should be protected by our government. It was while on a recent trip to California that I saw the Indians in their primitive ways in a hot almost barren country along the valleys and foot hills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains where the thermometer reaches 140° in the shade. It was then that I began to realize their condition. Certainly we owe a great deal to the Indians who have been forced to sacrifice all their possessions for a meager allowance from us.

The Indians had their towns or villages. If for any cause, they became troublesome, or the early settlers expected an attack during the night, sentinels were guided by a plowed furrow along which they marched in their watch for hostile Indians. It is said it was never the habit of the Indians when pursued, to run up stream as their villages were always near the mouth of the stream.

In this beautiful valley, on what is now known as Carrollton Manor, three Indian villages stood many years ago; one at Arcadia, the home of the late Dr. McKinney, where there was also a burial ground near the Monocacy river; one at Rock Hall along the Potomac on the land now owned by Harry C. Hickman; and the third and most important village was composed of the triangle springs formed by Monagoul Spring, known as Monagoul Spring farm, and now owned by Joseph S. Grinder and sister; Rocky Fountain Spring farm owned by Otho J. Keller Lime Company, and the Horse Head Spring farm now owned by the Baker Brothers and formerly by Arthur Cromwell. These three springs are all located within a radius of less than a mile of each other and form a perfect triangle, and are less than a mile from where they empty into the Monocacy river. At each spring was the headquarters for part of the Indian tribe. The Chief of the Indians was located at Monagoul Spring; the Indian name for Golden Water.

At Monagoul Spring there was also an Indian burial ground. The reason for the Indians locating here was on account of abundance of water and the mild climate.

It was the custom of the Indians to leave these grounds during the hunting season, going north, south and west, leaving the old men, women and children behind to take care of the village and gather the Indian corn. The Indian women cultivated the land. The men would fish and hunt. Game was plentiful at that time, and bear and deer meat with the skins would be brought back in large quantities. This served the double purpose of providing plenty of meat to eat, and the skins were made into shoes, wearing apparel and straps for tying timbers together as nails were unknown then.

These noble Red Men, like others, were gradually driven west or exterminated by wars among themselves, as they had the habit of fighting each other. After being deprived of their mode of living and their hunting grounds they very rapidly decreased and became fewer each year. The Indians received and treated the White Men kindly here, and it was seldom they were the aggressors, but they did try to resent oppression.

John Thomas Schley who erected the first house in Frederick in 1746, at the corner of Patrick Street and Klinchart's Alley, in this house the first white child, Eve Catherine Schley, was born 1747, and was nursed by an Indian squaw, showing the Indians were worthy and could be trusted even to care for a little baby. This white baby was often rocked to sleep on the bosom of this Indian maiden, she married Jacob Bier and died in Baltimore, May 26, 1843

aged 96 years. The Indians showed their loyalty and friendship, and that they could be trusted, but the avarice of the now 100% American made their ranks grow thinner and finally forced them from their native land.

There are four interesting markers, all located near these Indian villages that early legends claim is the resting place of Indian chiefs who were buried and their graves marked by these head stones, probably the most interesting and commanding in appearance is on the Rocky Fountain Spring farm which can be plainly seen from the road leading from Buckeystown to Buckeystown Station, about midway of the field. The stone is buried very deep in the ground and stands above ground about five feet and is a perfect limestone slab. Another is standing at the cross roads in Carrollton Manor woods near the picnic grounds. It is a large flat limestone with a round hole in the center and stands about three feet high above ground. I have seen these stones standing as sentinels for more than sixty years and often wondered if it is true that they mark the spot where the body of some loved Indian chief lies. Another stone stands on the Tuscarora farm near the farm road leading to Adamstown. Another stone stands in the Manor Woods near the Catholic Church. These stones from their appearance certainly represent some historic spot. It may be the grave of an early hunter, but do not let us detract anything from these real Americans who were driven from their happy hunting grounds by foreigners from other lands.

The early pioneers were so grossly engaged in securing the Indians land. Trying to force their religious belief on them and exterminating them, that they failed to learn any of the Indians religions or ancestral belief and the ravishes of time having destroyed all wood bark or skin ceremonials. The only things left to perpetuate their memory are a few immortal stones, on these stones they made their ancestral history, also their ceremonials and weapons.

Towards the close of the war, the Federal forces had erected small forts and block houses at many places. There was a block house just opposite the monument of the Federal Soldier at Frederick Junction that was used at the battle of Monocacy. William Dutrow, Edward Nichols and Benjamin F. Moffutt were arrested and locked up in the block house at Tuscarora near Noland's Ferry.

In order to make this story complete and to do justice to the historical part played by this section and its citizens, as I go along I am compelled to give a short sketch of the various characters as I reach the names, of those who aided in building the pike.

The Davis Family.

The most active in this important road movement was James L. Davis, a highly polished christian gentleman who owned Clifton. This old mansion, always filled with true Southern hospitality, burned some years ago. The present house was built by John P. Graff, and is now owned by J. Dean Zeiler. The location of Clifton, about midway between Frederick and the Potomac river, made it the scene of many stirring events during the Civil War. Mr. Davis had a son in the Confederate Army, and his daughters, just passing the bloom of youth into womanhood, were intensely Southern in their views and did not hesitate to so express themselves. For this reason, when an opportunity presented itself to some dashing young officer or private of the Southern Army to cross the line, when they reached Clifton they felt safe. It was really the haven of security and rest. The Clifton Farm running back to the Monocacy river, and the opposite bank being a wooded and rocky hill, it afforded excellent protection when the Union Army or scouts were seeking the blockade runners. For days and weeks at a time these confederates were fed in the hills or at the mansion until an opportunity to escape presented itself. On one occasion a young officer on Jackson's staff who had been stopping at Clifton, when threatened with capture by the Union troops, was rushed out by one of the hidden paths. The Federal troops were so watchful that finally Mr. Davis succeeded in taking him from his hiding place to Rocky Fountain—the residence of Colonel William Richardson, who was a staunch Union man, but a true friend of the Davis family, and who consented to protect the young soldier at his home. After keeping the young officer a few days, he succeeded in getting him back across the line, and he then joined his command. This young officer, after the war, became a Presbyterian Minister, the Rev. James Smith, was located in Fredricksburg, Virginia. A strange coincidence happened in the late sixties, Mrs. F. Granville Thomas, now living in Frederick, nee Fannie, the youngest daughter of James L. Davis, while at school in Fredericksburg attended his church. The Reverend Smith was delighted to see Fannie Davis, whose father had protected him from capture during the Civil War.

Dr. Slaughter, who ran the blockade often taking drugs to the Southern Army usually stopped over night at Clifton, and on one of his trips was watched so closely that he was forced to stay at the Davis home for several weeks. After waiting his chance, he concluded he would start during the night, and sent a young man of

the neighborhood, Lewis Baer, ahead of him to avoid capture. They reached the Potomac River and Dr. Slaughter got across safely. Young Baer returning was captured, taken to Bradley Johnson's house in Frederick, which had been confiscated and was used for military purposes by the Union forces. General Johnson had raised a company and was serving in the Confederate army. Mr. Baer after being held a prisoner for about thirty days was released.

On another occasion, Miss Amelia Murphy, a beautiful Southern girl about eighteen years of age was arrested as a spy at Clifton about eleven o'clock at night. Mr. Davis asked of the soldiers that Miss Murphy be allowed to remain until morning. This they refused. Mr. Davis then insisted that his daughter Nannie should accompany her, and the soldiers consented to this. The soldiers accompanied by Miss Murphy and Miss Davis then came to my father's house about one o'clock in the morning. They rapped at the door and stated that they wanted to search the house. My father immediately objected stating that his house was his castle. The soldiers answered by pushing their bayonets through the door, and my mother to prevent any trouble, threw her arms around my father's neck. The soldiers searched the house, barn and outhouses but did not find anything. Miss Murphy and Miss Davis came into the house and remained until about four o'clock. The soldiers then left with the young ladies, going to Harper's Ferry. From Harper's Ferry they were put in a car full of rough soldiers and taken to Baltimore, were put in a guard house and after a few days Nannie Davis was told she better disappear or she would be arrested. In some way she got clothes and disguised as an old woman, she left Baltimore on a train. She walked from the station at Lime Klin, and was not recognized by the family when she reached home. Her disguise was so perfect. Miss Murphy was sent back across the lines, and soon after married Captain Hull of the Confederate Army.

Many other thrilling events occurred during the Civil War, in which the Davis home played a prominent part, not only because this hospitable family with their attractive daughters lived there, but being directly on the main highway through Carrollton Manor, between the Potomac and Pennsylvania made this road subject to daily attacks or some movement of either the Federal or Confederate troops. The Davis family has always been recognized as the most aristocratic and the leading family socially, on the Manor. They were connected with the first families of Virginia and Maryland; for this reason, Mount Hope and Clifton were the scene of much life and gayety.

The means of travel then was slow, and these homes were always made stopping places for the belated or related traveler, who considered it their duty and as was the custom to entertain them for several days at a time.

The farmer's pantry then was well stocked with roast pig, turkey or ham, while the quarter of lamb or veal was always ready to be served to the hungry. While this food was being prepared and abundantly served by the slaves, the guests were royally entertained before the cracking log in the huge fire-place.

Mount Hope at a very early date was an imposing home, surrounded by slave quarters and other buildings. The house was built due north and south. From the east could be seen the Sugar Loaf Mountain, also the Monocacy winding its way through the gorge coming down from the Linganore Hills, while to the west the Catoctin Mountain and the old Indian or Susquehannah trail which was only a short distance away, and the moving caravans were often watched from the front porch. The situation of Mount Hope was a pretty one, built on a knoll, overlooking Carrollton Manor, surrounded by immense virgin forest trees and well kept grounds. Here the aristocratic Davis family entertained the first families of the colonists, and were very prominent in the early history of Carrollton Manor. They represent a long line of distinguished families.

Meredyth Davis, who married Ursula Burgess, came to Carrollton Manor about 1734, and built a brick residence overlooking the Monocacy near where the old graveyard now stands. Close by he built of brick quarters for his slaves. Mr. Davis also built a mill on the present site, which later burned twice, and was rebuilt.

The mill was in the Davis family for many years and was run by my grandfather, William Jarboe, as tenant for them from 1816 to 1824. Since the Davis family it has been owned by Mr. Kemp, T. C. Delaplane, Charles S. Simmons, Wm. H. Lakin and Miss Sarah C. Steiner, and is now operated by Leo H. Michael.

Roger Wheeler and wife came from England to America. They had two children, Rebecca and Ann. Ann, married Captain Fogg and it is said at her marriage her father balanced her with silver as her portion. By Captain Fogg she had one daughter, Ann, who married Stephen Warner. Captain Fogg, was lost at sea and his widow, Ann, married Thomas Claggett, by him she had several children. Henry who married Nancy Magruder who had many children. Posthumous who first married Hester Dorsey and then Mary Elery, had no children by either.

From the family Bible of Ignatius Davis we find the following, "Sarah Claggett, born 4th January 1735, was the third child of Ann Wheeler Fogg and Thomas Claggett. Sarah Claggett was married 11th of June, 1752, to Meredith Davis, Jr. They had five children. Ignatius was the only one who lived to marry.

I visited the burying ground of the Davis family, which is located near the banks of the Monocacy. The situation is a very pretty one, overlooking the Monocacy and the wooded hills. The family ground is enclosed by a stone fence, which is badly in need of repair, a very large tree that was blown down many years ago, lays over the graves. There are many flat lime stone used as head and foot stones, indicating the graves. There are a few graves with very nice headstones, with names plainly chisled in the marble slabs, as follows: "In memory of Ignatius Davis, who was born November 23rd, 1759, and died May 4th 1828, aged 68 years 5 months and 12 days. Footstone, I. D. In memory of Alexander H. Richardson, son of Davis and Elizabeth Richardson, who died August 11th, 1829, aged 17 years and 9 months. In memory of Rebeccah Alexr. who was born December 29, 1828, and died September 17, 1831, and Mary Jane, who died December 24, 1824, aged 1 month children of Davis and Elizabeth Richardson. In memory of Elizabeth L., daughter of Davis and Elizabeth Richardson, who was born January 30, 1821, and died March 19, 1825. Hetty Farmer died July 16, 1841, aged 49 years, 1 month, and 27 days, this is a slate stone, plainly lettered. The colored grave yard is not enclosed, and has not been cultivated, but the cattle have been allowed to graze over it. There is a cluster of locust trees over the graves. The only headstones are flat lime stone, indicating where these colored people were buried. We suppose they were mostly slaves of the Davis and Richardson families, as both families were large slave owners.

Charles Meredyth married Sarah Claggett, and built the mansion Mount Hope, after his death their son, Ignatius, lived at Mount Hope. After his death his son, James L. Davis, lived at Mount Hope until he built the mansion at Clifton.

Mr. Davis was a large land owner and lived at Mt. Hope, where nearly all of his children were born. This farm he sold to David T. Jones after he moved to the large mansion he built at Clifton. Mr. Davis also sold a farm to Thomas R. Jarboe. Mrs. Armstrong Cunningham, a daughter of James L. Davis, who is eighty-six years of age, said she could never forget a remark made at the funeral of her father by my Uncle Thomas R. Jarboe, who was a Catholic; and

then, as now, there was some feelings against Catholics. When Mr. Jarboe said to the family, "your father was a good neighbor, a splendid character and a true Christian gentleman," she said since that time she always had great respect for Catholics. Mr. Davis owned a number of slaves who were always loyal to him. The Davis family has been prominent on the Manor since probably as early as 1732, the following is the family record.

Meredyth Davis came to America in 1732 from Wales, married Ursula Burgess. Their son, Charles Meredyth, born November 8, 1733, married Sarah Claggett, and built the mansion "Mt. Hope" Carrollton Manor. Their son, Ignatius, was born November 23rd, 1759 and died May 4th, 1828, and always lived at Mt. Hope. After his death his son, James L. Davis, lived at Mt. Hope until he built the mansion at Clifton.

Ignatius Davis was married four times and was the father of seventeen children. His first wife was Frances Brisco, of Berkley County, Virginia, no children. The second wife was Rebecca Wilson of Montgomery County, Maryland, one child. The third wife was Margaret Wootten of Montgomery County, Maryland. They had four children, Richard, D., Wootten, Ann, Francis and Rebecca, who married Mr. Reed of Georgetown, D. C. The fourth wife was Catherine Lynn Lackland, daughter of James Lackland who came from Scotland before the American Revolution and settled in that part of Frederick County which is where the town of Rockville stands—said county, Montgomery was created in 1776. Kitty, as she was familiarly called, was only nineteen years of age when she married Mr. Davis, November 23rd, 1806. They had thirteen children. She died about 1850. Mary Ann married W. H. Thomson, Catherine Lackland married Dr. Albert Ritchie, she was the mother of Judge John Ritchie and Judge Albert Ritchie, and grandmother of the present Governor of Maryland, Albert C. Ritchie. John Ignatius married Rose L. Nelson, George Lynn Lackland married Laura Chambers. James Lynn married Elizabeth Garland Hamner from Virginia, they had nine children, all born at Mount Hope before Mr. Davis built his new home at Clifton. They were: Samuel Hamner married Elizabeth Caruthers, Mary L. married William A. Cunningham, Marthy C. Davis married J. A. H. Cunningham, John Ignatius, surgeon in the Confederate army with rank of major. Elizabeth Garland married Thomas Roger Johnson, Katherine Ritchie married F. Granville Thomas, David Guy Frederick is a son, Nannie Hamner, James Lynn, Jr., married Jane Brewer. Fannie W. married F. Granville Thomas, Ann, daughter of Charles

Davis and niece of Ignatius, married William Richardson, son of Robert Richardson. His son, Davis, married Betsy Lynn of Alleghany County, parents of Davis, William, Washington and Ann, who married Thomas Campbell. Ignatius Davis' will is very long, mixed up and mentions owning much land in many places. His will is a real curosimy, it may be due to a lot of quick marrying, and his numerous wives.

The Davis family have lived on Carrollton Manor since 1732. The following record compiled by Geo. L. L. Davis, the historian, a son of Ignatius Davis, says "Meredith Davis from Wales, married in America to Ursula Burgess of an ancient respectable family, they had issue two girls who died children, and one son, Charles Meredith Davis, was born 8th day of November, 1733. Charles Meredith Davis of "Mount Hope," Carrollton Manor, married Sarah, the daughter of Thomas Clagett, the third in line of Captain Thomas Clagett, the emigrant who came to the province of Maryland about the year 1670 and resided upon St. Leonard Creek, a branch of the Patuxent in Calvert County. Charles Meredith Davis and his wife Sarah Clagett lived at "Mount Hope," Carrollton Manor. They had two sons, Thomas Ignatius and Ignatius Thomas. Ignatius Thomas Davis married Anna Marbury, they had a daughter and son. Thomas Ignatius, who represented the 9th generation of Sir Thomas Adams, the Lord Mayor of London, died early in life, and the line of descent was broken." Meredyth Davis, the emigrant, built the mill long known as the Delaplaine Mill 1740, during this long period the mill has burned down twice, it is now run by Leo Michael. Mr. Davis built two brick houses facing the Monocacy river near where the old Davis burying ground still stands about 1740. Ignatius Thomas Davis lived in one of these houses and had charge of the mill and the farm now owned by J. Melville Cromwell. Mr. Davis moved to Georgetown, D. C., where he operated large flouring mills. George L. L. Davis has this to say about his father, Ignatius Davis, taken from the Davis collection, which shows a remarkable and really a valuable record. "Ignatius Davis was born on the 23rd of November, 1759, and was married to Francis Briscoe, 28th of January, 1781, then 21 years, two months and five days.

Francis Davis departed this life June 21st, 1795, 14 years, four months and 23 days married. Then married Rebecca Wilson, 22nd March, 1796, nine months and one day single.

Rebecca Davis departed this life 22nd February, 1797, 11 months married.;

Then married Margaret Wooten 22nd May, 1798, 1 year, 3 months single.

Margaret Davis departed this life 23rd August, 1804, 6 years, 3 months, 1 day married.

Then married Kitty Lackland 23rd November, 1806, 2 years, 3 months single.

Ignatius Davis departed this life 45 minutes past 1 o'clock in the morning of the 4th day of May, 1828, 21 years, 5 months, 12 days single. In all, he was married 43 years, 6 days, and lived single 25 years, 5 months and 6 days, making his age 68 years, 5 months and 12 days."

James L. Davis was one of the leading citizens of Carrollton Manor nearly a hundred years ago, reared his family at "Mt. Hope," the old mansion built in virgin forest by his grandfather, Charles Meredyth Davis, who married Sarah Claggett, whose reputation for social entertainment ranked high among the first families of Maryland and Virginia. The beauties of this old forest home have been blasted by the recent disappearance of the immense oak trees that stood silent sentinels to the festivities at "Mt. Hope" for nearly two centuries.

Meredyth Davis who emigrated from Wales married Ursula Burgess. He built a brick house facing the Monocacy. The view was a pretty one overlooking the gorge, the wooded hills and the mill dam. Mr. Davis built extensive slave quarters of brick and other buildings all near the present graveyard. He built the first mill on the Monocacy, about 1740, where Delaplanes Mill now stands. Mr. Davis' plantation 'Mount Hope' contained 563 acres.

What was then known as the old Monocacy road lead from Davis' mill by these houses, continued up the Monocacy until it intersected with the old Georgetown road at the "Hermitage" the home of Enoch Louis Lowe, who was Governor of Maryland 1851-1854. He died August 23, 1892. His wife, Ester Winder Polk, was born February 29, 1824, died December 1, 1918. Enoch Louis Jr., Vivian Polk, James Polk, their children are all buried in St. John's graveyard, Frederick.

The *Frederick Citizen* in 1837 and 1838 printed some script for Thomas I. Davis, who then owned Greenfield Mills. Charles Thull, Cincinnati, Ohio a member of the American Numismatic Association has in his collection a number of bills of the denomination of 25 cents, 50 cents, \$1, \$2, \$5, and \$10, that had been drawn on the Frederick-town Branch Bank and signed by Thomas I. Davis. Mr. Thull wrote to the Frederick-town Savings Institution and the

Citizen. George Schroeder gave me the letter to which I replied, telling Mr. Thull his collection was not counterfeit, that Thomas I. Davis was a leading business man and Greenfield one of the largest mills in the State.

Mrs. Anna M. Davis, who married a son of Thomas I. Davis wrote me a letter saying that Mr. Davis left Frederick County between 1838 and 1840, and sold the Greenfield Mills to his brother, Dr. Meredyth Davis. Thomas I. Davis also owned the farm tenanted by James T. Day, after his death by Melville Cromwell, who purchased the farm some years ago. Mr. Cromwell is now living in Washington. Mr. Davis then moved to Georgetown, D. C. which was then the center of the flour milling industry, where it is also said he manufactured salt. His son, I. Thomas Davis, married Anna Marbury. She is still living in Washington.

After the failure of Dr. Davis, Greenfield Mills was purchased by Shoemaker and Newcommer, of Baltimore and the mill was then run by James Roberts, who had four sons: Charles, John, James and Clinton. Then it was sold to Mr. Zeidinger, from St. Louis, who with his son put new machinery in the mill and improved it very much.

Soon after these improvements were made the mill burned. The water power here is considered equal to any on the Monocacy and it should be used for generating electricity, but capitalists have always prevented this and the water is still going to waste.

Doctor Meredyth Davis a brother of James L. Davis who failed, afterwards followed his occupation as dentist, and he practiced in Frederick.

Mrs. Armstrong Cunningham, who is 91 years of age and Mrs. F. Granville Thomas, both are living in Frederick and are daughters of the late James L. Davis and are neices of Doctor Davis. While neither of them could give me any information about the money, they did know Doctor Davis failed and their father, James L. Davis, lost heavily.

McGill Belt who lives near Greenfield Mills, where his father lived, says Dr. Davis owed his father, J. Lloyd Belt, and when he asked him to pay for the wheat, Dr. Davis handed his father an ebony cane with a silver and ivory top saying, "This is all I can pay for the wheat." Six or seven hundred dollars (which was a big sum of money those times.) The cane which I saw, is a particularly handsome one, and is now in the possession of Mr. Belt.

In connection with the issuing of money, it might be interesting to say in 1791, the United States Bank of Philadelphia was chartered

for twenty-five years, patterned after the Bank of England. At the expiration of its charter in 1816, the charter was continued for twenty-five years and expired in 1836. The finances of the country were in a deplorable condition, owing to the war of 1812. The United States Government would not renew its charter or continue it as a depository for the United States funds. In 1831 the United States Bank began to maneuver in politics by opposing Andrew Jackson, who was elected President in 1828, and again in 1832. Jackson ordered the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw the government deposits from the United States Bank. This Delaney, (who was then treasurer) would not do. Roger Brooke Taney (who was then attorney general) was appointed secretary and treasurer, and Delaney was removed. Taney withdrew the United States funds from the bank and Jackson would not renew the charter. The bank then took out a Pennsylvania State Charter, and continued in business. Internal improvements were absorbing so much money, the panic of 1837 came on, and the same year the bank of the United States failed.

Then everyone who had good credit and hard money, gold or silver, began to issue small notes as exchange. William C. Hoffman, who operated the old stone mill in Frederick issued notes for money. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company continued to issue this script as late as 1870, when James C. Clarke was President.

Elias B. Ramsburg, who is living in Frederick helped to operate the machine that made the money in the office of the Canal, which was in the house where General Clarke lived, which is now the residence of Joseph D. Baker.

The following compiled by George L. L. Davis:—"Colonel Edward Claggett of London, married Margaret, the daughter of Sir Thomas Adams. One of his sons of this marriage, Captain Thomas Claggett the emigrant; came to the province of Maryland about the year 1670, and resided upon St. Leonard's Creek, a branch of the Patuxent. Upon this stream he held under Lord Baltimore, the Proprietary of the Province, a large tract of land, and the little provincial town near his residence bore the name of Canterbury. One of his sons, Thomas, the father of Thomas Claggett of Prince George's County, the third Thomas, in the line of the emigrant father of Sarah, the wife of Meredith Davis of Mount Hope, in Frederick County, and the mother of my uncle, Thomas Davis, and my own father, Ignatius Davis. The name of Sir Thomas Adams was handed down through my uncle, Thomas Davis, to my late brother, Thomas Ignatius Davis, and is now borne by my nephew,

Ignatius Thomas Davis, of Georgetown, D. C. representing the eighth generation from the baronet."

Richard the son of Captain Thomas Claggett was a person of high standing in Prince George's County. His son, the Reverend Samuel Claggett a provincial clergyman was the father of Thomas John Claggett, first Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Maryland. The consecration of the Reverend Thomas John Claggett about the year 1792, was derived from the Scotch, as well as the English succession ever consecrated within the United States, and one of the very few American Bishops of this succession who wore the mitre."

The tombstone of Bishop Claggett is at Croom, in Prince George's County; and the following epitaph, it is said, was written in Latin by Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," which when translated reads:—"Thomas John Claggett, D. D. first Episcopal Bishop of Maryland, born 6th day October 1745, ordained 1767, consecrated Bishop 1792, died in the peace of Christ, 4th August 1810."

The Lacklands or Lacklans were closely connected with prominent Marylanders especially the Davis family of Mount Hope Carrollton Manor. I am giving the following:

The first Lacklands known in this country were two brothers, John and Jerry, supposed to have come from Scotland.

Some years before the American Revolution they were living in that part of Frederick County which is now Montgomery County, near the present town of Rockville and were planters.

Jerry Lackland moved some years before the Revolution to Botetourt County, Virginia, and was the ancestor of a large number of descendants, many of whom became prominent citizens of that state.

John Lackland was the ancestor of the Lacklands of Maryland, Missouri and some of the Virginia branches. He married Margery Edmonstone. She was a daughter of James Edmonstone a judge of Prince George's County, and the granddaughter of Archibald Edmonstone.

Archibald Edmonstone married the daughter of Col. Ninian Beale.

The Edmonstones and Beales came from Scotland. Col. Beale arrived in Maryland not long after the settlement of St. Mary's and became one of the most noted men in the early history of Maryland.

John Lackland left Maryland and moved to Charlottesville, Virginia, where he died about the close of the Revolution.

His children were: James; Zadock, married Miss Cox of Buckingham County, Virginia; John of Cumberland Maryland, Virginia;

Margery married Mr. Hooper; Betsy married Mr. Bibb; A daughter married Mr Ransom.

James Lackland: Son of John born 1756. In 1775, at the age of 19 he in company with others made a journey on horse-back from then Frederick County, to Kentucky where he entered a large quantity of land. A copy of the Journal kept by him is in the possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Joseph P. Snyder of Baltimore, Md.

It is said of him by one of his grandchildren, the late George Lynn Lackland Davis, that he was tall, large, commanding and unusually handsome in his person of strong will tenacious upon points of honor imperious generally sedate and dignified. Returned to Maryland and his plantation and mills near Rockville Montgomery County, and married Catherine Lynn of Rock Creek. Catherine was a daughter of David Lynn (of Dublin Ireland) who was a judge of Frederick County Court and a Commissioner appointed by the General Assembly to lay out Georgetown. His son, David, of Rose Hill Cumberland Maryland, was an officer in the Revolutionary war. He married Mary Galloway of Annapolis, Md. John, another son, was wounded at the battle of Eutaw Springs. Dr. George Lynn was another son.

The children of James Lackland and Catherine Lynn were: Dennis Lynn, born December 13th, 1783, married Elizabeth Appleby, April 10th, 1810. Her mother, Margaret Appleby, was a daughter of Lewis Moore, of Berkely County, Virginia. The children of Dennis Lackland were: Lavinia, who married Stephen J. Hempstead, afterwards Governor of Iowa. Catherine Margery, who married William M. Mills. Margaret Ann, who married Joseph R. Snyder. Jane died an infant. Rufus J. Lackland first married Mary S. Cable and after her death married Carrie Elliott. Ignatius, died an infant. Louisa married E. N. Parker. Daniel Summerfield, died in 1835, soon after his father moved to Missouri. Catherine, born December 28th, 1787, married Ignatius Davis of Mount Hope Carrollton Manor, Frederick County, Maryland.

The children were: James Lynn, August 10th, 1807 died October 25th, 1808. James Lynn, August 15th, 1809 married Elizabeth Garland Hamner, January 10th, 1833, died July 1872. Margaret Ann, February 5th, 1811 married William I. Thomson, (who was president of the Boatmans Bank, St. Louis, Mo.,) April 15th, 1830, died 1862. Was the mother of Dr. Ignatius Davis Thomson, Wm. H. Margaret Jane Tubman. Meredith Davis Thomson. Meredith, December 12th, 1812, died July 18th, 1867. Catherine Lackland, August 27th, 1814, died September 14th, 1842. Married Dr. Albert Ritchie,

mother of John, Albert and Mary. George Lynn Lackland, September 9th, 1816. Married Laura Chambers of Kent County, Maryland, died December 24th, 1869. John Ignatius March, 20th, 1819, married Rose Nelson, daughter of Hon. John Nelson of Baltimore, Maryland, died July 22nd, 1845. Sarah Jane Lackland, August 30th 1822 died April 14th, 1825. Eli Richardson, February 1825, unmarried. Ignatius, October 29th, 1827, died September 22nd, 1829. George, 1789, married Eliza Edward of Loudon County, Virginia. His children were: James Ranson, who became one of the judges of St. Louis, Mo. Ann married Mr. Singleton, a lawyer of New Orleans. Emily married Mr. Fargue. William. Helen. James, born 1791, married Matilda Crabb of Annapolis, Md. His children were: Janey. Eli. Montgomery. Norman. Henry Clay. Jane born, 1793, married Robert Read of Georgetown (Robert Read afterward married Frances, daughter of Ignatius Davis and Margaret Wooten) no surviving child. Rosetta born 1795, married C. P. Beeting, left nine children. Eli, born 1797, married Mary Gaunt, widow of Calvert County, Md. Maria, born 1799, married Dr. Richard Hall of Prince George County. Left one daughter, Maria.

Hon. William Burgess, the leading colonist upon South river emigrated from England and arrived in 1650 and at various times transported about one-hundred and fifty persons including the forefathers of several of the most distinguished families now living in this state. He was himself through his son, Charles, the ancestor of the Burgess' of Westphalia, through his daughter, Susannah, of the Sewells of Mallapany-Sewell closely connected with the family of Lord Charles Baltimore through his granddaughter, Ursula, of the Davis' of Mount Hope, who did not arrive from the principality of Wales before the year 1720, and through a still later family line the Bowie's of Prince George's is represented by Dr. Bowie of Upper Marlborough in 1853.

They have various descendants, including Doctor Claggett, of Leesburg, Virginia, Professor Samuel Chew and the Reverend John H. Chew of Maryland, through a daughter of the third Thomas from Colonel Claggett of London. They are the ancestors also of the Davis' of Mount Hope.

John A. H. Cunningham.

Very active in this road movement was John Amos Hoselbock Cunningham, who married Martha, daughter of James L. Davis. Mr. Cunningham was a man of leisure with a happy jovial disposition, and a true gentleman of the Southern type. He owned Buck-

ingham, where the Buckingham Industrial School is now located and maintained by the Baker Brothers. Mr. Cunningham by a special act of the Legislature had his name changed to John Amos Hoselboch Cunningham. When the change of Mr. Cunningham's name was under consideration, an amusing incident occurred. One of the members of the Legislature inquired if it was Mr. Cunningham's wish to take up the whole alphabet. But it was in gratitude for the gift to him by his grandfather John Amos Hoselboch of the Buckingham farm containing more than three hundred acres of land, and also all the stock, farming implements and household furniture, that Mr. Cunningham had his name changed. Mr. Hoselboch was a very successful farmer, who died and left all this by will to Mr. Cunningham. Mr. Hoselboch had three children; one son and two daughters. He provided well for his daughters, but his son George who had been very successful, and whom he had already helped financially was not remembered by his father's will. The daughters were twins. One married Thomas Davis, the owner of Greenfield Mills, and the other married Judge Benjamin Amos Cunningham. A remarkable occurrence was their death on the same day, and the messengers bearing the news of their deaths met on the road between Buckingham and Greenfield Mills. They were both buried on the same day in the family burying ground on Buckingham farm. Mr. Hoselboch and many others were buried in this old grave yard, which was then enclosed by a post and rail fence. About the year 1870 a substantial brick wall was built by Benjamin Cunningham, a son of John Amos Hoselboch Cunningham. I, as a boy, hauled lime in a cart from my father's lime kiln to put up the wall, and I remember very well how difficult it was for the horse to hold the cart back, as the hill which it was necessary to go down was especially steep. It was the custom then for every farm to have its burial ground, which was usually in the center of the field or some prominent place on the farm. During those days, many of the leading citizens and early frontiersmen were buried in these lots. Nearly all of these old grave yards have been farmed over, very few having been enclosed or protected; and, while this looks like desecrating the graves of these early people, still we have the consolation as my mother always said: "No matter where the body rests, so the soul is safe."

Buckingham farm has always been considered one of the show places of the Manor, on account of its fertile Monocacy bottom land and the splendid view of Carrollton Manor. The school here accommodates about fifty boys, and besides giving them a good practical education, teaches them farming and general work. The discipline

is good, and it has proved a very worthy institution. Clinton Gardner, a very capable and genial gentleman, is the present superintendent.

Joseph N. Chiswell.

The first President in this road movement was Captain Joseph N. Chiswell, a typical Southern plantation farmer, affable and congenial, whose hospitality was unbounded. He owned Ellerslie and several other fine farms, now the property of the Baker Brothers. As was the custom in those days, Captain Chiswell had a large family of children—six boys and six girls. Nine lived to be married. A daughter, Mrs. John Ball, is living in Buckeystown and Mrs. Maurice Dade in Jefferson, and the others in all parts of the United States. One son, William T. Chiswell, now living in Washington, served in the Confederate army. I do not think it will be out of place to print the splendid tribute written by Mr. Chiswell to one of his comrades in arms, the late George Albert Lamar, who died at the home of his brother, John C. Lamar, at Adamstown, on the fourteenth day of February, 1922. I knew these two brave soldiers all my life. They were as true as steel. It was my good fortune to count them among my most loyal and substantial friends. During the Civil War Ellerslie, the home of Captain Chiswell, fed many a hungry confederate soldier, and protected them in their raids, as the manor woods was directly in the rear of the farm, and in the event of an attack they had a natural barrier in the rear through which to escape.

“I wish to pay a tribute to an old Confederate veteran, Abb Lamar, of Adamstown, whom I have known since boyhood. He was a schoolmate of mine. As a boy he was noble and unselfish; as a man firm and determined in what he knew to be right; as a soldier there was no braver man who ever lived or died. I know whereof I speak for we left our homes when we were still in our teens and joined General Early’s forces when he passed through Frederick county and Frederick City, Md., and after crossing the Potomac River into Virginia we joined Company B., White’s Battalion.

“I wish to relate a little war incident which occurred shortly after we landed in Loudoun County. There were a lot of White’s men located around in the county, and we heard in a private way of a company of Federal cavalry, 100 strong, near Lovettsville. We and these scattered men of White’s decided to raid this company to capture some horses, so about 30 of the boys met together one very cold night to make the raid, but one thing we were not aware of that the

company had been reinforced that day by 500 cavalry. At any rate we made the raid and when we were within 200 yards of the camp the order was given to charge. Lamar and myself being in the front rank soon reached the camp. We had passed some three or four rows of tents before we came to a stop. I had already secured a nice looking horse, when suddenly my friend Lamar called my name and said he was shot and to come take him back. I just turned my horse loose and started to go to his aid, and just before I got to him I saw a soldier rising from his knees with a gun in his hand to take another shot at Lamar, when suddenly he dropped dead shot, through the head. I never knew who shot him. I caught Abbs' horse by the bridle and turned and started back with him. I asked him if he could stay in the saddle and he said he could. He was shot clear through the body. I led his horse for 15 miles before we reached a safe place to leave him.

"I relate this to show the gameness and will power of the man. I left him in the care of a good old farmer and doctor nearby and inside of 30 days he was back in the company healed of his wound. We were in many engagements after this, where he always displayed great gallantry. I offer this tribute of respect to his memory.

WM. T. CHISWELL,
No. 1842 California St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C."

Josiah Thomas was very active in this road movement; he was one of the real substantial farmers and owned a splendid farm, "Manor Heights," now owned by Curtis W. Thomas, who married Abbie, Mr. Thomas's oldest daughter. She proved to be a wonderful helpmate and they made a great success in farming. Mr. Thomas had nine children, besides Mrs. Thomas named above. Mrs. Clinton Thomas, near Braddock, is a daughter, Cephus M., Braddock, and George, Frederick, Clarence, Washington, D. C.

The judges of election in 1831, Buckeystown, were John Hosselbock, Otho Thomas, Peter Brown. The vote was National Republicans 210, Jackson 176. Constables Peter Sticher, James Stephens, John Cary, Addison White, F. J. Krammer, George W. Windsor, David Dudderow, Arthur DeLashmutt and George Stone.

Davis' Warehouse—Adamstown.

The next shipping point on Carrollton Manor was Davis' Warehouse, so called for the reason that Dr. Meredith Davis, the owner of Greenfield Mills on the Monocacy, built this warehouse to store

his flour. Dr. Davis was the first B. & O. agent, and at that time there was no other building at this point.

Dr. Davis never married. Besides being a large land owner he was the leading miller in the county, and had the confidence of the farmers and the public generally. At that time banks were not so numerous, and it was the custom to keep your money at home or in the hands of the millers or business men, and when you wanted to borrow you generally called on those parties to make you a loan. In this way large sums of money would lead to speculation or deals that would not be profitable. Dr. Davis was unfortunate. He failed and many farmers were practically ruined by his failure, including his brother, James L. Davis, who also lost heavily. Davis' Warehouse continued as the railroad name until 1840 when Adam Kohlenburg went there to live, and about the same time he was appointed station agent, and the name was changed to Adamstown. It is a most remarkable fact that during this period of over eighty years father and son have been the only agents. George T. Kohlenburg holds the great record of fifty-two years service, having been appointed agent at Adamstown in 1869. Mr. Kohlenburg is still young in his business capacity, attentive, obliging and a true gentleman of the Southland. May he be spared to us many more years. During the Civil War this town was often raided and cavalry skirmishes were not unusual. One of the earliest industries was the shipment of Locust for ship building from this point to England. Thomas Sinn secured a tract of Locust land near Park Mills, and there was also considerable Locust on the Manor farms. The Locust was of good quality and attracted the attention of ship builders on its arrival in England, and they sent over four experts with machinery from England to work out the Locust in the size and shape wanted. Some were called pins, and they were worked out about four inches square and about four feet long. Then others were worked out in the shape of a knee. They were called knees, and others in the shape of a boot, which were called boots. Jacob Baer who lived on the Eagle Farm assisted in making and loading on the cars the finished Locust. His son, Jacob F. Baer, is still living at Lime Kiln.

Another industry started by the railroad found its way to Davis' Warehouse for shipment was that of peeled bark. Thomas Burke was very largely engaged in this business.

The Three Springs furnished power for another mill owned by William Eagle, who owned about eighteen hundred acres of land and about one hundred negro slaves. It will be seen that all the water power was taken advantage of at that time. Mr. Eagle was the

grandfather of Mrs. Charles Rohrbach. The previous mention of Mr. Sinn would not be complete without stating that Mr. Sinn owned and built the modern mansion where William H. Hersperger now lives, and which is now one of the show places on Carrollton Manor. The farm is now owned by the Baker interests. Mr. Sinn was also a slave dealer when they were sold on the block to the highest bidder.

The first settler at Adamstown was Robert Palmer, a respectable colored man; he was a post and railer and in connection with setting up fence, ran a general store. David Rhodes came down from Pennsylvania and was impressed with the location, bought a tract of land and laid it off in building lots on the south side of the railroad about 1840. A few years later Edward Hebb laid off lots on the north side of the railroad.

The Reformed Church was built in 1869, Rev. W. F. Colliflower, the first pastor, served for eight years. He was succeeded by Rev. Simon S. Miller, who was the pastor for eight years. Rev. Miller is living in Frederick at the advanced age of 82. Then followed the Rev. Isaac M. Motter, who remained until 1898, when he retired from active ministry and is now living in Frederick. The Episcopal Church was built in 1882. Rev. Dr. Bacon was the first pastor, and Rev. Barker Turner is the present pastor. C. E. Poole & Son, and R. K. Wachter are the merchants at present.

John Chisolm Osburn married Margaret Reid, was a very early settler and successful farmer, and lived on the farm where Thomas Thomas lived for many years; the farm is now owned by William H. Renn, who is one of Adamstown's most active business men. Mr. Renn is also postmaster, president of the bank, a wholesale and retail dealer in farmers supplies. He is also extensively engaged in farming and dairying.

Gabriel Whitter, was the first blacksmith and settled here in 1858. His son, John C., succeeded him and is still keeping tune with the old anvil. John is one of the old land marks, has a jovial disposition and is liked by everyone. Jesse Krieg is the skilled wheelwright, following in the footsteps of his father.

Adam Kohlenberg was the first merchant and kept store on the west side of the railroad where E. R. Plummer is now merchandising. Curtis Crown was the first merchant in the brick store on the east side of the railroad, where William H. Renn has his hardware store. Mr. Crown had three brothers in the Confederate army, Joshua, John and Frederick. Both Mr. Kohlenburg and Mr. Crown lost heavily by raids during the Civil War. On one of these raids the en-

tire stock of Mr. Kohlenburg was taken. The Adamstown bank was established in 1917.

The Thomas family is so numerous that I could not attempt to give a separate list of the families, but they stand first among the real substantial citizens of Carrollton Manor. Doctor Jacob Thomas was the first physician at Adamstown; he married Anna Maria Wolf, they had five children. One of his daughters, Mrs. R. R. Day, lives in Adamstown. Doctor William H. Johnson married Laura Brashear. Dr. Johnson was a grandson of Major Roger Johnson of Revolutionary fame and grand nephew of Governor Thomas Johnson. Doctor Johnson served in the Confederate army during the whole period of the war and was very successful as a physician. His son, Thomas, was associated with him at Adamstown. Dr. Tom Johnson, as he is familiarly called, is the leading surgeon in Western Maryland. The other children are: William H. and Mrs. Moffet, Washington, and Louise, Frederick.

George A. Bready, one of the early settlers and leading citizens of Carrollton Manor owned the farm near Adamstown where William H. Renn now lives. Mr. Bready married Annie Butler, they had thirteen children, eleven boys and two girls. Large families were then looked upon with favor and honor. Of this large family, only three are now living, Calvin and Luther at Adamstown, Tobias, Frederick. Two of Mr. Bready's sons, Calvin and Edward served with credit through the entire war in the Confederate army. Calvin was wounded four times.

Thomas N. Harwood was one of the largest land owners and most successful farmers on Carrollton Manor. Mr. Harwood married Emma Plummer, they had four children, Henrietta, who married George Mohler is living near Harper's Ferry. Clinton near Adamstown. Mr. Harwood's son, Thomas, served gallantly through the Civil War in the Confederate army. Mr. Harwood's second wife was Jane Claggett, one daughter, Noble, lives in Washington. Mr. Harwood owned the farm now tenanted by his grandson, Thomas N. Mohler, which included all the land on the north side of the public road. Mr. Harwood built the brick storehouse, so long occupied by Robert H. Padgett in Adamstown. Mr. Harwood also owned the City Hotel in Frederick; he was recognized as a good business man and fond of sports.

Osburn Beck was one of the earliest settlers at Adamstown; he was a carpenter by trade. He built most of the substantial houses and barns on Carrollton Manor, as well as the upper end of Montgomery County. Mr. Beck married Ann Rebecca Gill; they had

five children. Mrs. Ida Dudrow, Fannie and Gertrude live at Adamstown. Pierce in New York. Edward Hebb who owned the Jacob Cline farm, was a great character who took a particular fancy to raising fine stock and always bragged on having the best team of horses in the neighborhood. He was intensely Southern in his views, he owned a large number of slaves, and married Oliva Johnson, they had two children.

Thomas Family

The Thomas family forms so large a part of the early history of Carrollton Manor, that I am compelled, on account of space, to give only a brief account of this large family; who, by their industry and thrift, have prospered and left a splendid name and record for posterity. These pioneers were among the very first settlers of Carrollton Manor. About 1750 three brothers emigrated here from Germany; John, Peter and Valentine. John was born in 1731 and settled on the old homestead near Adamstown. His descendants still hold the land. John had four children, among whom was Henry Thomas of J., born Oct. 18, 1765 on the old homestead. His whole life was spent in clearing the timber and cultivating the land. Mr. Thomas married Ann Margaret Ramsburg November 22, 1790. They had five children. Their son, George Thomas of H., was born May 3, 1798 and lived on the old homestead during his entire life, and by his industry and frugality acquired several other farms. He was a self-made man and took up at home the study of mathematics, and was recognized as an expert surveyor, all of which he taught himself through perseverance and practice. Mr. Thomas married Rebecca Rogan March 15, 1827. They had two children. Mrs. Thomas died Jan. 29th, 1829. On May 30th, 1830, Mr. Thomas married Ann Mary Thomas, and they had three children. Mrs. Thomas died April 23, 1836. Mr. Thomas married his third wife Julia Ann Hargett, and they had nine children, two of whom died in infancy. Those who lived proved to be remarkably successful and useful citizens. They were Charles, Zachariah, John, Franklin, Cephas M., Stephen A., all of whom are now dead and Samuel C., who is living at Adamstown, and Curtis W., near Adamstown. George Thomas of H., built the substantial brick mansion on the old homestead before the Civil War, and it stands as a model of convenience and construction under the original plans of Mr. Thomas. I find that George Thomas acted as one of the judges at the ploughing match held by the Cattle Show and Fair under date of May 26th and 27th, 1825. Mr. Thomas was also awarded the first premium for

a cow he had on exhibition at this fair. Mr. Thomas was greatly interested in the raising of fine stock.

William H. Thomas was born September 24, 1811. He resided near St. Joseph Church, was a large and successful farmer, he owned a number of slaves. Mr. Thomas was the son of George Thomas one of the early pioneers of Carrollton Manor. Mr. Thomas married Mary Harding, they had four children, Charles living at Buckeystown, Franklin, Sarah and Annie are dead. Mr. Thomas was killed by a shell picked up off the battlefield, the cap had been removed and it was placed in the blacksmith shop and was exploded by a spark from the anvil. Among Mr. Thomas' slaves whose descendants live in the neighborhood were Elias Merritt, Dennis Gray, John Williams. "Colonel John B. Thomas owned a fine farm on Carrollton Manor and built the palatial mansion. He was a prominent citizen, was elected to the House of Delegates, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867. He also served as a magistrate, was a great Southern sympathizer. His son, Frank, served in the Confederate Army. Mr. Thomas married Charlotte Thomas, they had six children, John B., Frank, David, Amos, Elizabeth and Nellie."

Colonel Thomas, like all large farmers on the Manor, was a slave holder and a great friend of the south. During the Civil War, some twenty young men gathered together at his house per arrangement, to cross the Potomac River into Virginia to join the Confederate Army. After they had taken lunch with Colonel Thomas, they prepared to leave in a body, but Colonel Thomas advised against this, saying they would be captured; but to go in squads of two or three. They did not care to go in this way, and not having a leader; after conferring nearly all night, they decided to abandon their plans for the present. While all those who met were friends of the south, but on account of their not leaving that evening, some of them were soon drafted in the Federal Army and fought against their friends, while the others went south as soon as there was an opportunity. You can see by this how uncertain conditions were in this section. These young men who gathered together, were anxious to join the Southern Army, rather than be drafted into the Union Army. This is one of the many happenings which occurred on the border during the Civil War.

Colonel Thomas' son David, lived many years at the home place, married Hattie, the daughter of John A. Trundle. Their children were: Travers, a prominent banker, Charlotte, who married Gary Lakin, Lena who married Howard L. Smith, their husbands were

farmers. The twins, O. B., and B. O. The latter is a prominent physician.

The Thomas Burying Ground.

The old Thomas burying ground in the southern end of Carrollton Manor, contains the remains of four generations of the Thomas family, and others who were prominent in the social center of the Manor, during the times of slavery and before the Civil War. The graveyard, located on a hill is on the farm where Benjamin Thomas first settled and is filled with graves, some without marks, others with a field stone. The marked stones can be easily read, they are of splendid design, the letters chiseled deep have been protected from the elements by the ivy bushes, large trees, and undergrowth.

The ancestors of this branch of the Thomas family lived in the County of Kent, England in 1574. Their coat of arms dates back to that time. I have a fairly complete record of the family, beginning with Mark Thomas, who came from England (date not recorded,) settled in St. Mary's County, Maryland, November 1738, married Elizabeth Winsett, daughter of Richard and Eleanor Winsett. Issue:—Benjamin, John, Samuel, and Levin. (Copied from St. Andrew's Parish Record, St. Mary's County, Maryland.)

Benjamin Thomas, son of Mark Thomas and Elizabeth Winsett, born 1741, in St. Mary's County, Maryland, married in 1771, Eleanor Wells, daughter of William and Susanna Norman Wells of St. Mary's County, Maryland. Removed to Frederick County, Maryland and received his commission in the middle district of Frederick County as 3rd Lieutenant of the 34th Battalion, June 18, 1776. (Recorded in Maryland Archives of Journal and Correspondence Folio 171-475-476). Issue: —Levin, Otho, John, Eleanor. Otho Thomas, son of Benjamin Thomas and Eleanor Wells, married Harriet Rawlings of Montgomery County, Maryland. Issue:—Elizabeth, Eleanor, Sarah, Benjamin, Richard, Charles Edward, Otho, Jacob, Levin and Edmund. The three last named: Jacob, Levin and Edmund, served in Company B. 35th Virginia Calvary, Rosser's Brigade, C. S. A. Charles Edward, son of Otho Thomas and Harriet Rawlings, married Eliza Jane Dutrow, daughter of David and Margaret Dutrow. Issue:—David, Otho, Emily Baker, Margaret Dutrow, Charles Edward, William, Harriet, Elizabeth, Eliza Jane and Mary. Emily Baker Thomas, married Joseph H. Trundle. Issue:—Emily, H. Burns, and Bertha, they are living in Frederick. I find on many of the tombstones is cut a tree, cross, bird, lamb, coffin or a figure of some kind. The following names appear on the

stones: "In memory of Benjamin Thomas, who departed this life on the 29th of June, 1816, age 73 years." "In memory of Elinor Thomas, consort of Benjamin Thomas, who departed this life on 31 December 1812, age 64 years."

These first settlers' graves are marked with native sand stone, both alike and are fine specimens of their kind and the letters are plainly cut. They are the parents of Captain Otho Thomas, who succeeded his father on the home farm where he lived all his life.

"In memory of Captain Otho Thomas, born November, 15th, 1788, and died December 11th, 1865." Captain Thomas served in the war of 1812. He was one of the leading citizens of his time. He was the father of Charles E. Thomas, who died March, 1869, aged 43 years.

Edward Thomas died February 10th, 1819, the stone is slate, the word "Pass" is plainly cut. He must have been born about 1740, and is probably the oldest of the Thomas family.

Samuel H. Thomas, born September 1777, died 1857.

Archibald Thomas, 1784, died 1825.

Richard Thomas, born December 2nd, 1824, died September, 12th, 1870. "Husband-Father thou hast left us, we thy loss deeply feel, but 'tis God who has bereft us, Heaven will our sorrows heal." Mr. Thomas although he died in early life was the father of thirteen children. One son, Curtis Franklin is living near Pearl. Mr Thomas' oldest child, C. Byron, M. D. was severely wounded in the Confederate Army. He was in Company B., Whites Battalion, he died January 6th, 1874, age 28 years. "O Lord in Thee have I trusted."

Levin Thomas, died 1842, age 56 years. He was the son of Benjamin and brother of Captain Otho Thomas. Margaret Thomas, wife of Levin Thomas, born 1797, died aged 35 years. Catherine Ann, daughter of Notley Thomas, age 5 years. Sandstone, heart and wreath. Notley Thomas lived at Point of Rocks, he was a member of the Manor mounted guards, related to Miss Pheobe Thomas, who was prominent in her time and a brother of Col. C. Keefer Thomas, who lived at Araby, where the battle of the Monocacy was fought. Col. Thomas' family stayed in the cellar during the battle and the Confederates lost heavily around his house.

Charlotte V., daughter of John R. and E. Thomas, born 1855, age 3 years. "From adverse blast and lowering storms, Her favoured soul he bore, And with your bright angelic forms, She lives to die no more."

"To little Eddie, son of Richard and Mary A. Thomas, born 1866 age one year."

Sarah T. Boone, wife of Charles L. Boone and daughter of Richard Hebb, born 1788, died 1824. "May joy eternal fill thy breast, thus crowned with Beauty and with Joy thy prayers with Christ for us employ Love Jesus." Dove.

Mary Davis, wife of William T. Davis and daughter of Wm. Shire, born 1800 aged 22 years.

Children of N. M. and S. Claybaugh, Jonas Albert born 1829, aged 24 years. Henry F., born 1826, age 31 years. Upton, born 1827, age 20 years. Elizabeth Fisher, daughter of Michael and Katherine Fisher, born 1806. Aged 18 years. "Her sleeping dust now resting here, The Gabriels trumpet shall sound and Jesus come to raise and thee in Faith Glory crown." At the bottom of stone, head of girl.

George Rawling and Clarence Herbert, sons and Elizabeth, daughter, of George and Sarah A. Hays. Mrs. Hays was a daughter of Captain Otho Thomas. John Snouffer, died 1823, age 41 years. George W. Snouffer, born 1824, died 1888. Elizabeth Ellen, wife of G. W. Snouffer and daughter of Otho and Harriet Thomas. Born 1827. Age 30 years.

Mrs. Malinda C., wife of John B. Snouffer, died 1857, aged 28 years. Elizabeth Abigall, daughter of John B. and Francis Snouffer, born 1836, aged 16 years. Charles Luther, son of John C. and Telada C. Snouffer, born 1854, aged 6 months. Sarah Ranaberger died January 12th, 1850, aged 75 years. Sarah P., wife of P. Renneberger, died 1842, age 20 years.

P. Ranneberger, died November 1866, age 61 years. Benjamin Hatfield, born 1823, died 1864. "Dearest Father thou hast left us, We thou loss most deeply feel, But 'tis God that hath bereft us. He can all sorrows heal."

Susana Crowle, wife of Richard Crowle, born December 25th, 1762, died 1837. A coffin is drawn on bottom of stone.

Children of Frederick and H. S. Crown: William Thomas, born 1830, died 1852. Cyrenas, died 1836, aged 14 months. E. Oscar, born 1839, aged 26 years. Frederick N., born 1845, died 1865. He was in Company B., Whites Batalion with two of his brothers, John and Joshua. The latter was promoted to Captain in Whites Batalion. He died soon after the war, and was buried in his uniform with a Confederate flag by his side.

The Crown family was a prominent one on the Manor, and true to the south. Three sons served gallantly in the Confederate Army.



First House in Point of Rocks built by George Snouffer

Samuel Curtis Crown married twice: his first wife was Elizabeth Bready. Their issue: Henrietta, married W. T. Adams. Ella T., married Dr. J. S. Diehl, Josephine, married William S. Oliver. Mr. Crown's second wife was Mary Oliver. Mr. Crown was Postmaster at Hancock, under Cleveland, where he died.

Snouffer Family.

The Snouffer family has always been recognized as being one of the leading and most representative on Carrollton Manor, and their advice was often sought. Always farmers, they continued to cultivate the land and when their slaves left, naturally their plantations for want of help were worked with much difficulty.

George Snouffer, a native of Holland, was one of the early settlers of Carrollton Manor, he and two brothers emigrated to America, one settled in Westminster and the other in Emmitsburg. Mr. Snouffer proved to be a very successful farmer and was a large land owner, he built the first house in Point of Rocks, a stone house, it is occupied and still standing. Miss Fisher was killed by a rebel sharp shooter while standing on the porch of this house during the Civil War. Recently I went to Point of Rocks to take a picture of the house that Mr. Snouffer built some two-hundred years ago. I was surprised to find it in fairly good condition, and it was occupied by a large family. C. D. Rutherford, section foreman, with his wife and seven children, twelve were born in the house, five are dead.

The old house looks like a fort built of at stone the foot of Catoclin Mountain, which was intended as a background, to guard against attack. The walls are two feet thick and will stand for ages. It is said war correspondents occupied this house, September 14, 1862. Mr. Snouffer owned about six hundred acres of land here, he also owned a great many slaves. He was awarded a silver cup as being the best farmer in Maryland; he was also a prominent member of the Frederick County Agricultural Society as early as 1825, then known as the "Cattle Show and Fair." The following clipping from "The Reservoir and Public Reflector" under date of June 6, 1825, says:

"The Frederick County Agricultural Society held its Cattle Show, Fair and Exhibition, according to previous notice, on Thursday and Friday the 26th and 27th of May, 1825, at the Monocacy Bridge Hotel, on the Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike Road." This was an old tavern that stood where Dr. James Long has transformed it into a handsome home. These old road houses are fast disappearing where once rest, mirth and good cheer was so pleasing

to the stage coach, the teamster, the traveler and the pioneer of the early days.

Famous Jug Bridge-- A Memorial of Devotion and Beauty.

I might add right here the old stone Jug Bridge was built by a well-known Frederick County man, Leonard Harbaugh, for the turn-pike company at a cost of \$55,000. This bridge will stand until the hills around are torn to pieces. Mr. Harbaugh was recognized as being one of the best stone masons of his time. He had the confidence and esteem of Gen. George Washington. He built the three locks at the Great Falls of the Potomac to make the river navigable for long boats; the undertaking at that time was thought to be an impossibility. He made the Potomac navigable for boats up above Cumberland. From Harper's Ferry he made the Shenandoah River navigable by building locks and cutting canals for upward of a hundred miles above the Ferry. Mr. Harbaugh built many stone buildings in Baltimore and Georgetown and the public buildings in Washington including the President's house before it was burned by the English in 1814.

The Jug Bridge, so called from the huge demi-john that guards its entrance. Work was started in 1807, and completed in 1808. This ancient bridge over the Monocacy river, defies the heavy traffic of the National pike and not a hint is heard of a new structure. Thousands, tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands, even millions have crossed the old stone structure, which commands a wonderful view of the river, above and below.

Thousands have drifted beneath its arches in small boats and canoes and have marveled at the beauty of the structure. There it stands for the world to observe, safe and majestic, and over it flows a stream of life.

Years have passed and generations have come and gone, but the Jug Bridge is still there. Competent judges declare it will withstand more than another century of traffic.

"The Society congratulates itself on its increase of numbers, flourishing prospects of success, the very respectable collection of Stock of all kinds, as well as the excellence and variety of Domestic Manufactures, which far exceeded their most sanguine expectation, the promptness of the judges appointed on the occasion, the attention to their respective charges of all the officers of the Society, as well as the general good order that prevailed, especially taking into consideration the vast concourse of spectators assembled, including the largest collection of the county's best citizens, perhaps ever convened



FAMOUS JUG BRIDGE

Built by Leonard Harbottle on LOTS of a cone of SCAMMEL

on any former occasion, all was truly gratifying." Mr. Snouffer served at this fair as one of the committee on Heifers. The Committee appointed to award the premium offered by the Frederick County Agricultural Society, for the best heifer, report: "That the one owned by Mr. John Walker, is entitled to said premium; and that the one owned by Mr. Daniel Hughes, aged 13 months, and Mr. Graff's, aged twenty-one months, deserves the attention of the Society." Lewis Kemp, James C. Atlee, George Snouffer, John Stoner were the judges on the committee. "A cow owned by George Thomas is entitled to first premium." A cow was presented by Thomas Davis with the character supported by certificate of respectable persons to have yielded two pounds and one ounce of butter per day.' The two latter were residents of Carrollton Manor.

As will be noticed by the above, Mr. Graff was one of the exhibitors. Further on among the awards, we find the name of "Sebastian Graff," exhibiting a country ram remarkably large, weighing (fleece included) two hundred and fifty pounds." I also find "Mrs. Sebastian Graff's also merits the attention of the society for a pair of yarn stockings." Mr. and Mrs. Sebastian Graff were grand parents of John P. Graff, living in Buckeystown. "Sebastian Graff was a candidate for the Legislature in 1812." I also find where "Phil-eman, Cromwell's Bull as well worthy of notice being a fine animal which excited the admiration of the committee." Mr. Cromwell was the grandfather of Melville Cromwell, living at Adamstown. Joseph M. Cromwell, who was a member of the Legislature in 1825, was a great uncle. Among other awards, "Mr. James Cunningham, exhibited five yoke of oxen attached to a wagon, their good condition and subjection to the driver received the commendation of the committee." Mr. Cunningham was an uncle of Judge B. A. and John A. H. Cunningham on the Manor. "Referring to the Ploughing Match, the respectable number of ploughs entered to compete for the premium, the excellent manner in which the work was performed, the appearance of so many fine teams of horses, as well as a team of mules, entered by Mr. James Cunningham, which performed its work with great neatness was highly gratifying. Joseph Kenege, James Simmons, David Kemp, John Dudderar, Samuel Douglas, Daniel Creager, George Thomas, Committee.

"The Committee appointed to award the Volunteer premiums offered by the Ladies of the first district 'Carrollton Manor', under the direction of the Frederick County Agricultural Society, report. That they do award to Mrs. Jane Witherow, of the fifth district, for the best Grass Bonnett, plate the value of \$12.00. The bonnet pre-

sented by Mrs. Dr. Davis, of the first district, claimed the consideration and commendation of the Committee and which they have submitted to the particular attention of the Committee on discretionary premiums. That they award to Miss Louisa Johnson, of the first district, for the beautiful bonnet presented by her, the premium for the best Down Bonnett, the plate value of \$6.00.

"And that they award to Mrs. Poole, of the second district, the premium of the best work basket, and to Mr. C. Reberger, of the third district, for the second best. Antony Kimmell, Horatio McPherson, Thomas Neill, Eli Dorsey, Jr., Ed. B. McPherson, Committee."

"The wine and cider presented to the Committee by Mrs. Benjamin Johnson, Major John Adlum, L. Smith and John Hughes. They were pronounced to be excellent, tasteful and highly commendable. Signed John Ritchie, David Scott, Moses Worman, William Pool, and T. W. Johnson.

It will be seen by these awards that Buckeystown District and Carrollton Manor were first in agricultural production during this early period.

George Snouffer married Dorcus Thomas. They had three children; Benjamin John, and John Benjamin, who were twins, and Archibald T. Mr. Snouffer's first wife died in 1821, and he married her sister Elizabeth Thomas. They had four children; George W., Michael, Henry and Elizabeth. Mr. Snouffer, although a large land owner, was anxious to farm some of the rich land of Carrollton Manor. He rented what was afterwards known as the William Dutrow farm; this farm being very productive, and with Mr. Snouffer's tact and energy he was recognized as one of the best farmers in Maryland. Mr. Snouffer died in 1831 at the early age of 39 on the William Dutrow farm, and is buried in the old Snouffer burying ground. His son, Benjamin John Snouffer, was born January 24th, 1816. He purchased adjoining the old homestead, "Carrollton," a farm of 250 acres. Mr. Snouffer built the large brick mansion and the barn. The land was in a high state of cultivation, and has always been recognized as one of the show places on the manor. Mr. Snouffer was always interested in stock, and brought the first Percheon horse into Frederick County. Like his father, after the Civil War, he helped to organize the Frederick County Agricultural Society. Mr. Snouffer owned a large number of slaves, and was a great friend of the South. He married Ellen Moffet, and their son, G. A. T. Snouffer, who is a prominent farmer, owns "Carrollton." His sister Susie lives at Carrollton. Mary, who married Rev. Sykes,

is dead. Archibald T. Snouffer bought a wonderfully productive farm from Benjamin Moffett called "Waverly," on which he built a very beautiful brick residence. He married Rebecca Allnutt, and they had one child that died in infancy. Mr. Snouffer followed the footsteps of his father; was thrifty and energetic and took great interest in public affairs. Mr. Snouffer sold "Waverly" to his nephew, George W. Snouffer, who kept up the Snouffer reputation of being a skilled farmer. Mr. Snouffer was of the type of Southern gallantry, with a big warm heart, always true to his friends, and it gives me pleasure to say that I always had his friendship. Mr. Snouffer married Elizabeth Allnutt and they had seven children. Ashby is living on the old homestead "Waverly," Benjamin, A. T., Paul and Mrs. Phillips are in Washington, and Mrs. Mainhart in Kentucky. Jacob Dutrow bought the farm where the first George Snouffer died, and built the large brick mansion and barn. His son, William lived there until his death. The farm has been in the Dutrow family for many years, and it is recognized as being one of the best Carrollton Manor farms. Mr. Dutrow was intensely Southern in his views, and was on several occasions arrested and put in prison. Mr. Dutrow married Mary Spalding. They had four children: Charles, William, Nannie and Jacob, all of whom are dead except Jacob, who sold the home farm about two years ago to C. E. Shipe.

Thomas N. Trundle.

Thomas N. Trundle was born March 6, 1822. He died November, 1892. Mr. Trundle was a large farmer and for twenty years farmed the famous Three Spring farm. He owned a number of slaves, and was a great friend of the South. Mr. Trundle was married twice. His first wife was Mary Elinor Jones, and they had seven children; those living are C. Newton, Feagaville; Sallie, Gaithersburg; and John A., at Centerville. His second wife was Sophia Reich. They had one child. Probably the experience of Mr. Trundle during the Civil War exceeded many other Marylanders, so far as troops camping on their land and the entertainment of officers is concerned. In June 1863 when the Confederate army crossed the Potomac River into Maryland at Noland's, Cheek's and White's Ferries, their line of march toward Frederick was through Carrollton Manor, up the Buckeystown road past the "Three Spring" farm; which, as the name applies, was well supplied with water. The Confederate Army camped here over night. Generals Lee and Longstreet camped on the Three Spring farm, while General "Stonewall" Jackson camped on the farm then owned by Benjamin F. Moffett,

and now owned by George Snouffer. Mr. Trundle invited Generals Lee and Longstreet to spend the night in his home. They accepted Mr. Trundle's invitation and slept in his house during the night. Mr. Moffett invited General Jackson to spend the night in his home, but General Jackson declined Mr. Moffett's invitation. He preferred to stay with his men, but he did stop over night in a tenant house on the Moffett farm, which is still standing close by the road to Adamstown. Here General Jackson met a number of gentlemen of the Manor who called upon him. The Union Army camped on the "Three Spring" farm on several occasions, and practically every panel of fence on that three hundred acre farm was burned by the camping armies. Mr. Newton Trundle, a son of Mr. Trundle, tells his experience as a lad of seven years. He remembers many foot sore and weary soldier dropping down upon the grass in his father's yard under the shade to rest, and they often got him to take their canteens to the spring and fill them with the cool and refreshing water for which these springs are noted. Mr. Trundle was sometime rewarded with a few pennies, but most generally with "Hard Tack" as their crackers were called, and they well deserved the name.

Augustus W. Nicodemus and his brother, Eli, after their marriage moved to their father's farm on Carrollton Manor. The farms adjoined each other. They were recognized as being two of the best farms on the Manor. Augustus Nicodemus after retiring from farming was elected a County Commissioner and a Judge of the Orphan's Court. Mr. Nicodemus was a strong Union man. Mr. Nicodemus married Barbara Fulton; they had twelve children. Those living are Harry O., Augustus W. Jr., Mamie E., and Edgar R. Eli Nicodemus was married twice; his second wife was Mary Sharer. There are four children living; Charles, Carrie, Mary and Dora.

Benoni Lamar was born in 1819. He was a very successful farmer and while standing in the door leading on the porch, was killed by lightning. Mr. Lamar married Mary Kephart; they had eleven children. His son, George A., served in the Confederate army; John C. is living in Adamstown, the others are deceased.

The Lamar and Kephart families, were very loyal to the south and both families suffered the loss of their sons due to the Civil War. Two of the Kepharts were killed, while serving in the Confederate army. Mr. and Mrs. Lamar are buried in the old Thomas burying ground beside their son.

Samuel Calvin Lamar.

The following pathetic story gives the details of young Lamar's death; born September 12, 1841, died July 21, 1861, age 19 years, 10 months, and 9 days. He was killed by Federal

soldiers the same day of the first battle of Bull Run. A party of young men went from Adamstown to Point of Rocks to see the Confederate soldiers which had been their custom on Sunday, some of the boys had brothers serving in the Confederate army, among them was D. Calvin and Edward Bready. When they reached Point of Rocks, they found a Federal picket post there and the boys were not allowed to cross the Potomac river into Virginia, where the Confederates were. Mrs. Joseph H. Trundle, the wife of our late Commander of Alexander Young, Camp Confederate Veterans, who is living in Frederick said they were a jolly party singing southern songs as she saw them when they passed on their way to Point of Rocks riding on a hand-car and she waved to them. She was then a girl of about twelve years of age. Soon after Mr. Lamar was brought back dead. He was the first man killed at the beginning of the Civil War and his death caused great excitement at the time.

Luther M. Bready, one of the party who is still living says: "This shooting occurred on a Sunday evening, in July about 5 P. M. A railroad foreman by the name of Henthorn took several men and boys to Point of Rocks on a hand-car to see soldiers encamped there. On the way back to Adamstown just below Calico Rock School House, we met five Federal soldiers walking who wanted us to take them back to Point of Rocks, they were told we could not do it, when the soldiers pulled their pistols and ordered every one off the car, saying they would run it back. All left the car, except Calvin Lamar, he would not get off. When the soldiers told him they would shoot he said: "Shoot and be-damn," then one of them by the name of Webster, shot him in the face, he fell back across the car. At this Ab Lamar and I, who were only kids, put out for home, running all the way. Calvin was brought home that same evening on the hand-car and was buried in the old Captain Thomas graveyard.

This soldier was tried in Frederick, but nothing was done with him. Men on the hand-car were: Henthorn, foreman, Joe Shead, Curt Whitter, Henry Rayburger, Abe Lamar, my brother, Orman and myself. It was said these soldiers had been to Adamstown for whisky and were on their way back when we met them. The men on the hand-car were all southern sympathizers. Henthorn was an Irishman, well liked by the young men. Joseph Shead's father taught school at the Manor school house. His mother was Susan Thomas. Curtis Whitter was a brother of John Whitter, who is still living in Adamstown. Henry Rayburger was a young man raised by Henthorn. Abslam Lamar was a brother of young Lamar that was killed and later he joined the Confederate army. Orman and Luther M. Bready were brothers of D. Calvin Bready, still living in Adamstown and who served throughout the entire war in the Confederate army.

Wilson Trundle.

Quite a few happenings have been brought to my attention that I think would be of interest to mention. Wilson Trundle, the father of Joseph H. Trundle, who is one of the few old Confederate soldiers still living and is now commander of Alexander Young camp of Confederate Veterans. Mr. Trundle who lived on Carrollton Manor when his son, Joseph, joined the Confederate Army, was anxious Joe should have a fine young riding horse and followed the Confederate forces who were moving north to the battle of Gettysburg hoping to overtake Joe, who was marching with the army near Frederick. Instead of leading the horse, he tied the strap to the pommel of the saddle, on the road near Frederick the horse frightened and pulled the saddle, turning it threw Mr. Trundle between the horses, badly injuring him. Mr. Trundle was taken to the City Hotel where he remained several weeks before he could be removed home.

Mr. Trundle said while in the Confederate service, he ran the blockade twice, once with Lieutenant Nicholas Dorsey and once with Edmond Thomas. They spent about a week each time in the

Sugar Loaf Mountain and along Bennetts Creek. On one occasion the patrol between Nolands Ferry and the mouth of the Monocacy who were riding on the tow path of the Canal, passed them; they were talking and said they expected to be captured by the rebels. Not knowing then two rebels were so near, Mr. Trundle said during the night they would call on their friends and relatives getting supplies. Among them, he mentioned George Hays, Frank White and Edward Nichols.

Mrs. Joseph H. Trundle, Nee, Emily Thomas, daughter of Charles E. Thomas, a prominent citizen and slave holder of Carrollton Manor. Mrs. Trundle at the beginning of the war was a young girl in her teens, she has given me some very interesting incidents of the war between the States. After the war she married Mr. Trundle.

"In the early days of the war, the first troops to camp on the farm of my father, Charles E. Thomas, who lived within a mile of the Potomac River, near Point of Rocks were a regiment from New Jersey. They had the idea that the slaves were very unkindly treated and to see them as they did, in the harvest season so bountifully fed and after the days work was done frolicking like boys, singing and playing the banjo, so happy and carefree, was a revelation to them. They said the slaves had it much better than the poor white men of the North. I recall that one Sunday, a colored man belonging to my uncle, Richard Thomas, came riding in on a fine horse to visit his brother who belonged to my father. Several soldiers were sitting on the porch, they asked who was the man so well dressed, even to an old style silk hat and they were told by Mr. Thomas that he was one of his brothers slaves. One soldier exclaimed "I thought it was the Duke of Wellington." They had no idea such privileges were allowed the slaves. My father was wholly in sympathy with the South and aided the cause in every way possible. This became known to the Federal soldiers when the Home Brigade, (Cole's Cavalry) were camping in the neighborhood and had a picket posted at St. Pauls' P. E. Church, near Point of Rocks, they committed all the depredations they could, such as searching his home, killing cattle, etc. They attempted to kill my father and came riding through the farm with pistols firing right and left, came very near killing our faithful old colored mammy who happened to be in the yard. My father had gone to his brother for the day and about the time he was expected home, one of our colored men went to meet him to warn him not to come home. Some of the soldiers saw him start out and struck him with a sabre, telling him they would kill him if he dared to go. To show the loyalty of the slaves, later on he slipped off again

walking up a "stake and rider" fence which hid him from view, met my father who delayed his return to the house. Jefferson Weeden, the colored man who was struck by the soldier carried the sabre scar as long as he lived and would always talk about it, when he came to see his old mistress, Miss Slizer, as he called her, she being Mrs. Eliza Thomas.)

"These same soldiers arrested Dr. Lloyd T. Duvall who was an ardent Southerner as he was returning from a professional call. They held him all night at the Picket Post and this exposure so affected his health, that he only lived a few years after the war. These same soldiers used St. Paul's Church as their quarters, damaging it to such an extent that after many years, the U. S. Government paid the Parish \$600.00, through the efforts of Rev. George W. Thomas, who was the rector of the Parish."

Mrs. Trundle's description of the loyalty and willingness of the slaves to protect their masters is further evidence of the good feeling existing then and this feeling is still shown by the few old slaves now living. The attachment and fondness for each other was really almost as near as father and son and mother and daughter. This was one of the reasons why at the beginning of hostilities between the North and South, Carrollton Manor was practically solidly with the South and this condition continued until the Union forces crossed the Potomac into Virginia when all men between the age of twenty and forty-five were drafted in the Union army. It was then every Southern sympathizer who could reach the Confederate Army without being captured, crossed the Potomac, there were many reasons why they responded so quickly to the call of the South; this was a slave holding section. Slavery was being agitated by the abolitionist of the North, they were generally of the narrow minded type who were not qualified to judge the rights of other people or the value of their property.

Slaves.

Slavery in some form has existed in Maryland ever since the landing of the first colonists, who brought with them one slave, purchased on their way to America. Servitude was not confined to the negroes but white men were often sold and were either purchased for life or for a certain time. The majority of these slaves or servants were not treated cruelly by their masters, and after serving their time became among our best and most worthy citizens. They solved the labor problem and it is doubtful without this help if the United States would now be the great country that it is.

It was the custom to transport men and women especially from Ireland, who offered themselves to be sold into bondage for the price of their passage when they landed in the United States. Upon their arrival at port, they were sold direct from the boat by the master. Many were glad to come from their native land where they had suffered oppression.

The following advertisement appeared in the *Baltimore Advertiser*:—

“JUST ARRIVED
In the ship *Sophia*
Alexander Verdeen, Master
from Dublin,
TWENTY STOUT
healthy indentured
MEN SERVANTS
Whose Indentures will be disposed of
ON REASONABLE TERMS
by the Captain on board.”

This tells us quite placidly of the sale of white men and women who were brought in from some foreign land. These customs were not confined to Maryland, but throughout the country and the slaves were threatened with death if they did not serve out their time.

In 1815 on account of the hordes of black slaves that had been brought in from Africa the labor problem having been solved this custom was abolished, it was not on account of objection to slavery. Had the abolitionists not pressed the question and tried to force their extreme measures on the south slavery would have been settled in a peaceful way and these fanatics were responsible for the cruel Civil War.

An old book of the Harbaugh family says Elizabeth who lived at Bethlehem, Pa. about 1775 had a daughter who met with an accident when she was about six years old. “A negro man who lived there had a gun which he one day placed perhaps in haste in the barn; not having time to take it to the house. The little girl, not knowing the danger connected with it, accidentally discharged its load and laid her low in death.” This book also says but does not give the date, it must have been sometime in 1750, “Peter Harbaugh on the eve of being married and when on his way to the residence of his intended bride on arriving at the creek, he found it greatly swollen from late rain. He left his horse on the side of the creek and attempted to cross in a small boat. The rolling current was too strong for him, carried him violently down the stream. He was afterwards found by a negro in a drift of wood. I give these facts to show at this early date quite a few negroes were North of us.

Quakers in Philadelphia formed the first anti-slavery Society in the United States on April 14th, 1775. I find published under date of March 17th, 1796 in Rights of Man published in Frederick, Md. John Garrott offers for sale April 13th, 1796 on his plantation to the highest bidder three likely young negro women each with a child. They have been used to work in a kitchen and are very good house servants; at the same time the plantation furniture, cattle and horse will be sold. Sales of this kind were common occurrence. Not many years ago parents would place their children in bondage until they reached the age of twenty-one during this time they had to learn a trade. In fact it was the custom, in the early days for everyone to have a trade. Now everybody tries to get away from work. Bondage of some kind has existed since the time of the first settlers and it was not confined to the Negro race. Six cents seemed to be the prevailing reward offered for runaway apprentices in 1831.

Imprisonment for debt in the County jail applied to all citizens.

In the first copy of the Maryland Journal, now the Baltimore American, printed under date of August 20th, 1773, I find the following advertisement, showing Owen McCarty had the distinction of being a soldier but that did not release him from servitude.

Ten Pounds, Reward

Ran away, on the 6th of July last, from the subscriber, living in Bond's Forrest within eight miles of Joppa, in Baltimore County, an Irish Servant Man, named Owen McCarty, about 45 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, and a remarkable scar under the right eye. He had on, and took with him, when he went away, a short brown coat, made of country manufactured cloth, lined with red flannel, with metal buttons oznabrigs trousers patched on both knees, a white shirt, an old pair of shoes and an old felt hat. He was a soldier in some part of America about the time of Brad-docks's defeat, and can give a good description of the country. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him to Alexander Cowan, or John Clayton. Merchants in Joppa or to the subscriber, if he is taken in the County, shall receive Five Pounds, and if out of the County, the above mentioned Ten Pounds, as a reward and consideration for his trouble and expense.

Barnard Reily.

Richard Stallings married Elanor Reed, they had five children. J. C. Stallings, Benjamin F., James R., Nora A., and J. William. Mr. Stallings lived where his son, Philip now lives. Mr. Stallings served in the Confederate army and was a good soldier.

This being a slave holding section, it is necessary for me to refer to the colored people, as I go along, who are a considerable portion of the population, and helped to develop and make the history of this fair Manor. The peculiarities of the slaves of this section were not different from those on the large plantations of the cotton fields further South, and while the number owned by each family were not so large, still it is said, William Eagle, whose plantation consisted of more than a thousand acres, had a mill erected to grind feed for his slaves, as he owned about one hundred. It was the custom then among the slaves to stop all work during the festive time of Christmas, they visited each other and practically had their freedom as long as the old yule or back log would last in the fire place. This log was selected with great care by the slaves, not to get a free burning piece, usually a round sycamore, gum or hickory was selected, as large as it was possible to get in the fire place. It was first rolled in the water probably a month before Christmas, so that it would become thoroughly water soaked and would burn very slow, the festivities would continue ten days or more.

One of the binding rules between the master and slave, was the Christmas log must always be kept burning during the holiday period, and the master had the privilege to visit the slave quarters and examine the old back log in the open fire place night or day, which he often did. He was expected at any time to make his appearance and enjoy their music, and dancing; their singing was wonderful not only for volume, but melody as well. They were fond of all kinds of fun; it was remarkable how well they played on any kind of instrument, but the fiddle and the banjo seemed to be their favorite, but the jews harp, bones and mouth organ were equally popular with them. Free from all cares, they seemed satisfied and happy during this joyous season. They liked to dance, especially jigs, being good mimics, they were always comical, keeping perfect time with their hands and feet. Mr. Eagle owned a slave, Jonah Houston, who I remember well, large and a powerful man who was looked upon as being the champion fighter in the neighborhood. He was quite an athlete, fond of dancing and fond of liquor, for a drink he would sing and dance the following which usually brought down the house.

This way buzzard and where you 'gwine crow,
I am 'gwine up the river to jump just so,
First upon my heel tap, then upon my toe,
Every time I jump around, I jump Jim Crow.

It is remarkable how well they played, many times on old discard-

ed instruments, but they seemed to have the power and magic to bring music out of the instruments to harmonize with their strong untrained voices. They truly followed Nero who fiddled while Rome burnt, they fiddled and many times made merry while their masters wept. They had no cares. (I might give Mr. Eagle as an example among slave owners; he had so many that it was with great difficulty he could keep them employed and they had an easy time and often loafed on the job. Mr. Eagle was a man with a kind heart, married three times, he had three sets off children, and like many men of the South allowed his big plantation to be neglected and his slaves to take advantage of his good nature. Mr. Eagle was a character that always attracted attention of an aristocratic appearance, tall and spare with long flowing white hair, and often when away from home, he would wear his long black frock tail coat and his beaver hat. He made a perfect picture of Uncle Sam, as we often see him cartooned in the papers. There were quite a few negroes who were born free, some given their freedom by their masters, others bought out their time. Tips from visitors and the beaux of the girls was always expected, when the horse or team was brought out for the departing guest, or some other favor was performed by the slaves, this was often considered an evidence of the visitors or beaux wealth and helped in determining the selection of a husband, as the slaves were always to inform their young mistresses of their liberality. As a rule the colored people were not very thrifty, preferring idleness to hard work, living largely on their wits or hunting and fishing. They always kept several dogs, they were especially fond of coon and possum hunting. I remember very well a colored man, Solomon Scoggins, he was very old, but would follow his dogs for miles at night. When persimmons were ripe, he would visit a persimmon tree where he usually found a possum or two, but coons were more difficult to catch and it took a good dog to whip them. Uncle Saul, as he was familiarly called, valued his dogs very highly; he said they would not only tree a coon "he meant by this they would stand and bark up the tree wherever they located a coon," but whip him when the coon was shaken from the tree to the ground. Among the early settlers, the colored men always played the fiddle for the dancers, and they were held around among the neighbors' houses several times a week during the fall and winter. The Jazz and waltz was unknown then. Besides a couple of fiddlers there was always a colored man who would call out each movement of the dancers. As a child I remember among the colored fiddlers who played at the dances, were Isaac Tyler, Dennis and Sam Mobley, Elias Riggs, Joshua Bowens, who then

belonged to Jacob M. Bushey, who lived on the farm near Lime Kiln that now belongs to the Baker interest. He was very popular among the dancers; he had a strong voice and as I remember, Josh would beat the triangle, would start the dance by calling out, honor your partners, all swing corners, forward and back, cross right to left, ladies in the center, gentlemen hands around, back and turn your partners, grand change, ladies to the right; the dancers were all merriment, and the music would not allow your feet to keep still. The music stopped when Josh would call out, get your partners for the lancers, then he would call the next is the Coquette, it was then the young couples would have an opportunity to show a preference for each other, or to trifle with their love affairs through the dance. After refreshments, which were always abundantly served and of a substantial character, the dance would end in the small hours of the morning with the Virginia reel, all were expected to join in this popular dance, then it was announced when and where the next dance would be held. There was always something fascinating about these old time Quadrills and when the music started—it was then your feelings could not be controlled and you were sure to leap with delight and follow the dancers. Dances in the woods and tournaments were very popular then, good riders and horses were plentiful and riders showed much skill in handling the lance and taking the small rings, which meant to the winner the crowning of the Queen of love and beauty and to the fortunate young lady, the honor of love, respect and distinction during the day's festivities, were bestowed upon her. To be crowned a maid of honor, was always looked forward to and the riders were closely watched how many rings each one took by the expectant young ladies, who were sure they would be crowned if their lovers were successful. The crowns always carried with them a prize of some kind. I can only recall one man, Clinton B. G. Harwood near Adamstown, who is now living, in these very early days of tournament riding, was considered a real expert and rode a little gray horse called "Fly." that ran so even that the ring would not hit the spear until it hit the hand of little "Clint." as he was then called by his admirers. The reason the horse was called "Fly" was because the horse was a great jumper and could jump over the fence without pulling it down. The barn dance was popular, when the rooster would crow and the calf would bleat it was a warning the festivities must soon end.

The colored folks did not only have a fondness for music and dancing but they were great gamblers and very fond of liquor. While their opportunities for making money was small, they did at harvest

and other times get an allowance of a few dollars. Many of them were never satisfied until they had lost it, gambling or drinking, they never grieved over their loss and seemed contented and happy under all conditions. All kinds of games of chance were indulged in by them. Cards was the most popular with the experts, while pitching horse shoes and old hundred, the latter was similar to a black board with numbers marked in the squares from five up to one hundred. The hundred was in the center of the board and a large copper cent was used to pitch in the square. It required a great deal of skill to land the cent in the hundred square; these games were played by both white and colored and the loser usually had to pay for the drinks. The fig mill was a popular game, especially with the slaves who being short of money would use grains of corn; playing tee total during the winter nights was largely indulged in. A small piece of wood cut square, pointed at the end with the head of a pin protruding, a handle cut on the end with which to spin the square, each side contained a letter, A, take all, T, take one, P, put one, N, for none. After it had been spun and fell over, the letter that appeared up indicated the result, pins were often used in the game. The slaves were large users of tobacco, which was grown extensively on the Manor, and the home weed was often used. When their allowance ran short, it was the custom of the owner to furnish them both tobacco and snuff, many older colored women used snuff or smoked tobacco. They were quiet and good natured and were never happier than when they were sitting before the fire place in the quarter, smoking the old clay, corn cob, or any kind of pipe, in fact, among the early settlers, the use of snuff or tobacco was not confined to the colored, many of the old white women enjoyed a pinch of snuff or a smoke of the pipe. The cigarette was unknown then. There were some very respectable colored people, who were good, reliable, thrifty and could be depended upon as an illustration. It is said Ned Jason who belonged to John A. Trundle, would go in the fence corners and other places, cut the heads off the timothy and clover stalks, rubbed them out by hand, then sell the seed. He also gathered sumac, he made quite a bit of money, many others made money in the same way. As a whole the slaves were well treated by their masters and they would not allow them to be mistreated by others. There was a fond attachment between the old mammies and the children of their masters, the children being perfectly happy under their care and protection.

It is true there were evangelist uplifters and troublemakers then as now. The negro is naturally religiously inclined and of a kind

temperament, but the contented and happy slave would be made dissatisfied and desperate to the extent they would kill their masters for some imaginable grievance. There were uprisings when whole families and even communities were wiped out, in these early days when communications were difficult. We find a slave insurrection in North Carolina and Virginia in 1830. The negroes headed by Nat, a slave, a preacher and a pretended prophet, was the first contriver and actual leader when they went from house to house killing everyone in sight. A similar insurrection took place in Delaware the same time. Had they been let alone this uprising would not have occurred.

The old cooks could always be depended upon to serve a good meal and they were well supported by their maids who were often their own children. The separation of families was the worst part of slavery; as a whole the negroes are thriftless, still they live in their way and everybody is happy that slavery is no more.

It was the slave who was depended upon to render music at the dance. The hoop skirt was much in evidence and the little fellow would often get lost in the maize. While the low neck dress was seen the dress skirt above the knee would have shocked all, but we must admit that this is an age of extremes.

When a boy it was my delight to talk with an old colored slave, John Hart who belonged to the Carroll family. In the early days water transportation was the most important, and the coming of boats from foreign lands was always looked forward to, especially if some member of the family was expected or even a Colonist caller from the colonial homes along the Chesapeake Bay or Potomac River. It was often that John with spy glass in hand was placed in the important and responsible position of being the lookout man for the Carroll family. The boat or the skiff was seen coming up the river which meant that the carriage and driver was immediately dispatched to the landing where the distinguished passenger or guest was received, and transported to the old Carroll Mansion at Annapolis, overlooking the lovely waters of the Patuxent. The coming of these fleet vessels often meant rejoicing in many homes, and the advent of visitors to the private landing of the plantation caused neither surprise or inconvenience. The larder of the well to do planter was always well stocked with fish, game and provisions for his entertainment was ample, and the slaves were rejoiced at their coming.

CHAPTER XVI.

ROGERS—KELLER SPECIT WHITE AND KEMP FAMILIES SPRINGDALE BUILT AS A FORT— THE MONOCACY.—BOATING —FISHING.

The Rogers Family.

James P. Rogers, who served gallantly in the Confederate army was severely wounded. Mr. Rogers married Rose Campbell, they had seven children, and lived on the farm now owned by his son, C. Arunah Rogers, "Eutaw Place," two daughters, May and Nannie are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers died less than two weeks apart. The following appears on the monument erected to them in St. Joseph's Cemetery: "Of your charity pray for the souls of Rose Rogers, who died January 9th, 1892, and of her husband, James P. Rogers, who died January 21st, 1892. Grant them eternal rest, O, Lord and let perpetual light shine upon them."

The Rogers family was distinguished for its genuine southern hospitality, and lived at "Eutaw Place," one of the show places on Carrollton Manor. This plantation was presented to Mr. Rogers' wife, who was Rose Campbell, by C. Arunah Abell, Editor of the *Baltimore Sun*. Mr. Abell having married Mrs. Rogers' mother, Mrs. Campbell, by this union there were a number of children, including Mrs. L. Victor Baughman. Mr. Abell showed his esteem for Mrs. Rogers by purchasing from Davis Richardson this valuable farm and presenting it to her. Mrs. Rogers was truly a noble woman, and a beautiful christian character, it was my pleasure to know her well. Mrs. Rogers was a great favorite of Cardinal Gibbons, who always showed his interest in her and the children. Their son, C. Arunah, lives on the home place, he married Norah, daughter of Doctor Thomas E. Hardey. They have the following children living: James Arunah and Rosa Carherine were twins, Rosa married Oliver Niclas. Mary Elizabeth married William Fitzsimmons, Thomas Hardey, Anna, and Louise who is a Sister of Charity, May Rogers married Fred Offutt and Nannie married T. Denton Miller.

Charles E. Keller married Valletta Weagley, they had five children, Weagley, Helowise, Charles, Minnie and James. Mr. Keller was in the lime and orchard business and was successful. He lost his life while returning home from one of his orchards by an automobile accident.

The Specht Family.

John Conrad Specht, and his two brothers emigrated from Germany, John settled on the farm where George Specht now lives, about 1770. One brother settled in Pennsylvania, the other died soon after landing. Mr. Specht had three sisters; they married and went to Ohio. David was born in 1796; he was married three times but had no children. Mr. Specht was killed during a storm, a tree blew against the house, he went out to see the damage, when a brick was knocked off the chimney, striking him on the head. Jacob Specht was born in 1804. He also was married three times, his first wife was Catherine Whisner, they had two children; Susie married David Myers; they had seven children. Michael married Elizabeth Copeland; his second wife was a widow, Mrs. Batson, they had six children. Jane married William Michael, they had seven children. Mary married James Carey, they had eleven children. David married Aurelia Kessler, they had six children. Jacob married Virginia Renn, they had seven children. Lewis married Elizabeth Michael, they had six children. Frank married Alice Cartzendafner, they had two children; his third wife was Mrs. Sophia Hergesheimer, they had no children. Mr. Specht was intensely southern in his sympathies; he suffered considerable loss during the Civil War, in horses, cattle and fencing, during a dash by the Confederate cavalry through the Manor. The Federal forces were stationed at Point of Rocks and hearing the Confederates were at Adamstown, left Point of Rocks not taking the main road, but across the country, they pulled down the fences as they passed through the farms, among them was Mr. Specht's farm. They pulled down his fences, as soon as they passed through, Mr. Specht put up the fence; in less than half an hour they were retreating back toward Point of Rocks. Mr. Specht heard firing and before he could get away, the retreating Federal troops were upon him. The first barrier in their way after they had run into the Confederate Cavalry, who were returning from Adamstown was the fence they had only a short time before pulled down. They were being closely pressed by the Confederates, they came pell mell in full retreat. The first barrier was a gate, this did not seriously stop them as their horses were forced over the gate, which was knocked down, throwing some of the horses and riders, but when the fence was reached the horses could not be made to attempt to jump over. The soldiers were forced to dismount, and Mr. Specht was ordered to help open the fence which he promptly did. The soldiers threatened to shoot Mr. Specht for putting up the fence, which they had pulled down, but as they were in full retreat and their guns had all been



*Residence of Russell C. Thomas near Lime Kiln, Carrollton Manor.—Built by Christian Kampf about 1740.
Photograph taken 1928*

emptied with the first skirmish, with the Confederates, they had not time to reload their guns which probably saved the life of Mr. Specht. A very touching scene, and what terminated in a marriage of a Union soldier to a southern girl, was enacted by this skirmish, one of the Federal soldiers who was badly wounded, was brought back to the home of John White, who with his family were great friends of the South. One of his daughters, Gertrude, went to the assistance of the young wounded soldier to comfort him. She laid his head in her arms where he soon died. Gertrude was criticised by some of her Southern friends for allowing a Union soldier to die in her arms. She said he was a brave man and died the death of a soldier. Miss Gertrude, after the war, married Captain Henry Henshaw of the Union army. Mr. White married Sarah White, they had fourteen children, they lived at Mooreland, which they bought after the death of Benoni Lamar in 1858, one of the show places of the Manor, where they entertained hospitably. Mr. White owned a very large number of slaves. He was a Southern gentleman of the old school.

At Springdale, the farm owned by the M. J. Grove Lime Company, near Buckeystown now tenanted by J. Allen Putman, the house is very old and was originally one and half stories and which dates back probably two hundred years. It was built first of logs, then chinked and dobbed. It is now weather-boarded. The plastering lathes were split, they run remarkably smooth and perfect in size and thickness, showing some process must have been used to split them. Mr. Dutrow who lived here, when visiting the place after an absence of more than sixty years said the only thing that had not changed in appearance was the spring house which is a stone building with heavy walls, and it may have been built by one of the very earliest settlers as a fort against the Indians. The Spring flows directly under the house. Charles Simmons followed Mr. Dutrow and made a number of improvements to the house. Part of the old slave quarters that were built of stone are still standing.

Built as a Fort.

The only house still standing on Carrollton Manor that legend says was built as a fort is where Russell Thomas now lives. This is one of the most interesting houses in the country, it is built directly over a very large spring, the water flows under the house, it's wonderfully clear and cool limestone water. The house is built of lime stone, the walls are two feet thick, the doors are remarkably heavy and wide with hand made strap hinges running clear across the door, fastened with hand made nails; the hasp is also hand made, the place

has an air of the long ago and it immediately takes you back to the first settlers who had to consider protection from attack by the Indians as well as water. The barn nearby is built of limestone the walls are two feet wide and are pierced with rifle or musket holes for shooting. A stream of water runs through the barn-yard and Bal-lenger Creek is nearby. The barn could be well used as a fort. The old swinging iron crane badly rusted still hangs in the fire place where the mammy slave surrounded by her daughters basted the ham or goose that swam in the water nearby with mint gathered from the never failing spring and the sauce from the distillery on the place where whisky was made for medicinal purposes and to cheer up the early pioneers. The old door locks and latches, the old windows and frames are the same. The old jail where the unruly slaves were kept still stands, while the slave quarters have all disappeared. Christian Thomas the Father of C. Newton and Emma S. Thomas, who are residents of Frederick, lived here many years. There are several very old grave yards in the field that are now under cultivation. C. Newton Thomas has at his residence on West Fourth St., Frederick a tomb-stone that he brought from one of the grave yards on the farm. The inscription is in German.

Recently I visited this old house and it appealed to me as being wonderfully interesting, as pointed out to me by Mr. Thomas. The house is built in sections, the slave quarters and the jail, were partly burned some time ago. I appealed to Mr. Thomas not to make any changes in this old colonial home.

Christian Kemp, a son of Conrad Kemp, was born in 1715, and died in 1790, he is buried on the farm where he acquired a large tract of land and built the house where Mr. Thomas now lives. The Kemp family lived here many years, they were large slave holders, and socially inclined. I remember when Lewis G. Kemp lived here, he was a member of the Manor Mounted Guards and a great horse-back rider, and a polished gentleman.

The Kemp Family.

The Kemp family of Frederick County, was one of the earliest and most prominent on Carrollton Manor and begins with Conrad Kemp, who, with his wife, Anna Maria, his four sons, Christian, Gilbert, Frederick and Peter, and his daughter, Catherine, landed at the port of Philadelphia, August 17th, 1733, brought in the ship Samuel, of London, Hugh Percy, master, from Rotterdam, touched last at Deal, England. Of these Christian was 18 years old, Gilbert 16, Frederick 8, Peter 6 and Catherine 2. We have no reliable trace



Tombstone of Christian Kampf.—Buried on the farm where Russell C. Thomas now lives, 1928

of Catherine, though there is a tradition she married Micheal Raymer. Shortly after their arrival in America they settled in this County, taking up land northwest of Frederick, the home being in part the tract now owned and resided on by D. Chester Kemp, a descendant of Gilbert. Conrad and his oldest son, Christian, acquired each, a large tract, —Christian's property being principally on what is now the Ballenger Creek or Manor road,—the home being the property on which Russell C. Thomas resides and owns. The younger sons, as they reached man's estate also acquired lands, so that in the family there was an ownership of several thousand acres from time to time. Conrad Kemp died between 1760 and 1770. Before he died he made a deed to his sons, Gilbert, Frederick and Peter of such lands as he desired them to have. He left no will, so that under the law as it then was, the oldest son inherited the father's real estate. His oldest son, Christian, thus became the owner of all the lands his father owned at the time of his death. Each of the sons left a will, which, with the deeds above referred to, are recorded in the court house here in Frederick. All the sons left descendants and their representatives are now living in Frederick City and County. C. Thomas Kemp, C. Newton Thomas and the late William S. Miller of this city, Dr. William W. Ford of New York City and the late Lawrence B. Kemp of Baltimore were descended from Christian. D. Chester and Harry Kemp of this county and Mrs. E. P. Gale, Mrs. Wm. K. Carlisle and Miss Etta Cramer of this city are descended from Gilbert. Mrs. Chas. F. Kreh, Mrs. C. Thomas Kemp, Robert A. Kemp and a number of others in this city are descended from Frederick, and the late J. Columbus Kemp, his son, J. Monroe Kemp and his daughter, Mrs. Rufus Baker, all of the vicinity of Damascus, together with many others of this county, are descended from Peter Kemp.

Gilbert, Frederick and Peter Kemp above named were all soldiers in the old French War and the record shows they were actively engaged. Ludwig Kemp, the son of the above named Christian, was a captain of a company in the Maryland Line in the Revolutionary War. The late Hon. Harry M. Clabaugh, also a descendant of Christian, was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Rev. Peter Kemp, son of the above Frederick, was one of the founders of the United Brethern Church and in his barn near Frederick the first General Conference of that denomination was held, the centennial of which was celebrated in 1904.

The Kemp descendants are very numerous, residing in all sections of this country, of many and varied creeds, under many differ-

ent names and various occupations, but it can be said of all, so far as known, they are and have been of moral and upright character; industrious and intelligent; and have made a success in their respective callings in life.

The Monocacy.

The Monocacy River for nearly ten miles is practically the eastern boundry of Carrollton Manor where it flows leisurely along, fed by the streams coming from the Catoctin Mountains on the west, from the Sugar Loaf and the hills of Linganore on the east, while many springs flow quietly along out of the level lands of the Manor, Rocky Fountain and Three Springs.

The source of the Monocacy is at a spring about six miles west of Cashtown, Pennsylvania; it flows in a southern direction through Adams County into Maryland down the Frederick Valley on to Carrollton Manor where it empties into the Potomac River.

The Monocacy, was spelled Monoquacy which is the Indian name for "many big bends," and has a very interesting history. The early pioneers coming up the Potomac, when they reached the Monocacy diverted their course and came up this fertile valley. Boats went up the Monocacy as far as Double Pipe Creek where iron and fur were brought down the Monocacy on boats. Showing boats were plying up and down the Potomac and Monocacy at a very early date.

Cattle, grain, iron and fur were transported down the Monocacy and Potomac to Alexandria, Virginia by the early settlers in exchange for merchandise. Iron from Catoctin Furnace was sent down the Monocacy. Navigation of all kinds has ceased except on the Potomac an occasional boat comes down the canal from Cumberland loaded with coal. The wharves along the Potomac which once showed great activity have nearly all passed or washed away.

Fishing in the Monocacy and Potomac Rivers once afforded great sport and was the means of providing food for many. The Smooth Scale Sucker, the Fall, Cat and Sun Fish were caught with hook and line, in the spring the dip net, in the summer the Stone Roller was hooked while laying in shallow water, in the fall the gig, seine and set net were used to catch fish and turtle. A dam across the stream with a pot in it was used to catch eels. In this way fish could be caught at any time of the year. Now under expert advice, expensive methods and regulation fishing is not often allowed and fish are rarely ever caught. In ye olden times mills made use of the water

power in the streams by damming them, making the water run slowly and very deep which afforded protection to the fish. Now the streams are practically all free of dams and with the importation of game fish such as Bass, Carp and Mississippi Cat there is no protection to our native fish. Notwithstanding the placing of millions of fish in our streams, to catch a mess of fish the chance is about equal to finding a needle in a hay stack. Fishing was once a great industry, the Potomac Shad and Herring had a nation wide reputation while the waters and adjacent streams are all depleted of native fish by the game fish placed in these streams by the sportsmen.

Maryland can always boast of her waterways—The broad Chesapeake, the proud Potomac leading from the Atlantic to the Alleghanes, and the beautiful Monocacy traversing this fertile valley—these were the only paths penetrating the primeval forest except the paths of the red men. It was up these waters with boat and canoe the hardy pioneers pushed their way to the valley and the mountains where they established trading posts and brought down the Monocacy and Potomac the pelts from wild animals in exchange for salt and powder.

West Virginia at that time being part of Virginia, the Legislature of West Virginia in 1897 ratified this compact.

On March 28, 1785 the States of Maryland and Virginia entered into the following compact, "The river Potomac, once known as the great Potawomeck, shall be considered as a common highway for the purpose of navigation and commerce to the citizens of Maryland and Virginia." "The Citizens of each state respectively shall have full property in the shores of the Potomac River adjoining their lands, with all emoluments and advantages there unto belonging, and the privilege of making and carrying out wharves and other improvements."

The building of roads began, and rapidly progressed. Before long the huge Conestoga wagon, with its team of four, six or eight horses, the housings of their collars surmounted by rows of tinkling bells to give notice of approach through the narrower and mountainous portions of the road became the familiar vehicle for the conveyance to market of the abundant products of the field. Now these have been substituted by the Iron Horse the automobile, and the air plane.

CHAPTER XVII.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY IN FREDERICK COUNTY

First Meeting in 1820

Frederick County as early as 1820 had an Agricultural Society. A Cattle Show, Fair and Exhibition was held May 23, and 24 at the Monocacy Bridge Tavern kept by George Creager just east of the Monocacy River. The first officers were: President, William E. Williams; Vice-Presidents, District No. 1, Colonel Henry Kemp; No. 2, Colonel John McPherson; No. 3, John Thomas; No. 4, James Johnson; No. 5, Colonel G. M. Eichelberger; No. 6, William P. Farquhar; No. 7, Jesse Slingluff; No. 8, Joshua Delaplaine; No. 9, William Morsell; Secretary, Henry Willis; Treasurer, Thomas Shaw.

On May 26, 1825, the third Cattle Show was held at Mrs. Cookerley's Tavern, at the Monocacy Bridge. There was a cock pitt at the tavern; fighting chickens was indulged in by the sporting fraternity to a large extent here.

On May 30 and 31, 1827, the fourth annual Cattle Show, Fair and Exhibition and Sale of Domestic Manufacturers was held at Libertytown. The officers were: Richard Potts, President; Joseph L. Smith, and Richard A. Willson, Secretaries; and Thomas Shaw, Treasurer.

A Farmers Club was organized November 20, 1849 and monthly meetings were held in the old Frederick Academy Building. The officers were: President, Gideon Bantz; Treasurer, Ezra Houck; Recording Secretary, Singleton O'Neal; Corresponding Secretary, Edward B. Baltzell. The Vice-Presidents were: Frederick District, Richard Potts; Middletown, Peter Schlosser; New Market, Harry Dorsey; Liberty, S. D. Warfield; Woodsboro, Chester Coleman; Creagerstown, William Todd; Emmitsburg, Peter Grabell; Petersburg, Henry Dunlop; Buckeystown, J. L. Davis; Jefferson, William Lynch; Urbana, John Montgomery; Catoctin, George Blessing; Hauvers, J. Harbaugh; Managers, Edward Buckey, Christian Steiner, Thomas H. O'Neal, Valentine Adams, J. Brown. An address was prepared inviting the farmers of the county to membership in the club.

On January 22, 1853 the Agricultural Club was organized. The officers were: President, Lewis Kemp; Vice-Presidents, William Richardson, Gideon Bantz, H. W. Dorsey, David W. Nail, Robert Y. Stokes, David Thomas, John C. Lane, Colonel Noah Philips, Joseph Eichelberger, George P. Fox, Michael Sluss, Colonel Henry Dunlop, William Lynch, George Blessing, David Schindler; Treas-

urer, Christian Steiner; Secretary, Charles W. Trail; Managers, Valentine Adams, B. J. Lamar, B. A. Cunningham, William A. Albaugh and Cornelius Staley. The Society was incorporated June 3rd, 1854 by Gideon Bantz, Valentine Adams, Michael Keefer, Samuel Tyler, Jacob Remsburg, Christian Steiner and Singleton H. O'Neal. And the first fair was held October 12, 13, 14, at the old Revolutionary Barracks.

A very interesting account of the Frederick Fair in 1853 was found among some papers of the late Charles E. Trail, a prominent citizen, land owner and banker. Mr. Trail, who was twenty-eight years of age when the paper was written, always took much interest in agriculture and the Frederick County Fairs. The communication written in ink is as follows:

Frederick, April 4, 1853.

Dear Sir:

The annexed resolution passed at a meeting of the Farmers' Club on the second instant, will fully explain the object of the present communication.

"Resolved. That a circular with the list of subscriptions taken at this meeting be sent by the corresponding secretary to one of the committee of each district to solicit subscriptions with the request that they proceed immediately to the duties assigned them and report their success to the next monthly meeting."

In accordance with the above resolution, I have the honor to transmit to you a list of the subscriptions.

Very respectfully yours,
CHARLES E. TRAIL.

We whose names are hereunto annexed do hereby agree to pay to the treasurer of the Farmers' Club of Frederick County, the sum of money annexed to our respective names, provided the sum of one thousand dollars is subscribed for the purpose of holding a cattle show the coming fall of 1853:

R. Potts, \$20; M. Keefer, \$20; G. Bantz, \$20; Val. Adams, \$20; B. J. Lamar, \$20; J. M. Buckey, \$20; Lewis M. Thomas, \$20; John W. Charlton, \$20; David O. Thomas, \$20; Dr. G. Gibson, \$20; Lewis Kemp, \$20; Griffin Taylor, \$20; William Richardson, \$20; Calvin Page, \$20; Dr. Getzendanner, \$20; Dr. William Tyler, \$20; Anthony Kimmel, \$20; Charles E. Trail, \$20; John Noonan, \$20; John McPherson, \$10; James Finney, \$5; Jacob Fox, \$5; Jos. Stup, \$5; J. H. Clingan, \$2.50; J. N. Chiswell, \$10.

The fairs continued here until the beginning of the Civil War, the last exhibition being held in 1860.

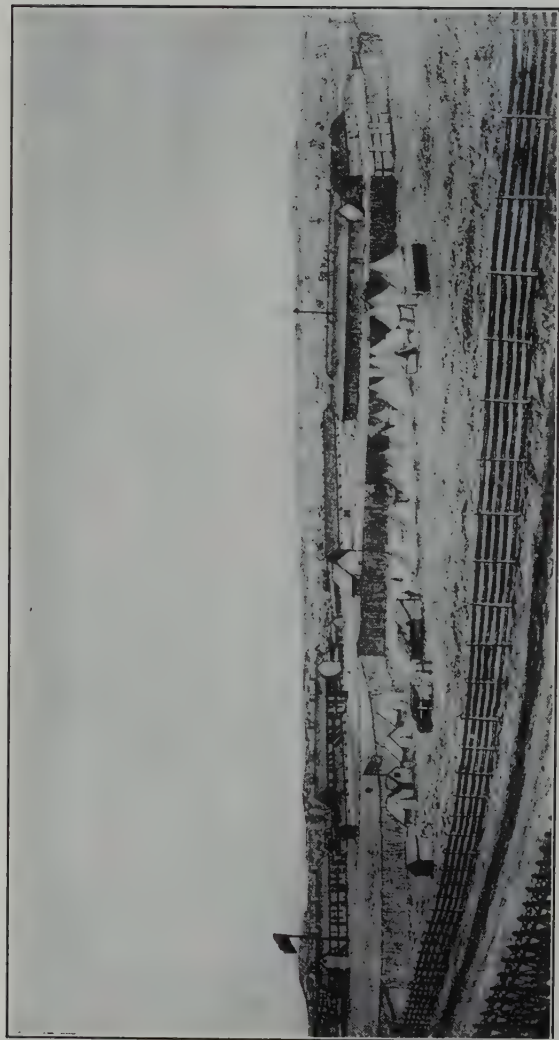
I remember when a boy attending the Cattle Show held at the old Barracks where the Deaf and Mute Institute now stands. Before South Market Street was extended, the old Georgetown and Buckeystown Road ran through the Loats property about two hundred feet east of Market Street. The bed of the road can be plainly traced through the Loats property. The old road entered the Barracks where Howard Magruder's house now stands. And continued through the barracks over Cannon Hill and crossed Carroll Creek, near where Grambrills Mill now stands, this route was used on account of the high ground and at that time what is now Market Street was low swampy land and could not be used as a roadway. For this reason the United Fire Company, still bears the name of Swampers.

The barracks were built during the Revolutionary War on land called "Rocky Creek," which probably is now known as "Carroll Creek." The land seems to have been a commons at that early date and the Susquehanna trail passed through the ground over which was then the main thoroughfare north and south through Frederick. In 1776 the Legislature of the state ordered that a military post be established for the accommodation of two batalions of soldiers. British prisoners were kept here during the Revolution. The barracks were used by the state military, and for county functions until the Civil War when the United States took them for military and hospital purposes. In 1867 the barracks were taken over by the state for the deaf when one wing was torn down to make room for the splendid school building erected there.

Cannon Hill derives its name from the fact that the 4th of July was celebrated by firing cannons from there until it was tamped with clay to make a loud report when it exploded killing a man and a boy since then this has ceased.

The old Tory jail, in which Tories and sometimes Hessian and other prisoners of war were kept in confinement, stood on the south side of East Second Street just east of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank.

In May 1867 the present society was started by selling 139 life membership tickets which carried with them certain privileges. The officers of the society were: President, Colonel C. Keefer Thomas; Vice-President, John Loats; Recording Secretary, William Mahoney; Corresponding Secretary, James McSherry; Treasurer, Edward Shriver.



Barracks used by United States Army during the Civil War

The Society purchased from General Edward Shriver and William F. Falconer, nineteen acres of land for \$4,500.00 along the Baltimore Pike. Since then quite a few acres have been added to the ground with attractive buildings and located in a fine agricultural section. The Frederick County Fair has a nation wide reputation.

Officers of the fair in 1910: President, John W. Humm; Vice-President, Peter L. Hargett; Treasurer, Guy K. Motter; Secretary, Oliver C. Warehime. The directors were: John W. Humm, Peter L. Hargett, G. A. T. Snouffer, Dr. Charles H. Conley, Martin E. Kefauver, David Cramer, P. Mehrle Hiteshew, R. H. Magruder, Guy K. Motter, J. Howard Allnutt, James H. Grove; Chief Marshall, Ernest Harding; Superintendents, Harry M. Cramer and Samuel V. Doll.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

For 1922.

LEE RANNEBERGER	President
DR. R. V. SMITH	Vice-President
O. C. WAREHIME	Secretary
GUY K. MOTTER	Treasurer

Board of Managers

P. L. HARGETT	Frederick
P. MERLE HITSHEW	Frederick
DAVID CRAMER	Walkersville
LEE RANNEBERGER	Frederick
DR. R. V. SMITH	Frederick
EUGENE A. GROVE	Lime Klin
JOHN T. BEST	Frederick
DR. C. H. CONLEY	Frederick
JOHN W. HUMM	Frederick
G. A. T. SNOUFFER	Adamstown
ABRAM HEMP	Jefferson

Counsel

D. PRINCETON BUCKEY	Frederick
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Superintendent of Privileges

H. M. CRAMER	Frederick
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Chief Marshall

J. HARRY GROVE	Frederick
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CHAPTER XVIII.

JOHN BROWN'S INSURRECTION

Only a year before the insurrection of John Brown which occurred on Maryland soil and was largely the result of trouble makers, extremist, radicals, reformers and such appeals as Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" which was an appeal to sentimental emotion and other measures of the same kind that had no merit were used against slavery.

State rights so dear to the people of the South were being jeopardized by the fanatics of the North and West. General Robert E. Lee considered State's Rights more vital to the welfare of the nation than slavery. This is why when Francis P. Blair bore a message to Lee at Arlington from President Lincoln, offering him the supreme command of the armies of the Union; he refused to accept this great honor, resigned his commission in the army and left for Richmond. Lee preferred to lose his beautiful estate at Arlington rather than the stain of State Rights should be wrested from old Virginia, the mother of the Constitution through Thomas Jefferson; the State that had given us Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Tyler. These Presidents also helped to make this great State Paper unequaled in the history of the world until it was poisoned by amendments.

Many men from this county had served under Colonel Robert E. Lee during the John Brown insurrection who as commander at Harper's Ferry showed the spirit of a true soldier and offered Brown the opportunity to surrender, his entire force being less than twenty, but instead he preferred recourse to prayer, he prayed at all his meetings. But John Brown had a Puritan conscience; they must by law attend church, witchcraft was one of the sports of those fanatics and Brown rather than surrender felt he was justified in advising his followers not only to kill their masters, but the women and children. For this reason when the cry of Virginia backed by Lee rang through their hearts as Marylanders and devoted neighbors, they were willing to leave their homes and State, many ordered their horses and were off to Virginia. To show the spirit of the women as well as the men of this section, a Maryland Flag was presented by them at the out-break of the Civil War to the Frederick Volunteers, an organization which afterward became part of the first Maryland Regiment, C. S. A., and it was carried from the first Battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861 to the surrender at Appomattox, April 9, 1865.

I remember when a boy standing with my father and seeing these soldiers on the cars pass Lime Kiln about four o'clock in the afternoon on their way to Harper's Ferry.

They were under the command of John Ritchie, Captain of the Junior Defenders who notified President Buchanan of this insurrection and at the same time offered the services of his company which were accepted. Captain Ritchie with some volunteers left immediately for Harper's Ferry, leaving the train at Berlin, now Brunswick. They crossed the bridge to the Virginia side of the Potomac and continued their march on foot, crossed the Shenandoah River and found John Brown fortified in the engine house. They were among the first troops to reach Harper's Ferry. During the night, they had a parley with Brown, but he would not agree to surrender. The next morning, Colonel Robert E. Lee who commanded the marines, arrived and the attack was made. James H. Gambrill, one of our oldest and most honored citizens who was then living at Araby told me his brother Horace Gambrill, and Frank Clingan went as volunteers from his house with Captain Ritchie's Company. Being anxious about them he had prepared a basket of food consisting of a ham, two chickens, Maryland biscuit and a bottle of whiskey. At Monocacy, now Frederick Junction, he got on a train that was full of soldiers; he found they were the Marines commanded by Colonel Robert E. Lee, later General of the Confederate Army. The train stopped for some time at Sandy Hook, the troops were becoming impatient and hungry. Mr. Gambrill with his basket was invited into the car containing Colonel Lee and his staff, where the contents were greatly enjoyed by Colonel Lee and his men. Mr. Gambrill said they were very grateful and especially so for the whiskey. When they reached Harper's Ferry, Mr. Gambrill said that he and his friend Edward Shriver who came up on the train from Baltimore were given a place where they could see the fight. Mr. Gambrill said the first attack was made by the marines who used a long ladder by which they forced the large transom over door; the ladder was then placed against the building. A marine ascended, but as soon as he reached the top he was shot. A second marine immediately followed and he was shot. The third reached the top of the ladder and he was shot. The attack then ceased. They then secured a heavy skid that was used for transferring hogsheads of molasses and sugar from the cars by the railroad Company with this as many marines as could get hold of the heavy skid after several rushes, the strong doors and barricades gave way. Brown who was an abolitionist, and had been successful in Kansas, especially on the Pottawthotmie

Creek in committing some of the most horrible murders, preferred as he thought, by his insane sense of duty to make a martyr of himself. The result was this soon brought on the civil war and plunged the country into one of the most cruel wars in which father fought against father, brother against brother, and sister against sister.

Albert Sidney Brown.

Albert Sidney Brown, recognized as being an authority on local history, at a meeting of the United Fire Company, Frederick, January 3rd, 1921, made an interesting address on the "United Guards," which in part follows:

"It was about eight o'clock on Monday morning, October 17th, 1859, that Frederick City with the rest of our country was alarmed by the information that a servile Insurrection had been started at Harper's Ferry by an armed band of Abolitionists, who had taken possession of the United States armory and Arsenal at that time located there, and who were shooting down citizens of the town, making many of them prisoners, and whose numbers were unknown, but thought to be from 750 to 1,000 men. The information came from Captain A. J. Phelps of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, whose train on reaching the Ferry at about 1:25 o'clock of the night of October 16th and 17th had been stopped and not allowed to proceed on its way to Baltimore until daylight. In those days there were few telegraph offices and none between Harper's Ferry and Monocacy Bridge, so that Captain Phelps could not report his delay and its cause to the Master of Transportation until his train reached Monocacy Bridge. John T. Quynn, was then the agent of the company at Frederick, and it was through Mr. Quynn that the first news of "John Brown's Raid" reached this city. No one knew what was happening or how many men were engaged, or its purposes; but all assumed it was a servile insurrection, an uprising of the negro slaves, under the lead of a band of armed men who were then called Abolitionists (men in favor of the abolition of slavery.) The news passed quickly. Outerbridge Horsey, who was a passenger on Captain Phelps' train, came to his home near Burkittsville and immediately started to alarm the folks on "Merryland Tract" and also to send word to Frederick.

"At that time each of the Fire Companies of this city had a military company connected with it, our Company was called the "United Guards," and its Captain was the late John Thomas Sinn. The Junior Fire Company was called the Junior Defenders, and its Captain was John Ritchie, afterwards Judge Ritchie. The Inde-

pendent Fire Company was called the Independent Rifles, Ulysses Hobbs was Captain. All of the Companies were a part of the Maryland National Guard, and a part of the 16th Maryland Regiment, Colonel Edward Shriver, being its Commander. The services of these three Companies through proper authorities were offered to the United States Government and accepted, the bells of the several engine houses were rung and a general alarm was given at about ten o'clock A. M., and by about three o'clock these soldiers left on a train for Harper's Ferry. Many of our citizens, although not members of the companies, went along. The day was rainy and inclement. The train arrived at Sandy Hook about five o'clock and the Companies detrained and marched over the bridge to the Ferry.

"At the time of their arrival many of the raiders had been shot and killed and the remainder were cooped up in the engine house which stood just inside the Armory Yard. It was removed to Chicago in 1893 at the time of the World's Fair, and subsequently brought back to Harper's Ferry and re-built in the grounds of Storer College, a negro institution established there after the Civil War, and it stands there now.

"Just what was done by our Companies after their arrival no one knows. But we do know that about this time John T. Sinn, Captain of the United Guards, had his interview with John Brown in the engine house. How he came to have this interview is not clear. In his testimony at the trial of John Brown, for Brown called him as a witness in his behalf, Captain Sinn says "after he" reached there Monday afternoon the door of the engine house was partially open and he was hailed from there, and he went in the engine house. Captain Brown proposed that he be allowed to go over the bridge with his men unmolested and we then might take him, if we could. Brown complained that his men had been shot down like dogs while bearing a flag of truce. Sinn says he told Brown he must expect that if they took up arms. Brown replied that he had shot no one who had not carried arms, said he fought only those who fought him. Sinn says he then told him that he (Sinn) did not think any compromise could be effected.

"Brown had a lot of gentlemen in the engine house with him whom he was holding as hostages, amongst whom was George B. Shope of this city. Captain Sinn relates in his testimony that he saw Aaron D. Stephens, one of Brown's men, who had been wounded and captured, in the hotel, and that he (Sinn) shamed some young men who were trying to shoot Stephens while he lay in bed. The

reporter says that Captain Sinn's testimony was at great length and that but little that was new was elicited.

"Col. Lewis Washington in his testimony says, 'In the morning (Tuesday) Captain Sinn announced the arrival of the U. S. Marines, and that during the night he (Sinn) had brought in Dr. Taylor of Frederick to look at the wounds of Brown's man 'Watson,' and the Doctor promised to attend him, but the attack of the Marines came so early in the morning that Dr. Taylor could not do as he had promised.

"Brown, at his trial was defended by Samuel Chilton, of Washington, D. C., and Henry Griswold, of Cleveland, Ohio. In closing his argument before the jury in Brown's behalf, Judge Griswold said that he (Brown) as the least he could do expressed his grateful thanks to Captain Sinn who voluntarily came forward from another State, because as he said 'he wished to see justice done a brave old man.'

"Philip Hawkins who killed Diggs was hanged on Barracks Hill, where the Maryland School for the Deaf now stands, in the latter part of January 1858. There had been no execution of a criminal for nearly 27 years, John Markley having been the last, and he was hanged on June 24th, 1831. It had been the custom to have the militia guard the gallows, but as there were none, Deputy Sheriffs were sworn in and performed that duty when Hawkins was hanged. This fact caused a desire to form a military company. And the 'Swampers,' organized one out of its members and in less than sixty days paraded the streets forty men in citizens dress, March 20, 1858. March 27th, 1858 they were inspected by Col. Shriver and John T. Sinn, elected captain. April 5th thereafter they appeared again forty-six men led by the American Band, this time in new uniforms, which Jacob Englebrecht in his diary says cost \$4.90 each. May 24th, 1858 they had dress parade and on June 1st, 1858 offered their services to the government to serve as Marines on board ships of war. The Juniors organized a Company composed of its members and the Independents did the same thing.

"The 'Swampers' organized 'The American Band' and the Band always led the procession when the United Guards paraded. They incorporated themselves in 1858. Its membership: W. H. Derr, Philip M. Englebright, George Joseph Doll, Howard Greentree, Lawrence Bentz, Samuel V. Doll, George W. Vanfossen, W. Luther Duvall, David W. Brooke, Lewis Stein, Thomas Getzendanner, David M. Lambert, John Ott, Levi J. Wolfe, Charles F. Fleming and A. Roelkey.

"The State of Maryland in recognition of the service rendered by the several companies from Frederick, at the Session of the Legislature of 1860, appropriated \$200.00 to each of them. But it also appears that the "United Guards" were thereafter sent back to the Ferry to guard the bridge for a week, so by another Act of that year (1860) \$200.00 more was appropriated to pay them for the service.

"In 1860 Captain Sinn resigned or was retired and James C. Clarke was elected Captain. General Clarke does not appear to have accepted the honor, for I find that Gabriel Beckley commanded the United Guards in a parade of the Company later on in the year. In 1861 Captain Beckley was elected Captain again. It was only a few months later that the great crash of Civil War began and the 'United Guards' along with all the other militia companies in the state 'went to pieces,' many of their members casting their lot with the Confederate Government, others joining the Armies of the Union, but wherever they were, whether they wore the Blue or the Gray, they gave an excellent account of themselves."

Men of Frederick County did not confine their valor and bravery to the Civil War but as early as 1745 Thomas Creasap was a deputy Surveyor of Prince George County which then included all of Western Maryland. At that early date the Frontier Rangers headed by Thomas Creasap were maintained as a sort of constabulary. They constituted the wardens of the border and acted as scouts to watch for and report the approach of hostile Indians, to maintain the boundaries and to take up runaway slaves and stray cattle. The mode of life which this occupation involved had its fascination, and there naturally developed a class of backwoods-men who lived by the rifle, adopted to wild life and even to the dress of the Indians, whom they often surpassed in keenness of vision, unerring marksmanship and knowledge of woodcraft with the accompanying accomplishment of tracking and tracing quarry, whether it were for game or for sport. These back woodsmen when they made their rare visits for the purchase of ammunition or other supplies, clad in their hunting costumes of deer skin, with fringed leggings, with faces browned, by exposure and not infrequently decorated with paint, after the fashion in personal adornment which prevailed among the Indians had their vanity particularly gratified when as sometimes occurred, they were themselves mistaken for savages. This mode of life often appealed to the planters and the farmers when they became devoted to hunting and adventure. Their dauntless courage was always displayed no matter where or when they were called for warfare duty.

CHAPTER XIX.

MANOR MOUNTED GUARDS—CIVIL WAR.

Manor Mounted Guards.—Civil War.

In the fall of 1860 Colonel William McPherson owned the handsome estate afterwards owned by Colonel George R. Dennis, and now owned by the Dennis boys, John M. who is prominent in Democratic State affairs and George who is prominent in Republican County affairs. I mention this to show at the beginning of the Civil War families were divided on this great question as they are in politics now. Colonel McPherson one of the most prominent citizens in the Southern section of the county had invited the Manor Mounted Guards to drill in a field on his farm and be entertained at a big feast at his old colonial home. A great crowd from the neighborhood and all over the county was present. The parade and drill by the "Manor Mounted Guards" was a brilliant affair, they never drilled better or made a handsomer military appearance in their uniforms, high plumed hats, bright shinning epaulets, brass buttons, their side arms polished and trim, while their beautiful horses pranced as they had never done before. The military scene just before the beginning of hostilities between the North and South had the effect to still further enthuse the ardor of those present whose sympathies were largely with the South. The Southern girls showered compliments and words of good cheer on the troops, whose enthusiasm for the South had been brought to its highest pitch. Soon after this successful military drill the next regular meeting of the "Manor Mounted Guards" was held in the field adjoining the old stone school house at Buckeystown. After the drill a meeting was held in the hall above the school room and it was very exciting. Immediately after the assembling of the troops, a resolution was offered by Newman Johnson, a brother of Otis Johnson who served in the Confederate Army with distinction and was so well and favorably known after the war as one of the leading business men in Frederick. Newman Johnson's resolution was as follows: "Resolved the Manor Mounted Guards as a body offer their services, horses and equipment to the Southern Confederacy and the troop as a whole prepare for immediate departure." This resolution received an almost unanimous vote. Among the few who made a strong protest was Colonel William Richardson, a staunch Union man, for some of the older men were not just prepared to leave their homes but after a hot discussion a resolution was offered and carried to disband the Company. Newman

Johnson and a few others, Mahlon Myers, Clinton Adams, John Fout of the younger members of the Manor Mounted Guards left the next day taking their uniforms, horses and side arms with them, crossed the Potomac and joined the Confederate forces that were then forming in Virginia. Great excitement and confusion existed. Maryland was preparing to secede and those in sympathy with the Union were very active. Troops from the North were arriving and they were sent in search of arms, all homes of the members of the Manor Mounted Guards were searched and where found, their side arms and uniforms were taken.

In several instances, blood came near being shed; at the home of William H. Funk, who was a corporal in the Manor Mounted Guards and a man of determined character when his house was searched, his uniform and side arms were found. Mr. Funk who was working in the field was informed by one of his children, soldiers were searching the house; he hastened from the field and found they had already secured his uniform, sword and pistol. Mr. Funk immediately demanded the military equipment and declared he would never surrender them to anyone except his commander, Captain Chiswell. The soldiers threatened to shoot Mr. Funk, and during the scuffle in their attempt to take the arms by force, Mrs. Funk who had a babe in her arms which was then two months old, with six or seven little boys and girls clinging to their mother's skirts and she weeping with her arms around the neck of her husband fainted and dropped the babe to the ground. This had the effect to stop hostilities and after a consultation the soldiers agreed to accompany Mr. Funk to Captain Chiswell, the uniform and arms were turned over to Captain Chiswell who had no other redress but to allow the soldiers to take the military equipment with them. Mr. Funk could never forget the loss of his uniform and arms which he prized so highly, they were always in order the sword and scabbard was so bright that the reflection from the sun acted as a mirror.

The soldiers the same day went to the home of Samuel Dutrow who had heard that they were taking the uniforms. He buried his in the garden. The soldiers searched everywhere, but they were not found, so after threatening to arrest him they left and searched the homes of other members. This incensed the people very much and a bitter feeling began to exist, among neighbors who were divided between the North and South. This search for arms had the effect to stir up the old Manor Mounted Guard and they met at Adamstown to resent what they considered was an infringement upon their rights. Hot speeches were made, resolutions were passed protesting

against the unwarranted acts. A new organization was formed called the "Minute Men" led by a young physician, Doctor Boteler, who was then practicing medicine at Adamstown, and had come from Harrisonburg, Virginia, a recent graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, whose southern blood was boiling. The "Minute Men" organized by electing Doctor Boteler, Captain and Doctor Jacob G. Thomas, Lieutenant. They planted a poll and hoisted the Confederate flag on the lot adjoining the railroad where J. D. Day now lives. They selected three men for guard duty each night. The first night two of the guards, Grafton Jenkins and Frank M. Whitter whose patriotism began to falter owing to the rain and water, they were compelled to stand in, reported to Captain Boteler to be relieved. The Captain ordered them back to their posts to halt anybody that came, count one, two, three, then to shoot and run if necessary. Things were getting pretty hot, Doctor Boteler left and joined the Southern army, many of the Minute Men and the Manor Mounted Guards followed him, crossed the Potomac and joined the Confederate army. They all made good soldiers and soon every young man of fighting age was in the army, and for nearly five years this section bordering on the Potomac was the scene of constant warfare. Those most active in forming the Minute Men and hoisting the Confederate Flag besides those mentioned were: Major A. T. Snouffer, Colonel John B. Thomas, George A. Bready and Samuel Dutrow. All who took part in the flag raising their homes were immediately searched, those who did not go South, buried their uniforms and arms or placed them with their friends or where they could not be found.

The Manor Mounted Guards was a crack cavalry Company organized before the Civil War, composed of the prominent Carrollton Manor farmers. I have not been able to get a complete roster, but the Company is well remembered by some of the older folks, in fact I saw them myself on parade in the field adjoining the old school house at Buckeystown about 1859, and their doings during the exciting times just before and at the beginning of the Civil War in this section bordering on the Potomac River.

Mr. Joseph H. Trundle, commander of Alexander Young Post Confederate Veterans was a member of the Manor Mounted Guards and is the only living member that I have been able to find. Mr. Trundle gave me a lot of information about their movements. He was one of the youngest members and he himself joined the Confederate army when he was very young. His mind is not clear and he is confused as to those who were members of the Manor Mounted



Joseph H. Trundle, a Member of the Manor Mounted Guards about 1860.

Guards and those who served in the Confederate Army, but I believe the nearly complete roster of the Manor Mounted Guards as it existed in 1860 is as follows:

Joseph N. Chiswell, Captain; Jacob M. Buckey, 1st Lieut.; Richard Thomas, 2nd. Lieut.; William Richardson, 3rd. Lieut.; Richard Simmons, Orderly Sergeant; Benjamin Moffett, Corporal; William H. Funk, Corporal; Bruce Thomas, Surgeon; John A. H. Cunningham, Bugler; George A. Bready, color bearer; David Bready, John A. Trundle, Samuel Trundle, Benjamin Chiswell, John Ordeman, Frank Sellman, Newman Johnson, John Fout, Mahlon Myers, Clinton Adams, George Witter, Joseph H. Trundle, Thomas Harwood, Thomas Peters, John Simmons, Samuel Dutrow, John Maxwell, Otho Thomas, Eleven Thomas, Luther Schaeffer, William F. Gattton, Doctor Charles Unseld, Thomas Beall, Nicholas Dorsey, Colington Offutt, Lewis G. Kemp, Samuel Jarboe, J. Lynn Davis.

Mr. Trundle referring to the exciting times at meetings where they drilled just before hostilities began between the North and South, said that he remembers especially the last meeting held in the old school house at Buckeystown where the Company disbanded of which I have already referred. Mr. Trundle said a large majority and especially the younger men, insisted on offering their services as a body to the cause of the Confederacy. Among the objections from the older and married men was one made by Richard Simmons; who stated "we are not prepared to go at once. We haven't any blankets to lie on, or head bags for our horses to eat out of." John A. H. Cunningham, who was of a humorous nature, replied, "You will all want tail bags before you get back." The discussion waxed hot, Bruce Thomas who was the surgeon said he was against seceding and was a strong union man, but if the Company decided to go as a body, he would follow the wishes of the majority and stay with his comrades, regardless of his feelings. His remarks enlisted great enthusiasm. It was then proposed "we offer our services as a whole to Governor Fletcher of Virginia," Thomas Harwood, then stated, regardless of what was decided upon by the Company, he would be in Virginia before sun down. He was true to his word and left immediately after the meeting, taking his side arms, horse and uniform with him, and made a brilliant record as a soldier and was wounded several times. Mr. Trundle said the drill meetings were usually held at the homes of officers, each of them gave dinners which were largely attended and neighborly affairs. Mr. Trundle said the three last drills were held at Lieutenant Jacob M. Buckey, Lieutenant Richard Thomas and Lieutenant William Richardson. At these affairs,

brandy and wine were served and toast offered and drank. Mr. Trundle said one that he remembered well when all drank standing that caused great enthusiasm when Richard Thomas offered and drank a toast, "To South Carolina the 'Game Cock' of the South, the first State to secede." The Union was fast dividing, state after state was seceding and great excitement existed everywhere under President Lincoln's call of May 3rd, 1861, the Hon. James Cooper of Frederick City was appointed a brigadier-general and assigned by the Secretary of War to the duty of raising and organizing the volunteers from Maryland. This order resulted in immediately forcing many young men to join the Confederate army, especially those bordering on the Potomac River. For that reason most of the young men from Buckeystown district enlisted in the Southern army.

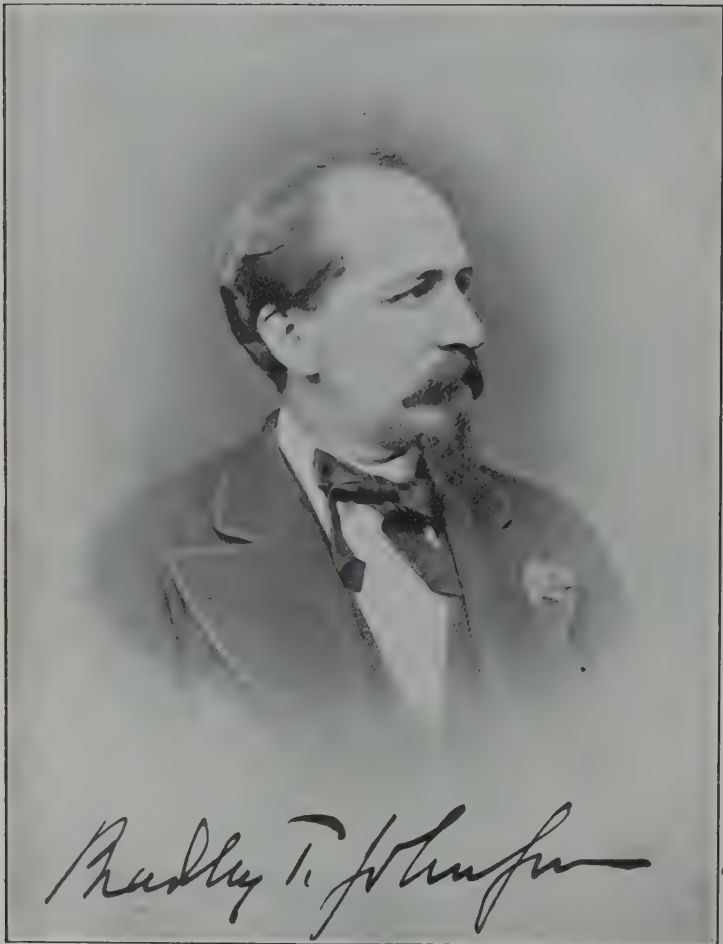
Among those who were members of the Manor Guards, I cannot find any that enlisted in the Union army, but to show how strongly this section sympathized with the South, the following members of the Manor Mounted Guards enlisted in the Confederate army and were recognized as brave soldiers who fought with wonderful valor and courage:

K. represents killed, W. represents wounded, C. represents captured.

William Adams, Clinton Adams, Thomas Beall, Nicholas Dorsey, W.; John Fout, W.; William F. Gatton, Newman Johnson, K.; Mahlon Myers, John Maxwell, John Ordeman, W.; George Orrison, W.; Frank Sellman, W.; Luther Schaffer, Samuel Trundle, Joseph H. Trundle, Eleven Thomas, W.; George Witter, killed in the first battle of Manasses.

Besides the members of the Manor Mounted Guards, already mentioned the following from this section served in the Confederate army.

D. Calvin Bready, W.; Edward Bready, W.; William T. Besant, W.; Tom Pitt Brashear, C.; William F. Boland, C.; Charles M. Boyle, W.; James O. Boyle, Joshua Crown, W.; John R. Crown, W.; Frederick Crown, William T. Chiswell, Thomas Clagett, Brook Hays, K.; James W. Dixon, Charles Elliott, Doctor William H. Johnson, George A. Kephart, K.; Charles Kephart, K.; George A. Lamar, W.; Elihu Washington Mercier, Charles Ordeman, K.; Thomas Peters, James P. Rogers, W.; James F. Reid, K.; Joseph T. Reid, K.; Richard Stalling, Frank Thomas, Byron Thomas, W.; Joseph Trapnell, Edmond Thomas, Jacob Thomas, Carlton Pettingall, K.



BRADLEY TYLER JOHNSON

A Brigadier General in the Army of the Confederate States, was born at Frederick, Maryland, in 1830. General Johnson was, from the breaking out of the war in 1861, leader of the first organized body of Soldiers from Maryland that entered the services of the Confederate States. General Johnson with his Company left Frederick May 8th, 1861, and went to Harper's Ferry, and joined the Army subsequently commanded by Stonewall Jackson. Before leaving Frederick General Johnson and his Command were presented, by the Ladies of Frederick, with a Flag, inscribed "The Frederick Volunteers, from the friends of Southern Rights." This Flag is now on exhibition in the Flag room of the Statehouse, at Annapolis.

The following from this section served in the Union army.

Thomas D. Bond, Benjamin D. Chambers, W.; Thomas Ingram, Doctor D. F. McKinney, Henry Hanshaw, George H. C. Hickman, John C. Kiser, John Pettingall, William Tingstrom, David O. Wellen, Amos Wellen, Cyrus W. Poole.

It is a strange coincidence the two Kepharts and two Reids who were brothers all were killed in battle in the Confederate Army. Carlton Pettingall served in the Confederate Army and John Pettingall in the Union Army; they were brothers. Carlton was killed.

Colonel William Richardson, a strong Union man married Newman Johnson's sister, they were both members of the Manor Mounted Guards. Newman Johnson was killed while fighting in the Confederate Army. He was a brave soldier.

The Civil War had been brewing for some time; the real break came soon after Abraham Lincoln had been elected president, on the 6th of November 1860. South Carolina was the first state to secede on December 20th, 1860, then Fort Sumter, was fired upon the 12th of April, 1861. The means of getting news was then limited. A train had stopped at Lime Kiln station, and I heard the conductor tell my father that the rebels had fired on Fort Sumter. Samuel Grinder, who was standing near, remarked "Now Hell is to play." I have never forgotten these words. In 15th of April, 1861 President Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand men. The most intense excitement prevailed in Maryland. Then came the riot on the 19th of April, 1861, when the 6th Massachusetts Regiment which arrived over the Pennsylvania railroad, at President Street station and was marching to Camden station to take the cars over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to Washington was attacked in the streets of Baltimore by the people of that city. This attack led to the following dispatches between Mayor Kane and Bradley T. Johnson.

"Latest News."

"Marylanders Arouse."

Frederick, Saturday, seven o'clock A. M. 1861.

"At twelve o'clock last night I received the following dispatch from Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, by telegraph to the Junction and express to Frederick:

"Thank you for your offer. Bring your men by the first train, and we will arrange with the railroad afterwards. Streets red with Maryland blood. Send expresses over the mountains and valleys of Maryland and Virginia for their riflemen to come without delay. Fresh hordes will be down upon us tomorrow (the 20th.) We will fight them, or whip them, or die."

"Geo. P. Kane to Bradley Johnson, April 19, 1861."

"All men who go with me will report themselves as soon as possible, providing themselves with such accoutrements and equipments as they can; double-barreled shot-guns and buck shot are efficient. They will assemble, after reporting themselves, at ten and a half o'clock, so as to go down in the eleven and a half o'clock train."

"Bradley T. Johnson."

This attack inspired Randall to write "Maryland my Maryland," who was away from home in far off Louisiana at Point Coupei.

Mr. Randall spent his latter days in Baltimore, but died in Augusta, Georgia, January 8th, 1908. He was the most charming and lovable of men.

Maryland has been blest by her sons, James Ryder Randall, born in Baltimore in 1839, and was educated at the Catholic College, Georgetown, D. C. and was a professor at Poydras College, Louisiana, where he was inspired to write Maryland My Maryland, after reading an account of the attack, in Baltimore, of the Massachusetts troops at the beginning of the Civil War in 1861. This thrilling song will live on forever in the hearts of Marylanders. The following is supposed to be the exact reproduction of the words of his immortal song in which he refers touchingly to Maryland and it's most honored sons.

MARYLAND MY MARYLAND

The despot's heel is on thy shore,

Maryland!

His torch is at thy temple door,

Maryland!

Avenge the patriotic gore

That flecked the streets of Baltimore,

And be the battle-queen of yore,

Maryland! My Maryland!

Hark to an exiled son's appeal,

Maryland!

My Mother-State! to thee I kneel,

Maryland!

For life and death, for woe and weal,

Thy peerless chivalry reveal,

And gird thy beauteous limbs with steel,

Maryland! My Maryland!

Thou wilt not cower in the dust,

Maryland!

Thy beaming sword shall never rust,

Maryland!

Remember Carroll's sacred trust;

Remember Howard's warlike thrust,

And all thy slumberers with the just,

Maryland! My Maryland!

Come! 'Tis the red dawn of the day,

Maryland!

Come with thy panoplied array,

Maryland!

With Ringgold's spirit for the fray,

With Watson's blood, at Monterey,

With fearless Lowe, and dashing May,

Maryland! My Maryland!

Dear Mother, burst the tyrant's chain,

Maryland!

Virginia shall not call in vain,

Maryland!

She meets her sisters on the p'ain,

"Sic Semper"—'tis the proud refrain,

That baffles minions back amain,

Maryland!

Arise in majesty again,

Maryland! My Maryland!

Come! for thy shield is bright and strong,

Maryland!

Come! for thy dalliance does thee wrong,

Maryland!

Come! to thine own heroic throng,

Striding with Liberty along.

And ring thy dauntless slogan song,

Maryland! My Maryland!

I see the blush upon thy cheek,

Maryland!

For thou wast ever bravely meek,

Maryland!

But, lo! there surges forth a shriek,

From hill to hill, from creek to creek,—

Potomac calls to Chesapeake,

Maryland! My Maryland!

Thou wilt not yield the vandal toll,

Maryland!

Thou wilt not crook to his control,

Maryland!

Better the fire upon thee roll,

Better the shot, the blade, the bowl,

Than crucifixion of the soul,

Maryland! My Maryland!

He refers to the following Marylanders in his poem: Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. Colonel John Eager Howard, who commanded the Maryland line at the Battle of Cowpens, S. C. and received a gold medal from the government, under General Daniel Morgan of Shepherdstown, Virginia; General Samuel Ringgold, who was in command of the horse artillery at Palo Alto, Texas, when he was killed in battle, May 8th, 1846. He was a brother of Mrs. Geo. M. Potts, Sr., and an uncle of Mrs. Chas. W. Ross, and the late Arthur Potts, was born at Ringgold Manor, near Pen-Mar. He was in command of the battery of horse artillery at the old barracks in 1843. General James M. Coale, was in command of this great encampment.

Colonel William H. Watson, was killed in the attack on Monterey Mexico, September, 1846. He was in command of the Baltimore battalion. Lieutenant Lowe was killed in an attack of Captain Henry May's dragoons in Mexico, at the battle Resaca de la Palma, May 9th, 1846.

It will be noted that James Ryder Randall in My Maryland selected brave men, of Maryland, who had really performed some real service or died of valor. Starting with Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the distinguished signer of the Declaration of Independence. The spirit of the south is shown in every line of this patriotic poem.

Secret Correspondence Captured by Stonewall Jackson.

The secret correspondence leading up to the arrest of the Maryland Legislature by the Union soldiers which had convened at Frederick with the intention of the State seceding. These papers were captured in Frederick in 1862 by General Stonewall Jackson from General W. P. Banks, and contain the account of how it was planned to arrest the members of the Maryland Legislature that were then in session at Kemp Hall, Frederick, which was named for Abraham Kemp.

At the breaking out of the Civil War, Governor Hicks called the legislature in extra session in Annapolis in April, 1861. He changed the place of meeting of the legislature from Annapolis to Frederick. The sessions of the legislature were held in this building. The Senate met on the second floor and the House of Delegates on the third floor. The bill called the "Peace and Safety Bill," which was intended as a virtual order to secession was pending when the legislators were arrested. After their arrest the prisoners were taken to the old revolutionary barracks at Frederick with other citizens, then they were first sent to Fort McHenry and then to Fort Lafayette.

These captured orders can give you some idea of the conditions and the excitement existing right here in our midst, when arrests were being made, and all roads and even the fields were guarded by soldiers to prevent any one from leaving. I heard my father tell how soldiers with their guns guarded the polls and old citizens were not allowed to vote because their sympathies were with the south, by these dispatches it can be seen how those living on the border suffered.

The feeling existing at the beginning of the Civil War was very bitter when your nearest neighbor was looked upon with suspicion, when our most intelligent and distinguished citizens were arrested and thrown into prison where thousands of them died, in our own State at Point Lookout a Federal prison, where there was at one time more than twelve thousand prisoners, many of them civilians.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SEPT. 11, 1861.

"General, The passage of an act of secession by the Legislature of Maryland must be prevented. If necessary, all or any part of the members must be arrested. Exercise your own judgment as to the time and manner, but do the work effectively.

"Very respectfully your obedient servant,
"SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

"MAJ.-GEN. N. P. BANKS,

"Commanding near Darnestown, Md."

LEGISLATIVE MATTERS.

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

"WASHINGTON, SEPT. 12. 1861

"CONFIDENTIAL — MAJ.-GEN. N. P. BANKS, U. S. A.:

"General, — After full consultation with the President, Secretaries of State, War, etc., it has been decided to effect the operation proposed for the 17th. Arrangements have been made to have a government steamer at Annapolis to receive the prisoners and carry them to their destination. Some four or five of the chief men in the affair are to be arrested today. When they meet on the 17th, you will please have everything prepared to arrest the whole party, and be sure that none escape. It is understood that you arranged with Gen. Dix and Governor Seward the *modus operandi*. It has been intimated to me that the meeting might take place on the 14th; please be prepared. I would be glad to have you advise me frequently of your arrangements in regard to this very important matter. If it is successfully carried out it will go far towards breaking

the backbone of the Rebellion. It would probably be well to have a special train quietly prepared to take the prisoners to Annapolis. I leave this exceedingly important affair to your tact and discretion, and have but one thing to impress upon you—the absolute necessity of secrecy and success.

“With the highest regard, I am, my dear general, your sincere friend,

“GEO. B. McCLELLAN, MAJ.-GEN. U. S. A.”

COPELAND'S REPORT, LEGISLATURE, SEPTEMBER 16TH.

“MAJ.-GEN. BANKS: “FREDERICK, MD., SEPT. 16, 1861.

“Dear Sir, I find that there is some probability of no quorum, this is particularly Gen. S's. opinion. He thinks the whole thing is crushed by the arrest. But there is reason to believe he is mistaken. Noakes is here, and says there are at least twenty-five in town; that they have spread the rumor that there will be no quorum in order to lull attention, but that there will be enough to meet and adjourn to a place outside of the town. He saw tonight four carriages and a party of men come in one of the back roads and go to a drinking-saloon, where they were loud and deep in threats and imprecations; they left the tavern and came into town and separated, where he could not tell, as he was on foot. He has got no evidence of any messenger from Virginia, thinks no one is here. But there is one bad thing: Gen. Dix has sent his son here, and a major, and the provost-marshal of B , and party of police to make arrests. I have tried to get them sent back early in the first train tomorrow, accompanied at least as far as Monocacy by Mr. Dix. He does not like to get up and go at that time. It is a mistake. Gen. S. has no particular information and wants to shield some personal friends, would like, for the future, to make it easy for some men. I think that I shall get a plan arranged to take a number at any rate. The arrests in B , have terrified them very much, and all profess obedience there. None of the members from the Eastern Shore have come up yet, which inclines me to wait for day after tomorrow. I regret your letters to Col. R. did not put the matter more under my especial control, as he is rather disinclined to be as careful and patient as he is desirable, and I do not feel authorized to direct. If anything occurs to you send by messenger to me, care of Col. R. I am at the U. S. Hotel.

“In haste, very respectfully,

“R. M. COPELAND.

"Young Dix tells me his errand was to meet you, and give you a list of names of men to be arrested,—nothing more. He will give me the paper tomorrow and await orders. You will get this at six,—a messenger can return in three hours."

Copy of letter of instructions concerning Legislature.

"Important and confidential.

"HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR DARNESTOWN,

"16th SEPTEMBER.

"LT.-COL. RUGER, COMMANDING THIRD WISCONSIN REG'T.

On special service at Frederick:

"Sir,—The Legislature of Maryland is appointed to meet in special session tomorrow, Tuesday, September 17th. It is not impossible that the members or a portion of them may be deterred from meeting there, on account of certain arrests recently made in Baltimore. It is also quite possible that on the first day of meeting the attendance of members may be small. Of the facts as to this matter, I shall see that you are well informed as they transpire. It becomes necessary that any meeting of this Legislature, at any place or time, shall be prevented. You will hold yourself and your command in readiness to arrest the members of both Houses. A list of such as you are to detain will be inclosed to you herewith; among them are to be especially included the presiding officers of the two Houses, secretaries, clerks, and all subordinate officers. Let the arrests be certain, and allow no chance of failure. The arrests should be made while they are in session, I think. You will, upon receipt of this, quietly examine the premises. I am informed that escape will be impossible if the entrance to the building be held by you; of that you will judge upon examination. If no session is held, you will arrest such members as can be found in Frederick. The process of arrest should be to enter both Houses at the same time, announcing that they were arrested by orders of the Government; command them to remain, as they are subject to your orders. Any resistance will be forcibly suppressed, whatever the consequences. Upon the arrests being effected, the members that are to be detained will be placed on board a special train for Annapolis, where a steamer will await them. Everything in the execution of these orders is confided to your secrecy, discretion, and promptness."

COPELAND'S REPORT, MARYLAND LEGISLATURE, SEPTEMBER 17TH.

"FREDERICK, MD., SEPT. 17, 1861.

"Dear Sir,—The arrests in Baltimore have entirely broken down

and disorganized the secession element in the Legislature, and much less than a quorum have assembled. Of the members present the larger number are Union men, who, encouraged by our presence, are here to face the enemy. I have had pickets set since noon in all the roads leading to this place, with orders to let no one go out unless down to Frederick Junction, with a trusty man to see who should come up and make arrangements for them,—only seven came. We find that there are only about six bad specimens here, but that there is a chance that more may arrive. We have spotted the house where these men board, and shall arrest them tonight. I have let the train go to B— with a sergeant who will come up on the train, and will spot and, if needs be, arrest any man who tries to leave the train at Monocacy. Today some persons left at the station below M— to drive here in a carriage. As yet the Legislature has not convened; when it does I shall have the trap sprung on them. Your letter has just arrived. I will attend to it as you wish. You have by this time learned of the arrests in Baltimore yesterday, which has alarmed all. I sent Mr. Dix and the policemen away on the train and went myself, as we were surrounded by a crowd in which were ten of the worst men. They now think we are all gone. I and two of the policemen returned afoot. Noakes is on the watch to find out where every man lives, and I do not think we can fail to get some; but the worst men are too wary to come here. I shall send this to you just as soon as I can find a messenger, and shall telegraph when the arrest is completed. Gen. S. and all his friends believe that nothing can be effected, as those whom we shall take are the least conspicuous. I shall arrest the clerks of the two Houses, who are mentioned as particularly venomous. Nothing more occurs to me now. I will add whatever happens later.

“Truly, your obedient servant,

“R. MORRIS COPELAND.”

“TO MAJOR-GEN. N. P. BANKS:

“It is now 5 P. M. We have arrested twelve of the worst men, and are progressing very well. We shall get the whole eighteen I think, and if any come in on the train tonight we will bag them too. Gen. S. is invaluable. We have been besieged for passes,—every avenue being blocked. It has taken three men all the time to write and inquire into the merits of the case. No news from Virginia; all seems quiet as far as we can learn. The House met today; was called to order by the clerk, four members present, and adjourned until tomorrow at noon.

“Respectfully, “R. M. C.”

COPELAND'S REPORT OF ARREST OF MEMBERS OF THE
MARYLAND LEGISLATURE, SEPTEMBER 18TH.

FREDERICK, MD., SEPT. 18, 1861.

TO MAJ.-GEN. BANKS, DARNESTOWN:

"Sir,—I have just telegraphed to Gen. Dix that we have seized seven members of the House of a very bitter character, and four officers, clerks, etc., who are intensely bitter, and are said to have been very forward, and to have kept some of the weaker men up to the work. Several arrests made of violent or resisting persons whom I shall let go after the others are gone. I shall send four men at least to Gen. Dix, at Baltimore, who are very bad men. I have advised Col. Ruger to send to Sharpsburg landing to seize five hundred sacks salt which are waiting for the Southerners to come and take them; they have tried twice to do it. We have also heard of some arms, which the colonel will look up. There is a very bitter man here, a Mr. Sinn, who is currently reported by Gen. Shriver and others to be the medium of communication with the Southern Confederacy. The names of the members are B. S. Salmon, R. C. Maccubin, J. H. Gordon. C. J. Durant, Thomas Claggett, Andrew Kessler, and Bernard Mills. We shall get T. Lawrence Jones. The officers of the Legislature, J. N. Brewer, chief clerk, senate; Thos. Moore, reading do; Samuel Penrose, Jr., assistant; N. Kilgore, reading do.; Milton Kidd, chief of the House. Mr. Jones is taken; Edward Houser, citizen; Riley (very Bad), printer to the house; John Hogan (very bad), citizen; Joseph Elkins, do.; Mr. Mason folder to the House. We shall leave here for headquarters this afternoon. The arrests were nearly all seized by the Policemen.

"I am yours respectfully,

"R. MORRIS COPELAND, AIDE-DE-CAMP.

"Mr. McCubbin is a person whom I should recommend you to set at large if he takes the oath, which I have no doubt he will. He is brother-in-law to Gen. Hammond, and a man much respected; also a man of rather timid nature and greatly troubled by his arrest. Gen. Shriver has been very active for us, and is very earnest that we should let him go on these terms. If you can do it, it will be well to telegraph to Annapolis to have the oath tendered and release him. I should do it under my instructions, only that Col. Ruger thinks he has no authority to allow any man on the list any liberty.

"R. M. C."

United States Military Telegraph.

"TO MAJ.-GEN. N. P. BANKS:

"The rations have gone.

"R. M. COPELAND."

FREDERICK, MD., SEPTEMBER, 1861.

"TO MAJ.-GEN. DIX, COMMANDING FORT MCHENRY, MD.;

"Sir,—The member from Annapolis City, Mr. McCubbin, has many qualifications which recommend him to you as a person to be released on his taking the oath. I have communicated the facts to Maj.-Gen. Banks, and have urged him to telegraph to Annapolis that he may be released on taking the oath. I will communicate further in my report. Will you attend to this matter?"

"I am yours respectfully,

"R. MORRIS COPELAND,

"A. A. to Maj.-Gen. Banks.

"The bearer of this communication, Gen. Hammond, is well known as true to the Government.

"R. M. C."

U. S. Military Telegraph, received from Washington Sept. 20, 1861.

"TO MAJ.-GEN. BANKS:

"Have you any more of our friends to send from Frederick to Annapolis? Please answer at once. I wish to know on account of ordering off boat.

"MAJ.-GEN. MCCLELLAN."

"HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR DARNESTOWN,

"SEPT. 20, 1861.

"MAJ.-GEN. MCCLELLAN, COMMANDING ARMY OF POTOMAC:

"HON. W. H. SEWARD, SECRETARY OF STATE:

"Sir,—I have the honor to report, in obedience to the orders of the Secretary of War and the general commanding the Army of the Potomac, transmitted to me by letter of the 12th instant, that all the members of the Maryland Legislature assembled at Frederick City on the 17th instant known or suspected to be disloyal in their relations to the government have been arrested. The opening of the session was attended chiefly by Union men, and after rigid examination but nine secession members were found in the city. These were arrested, with the clerk of the Senate, and sent to Annapolis, according to my orders, on the 18th instant, under guard, and safely lodged on board a government steamer in waiting for them. Of their desti-

nation thence I had no direction. The names of the parties thus arrested and disposed of were as follows, viz: B. F. Salmon, Frederick; William R. Miller, Cecil County; J. H. Gordon, Allegany County; Lawrence Jones, Talbot County; Bernard Mills, Carroll County; R. C. McCubbin, Annapolis; Thomas Claggett, Frederick; Clark J. Durant, St. Mary's County; Andrew Kessler, Jr., Frederick; J. N. Brewer, chief clerk of the Senate. No meeting of the Senate occurred but three senators were in town, and these were Union men. Three subordinate officers of the Senate, the chief clerk and printer of the House, and one or two citizens were also arrested, but released after the departure of the members for Annapolis upon taking the oath of allegiance. Milton Kidd, clerk of the House, is in the last stages of consumption, beyond the power of doing harm, and was released upon taking the oath and making a solemn declaration to act no further with the Legislature under any circumstances whatever. This course was adopted upon the urgent solicitation of the Union members of Legislature present. The same parties desired the release of R. C. McCubbin, of Annapolis, upon the same conditions. I telegraphed to the commander of the steamer that he might be left at Annapolis under sufficient guard until the orders of the government could be ascertained. Col. Ruger, Third Wisconsin Regiment, my aide-de-camp, and a detachment of police rendered efficient aid. Sufficient information was obtained as to preparation for board, etc., to lead to the belief that the attendance of members would have been large had not the arrests of some of the leaders been made at Baltimore on Saturday and Monday before the day of meeting. I regret the attempt at Frederick was not more successful.

“Classification of the members of the Lagislature.—A classification of the members of the Legislature is given, in which the numbers from one to four attached to their names indicates the intensity of secession principles. Among them we find the following bad cases: R. M. Denison, 4; J. W. Dennis, 4; John B. Brown, 4; G. W. Goldsborough, 4; Barnes Compton, 3; H. M. Warfield, 3; T. Parkin Scott, 3; S. Teackle Wallis, 3; W. H. Legg, 3; G. Kilborn, 3; In the Senate: Franklin Whittaker, 4; Coleman Yellott, 4; Thomas J. McKaig, 3; Teagle Townshend, 3.

“Suggestion of Arrest—Altered Complexion of the Legislature.—I suggest the arrest of the following members: J. A. D., Senate; Anne Arundel, Thomas Franklin; Cecil, John J. Heckart; Charles, John F. Gardiner; Dorchester, Charles F. Goldsborough; Harford, Franklin Whittaker; Howard, John S. Watkins; Kent, David C. Blackston; Prince George's, John B. Brooke; St. Mary's, Oscar

Mills. McKaig, of Allegany, and Lynch, of Baltimore City, are in Richmond. Teagle Townshend, of Worcester, should be arrested—great rascal. House: Allegany, Josiah H. Gordon and William B. Bernard; Anne Arundel, B. Allen Welch, McCubbin, E. G. Kilbourn; Calvert, James T. Briscoe and Benjamin Parran; Caroline, G. W. Goldsborough; Carroll, Bernard Mills; Cecil, James M. Maxwell and W. Miller; Charles, Barnes Compton; Frederick, Andrew Kessler, Jr., Thomas J. Claggett, N. E. Salmon, and John A. Johnson; Howard, John R. Brown; Kent, Philip F. Raisin; Prince George's, E. Pliny Bryan, Richard Wooten, Ethan A. Jones; Montgomery, Howard Griffith; Queen Anne, William H. Legg, William L. Sharkey; St. Mary's, Clark J. Durant, George H. Morgan; Somerset, James W. Dennis; Talbot, Alexander Chaplin, J. Lawrence Jones; Washington, Martin Eakle, John C. Brining; Worcester, George W. Landing. Wallis, Pitt, Scott, Sangston, Morfit, Winans, Thomas, Harrison and Warfield, of Baltimore City, and Dennison and Quinlan, of Baltimore County, are in custody.

“The list I marked with you has been carefully revised and corrected by the Legislative journals, so that the propriety of the foregoing selection is unquestionable.

“If these arrests are made the Senate will stand thus:

Secessionists arrested.....	11
Secessionists absent from state.....	1
Secessionists at large.....	3
Union men at large.....	6
Doubtful men at large.....	1
	—
Total.....	22

“The House will stand thus:

Secessionists arrested.....	40
Secessionists at large.....	10
Union men at large.....	15
Doubtful men at large.....	8
	—
Total.....	73

The following correspondence relating to the state election of November, 1861, also captured from Gen. N. P. Banks by Gen. T. J. Jackson at the same time will be found of interest in this connection:

“Custom-House, Collector’s Office.

BALTIMORE, OCT. 17, 1861.

“Dear Gen.—Your note in reply to my request was received this morning.

“I owe you many thanks for the prompt order given to Major Gould and the trouble you have taken to furnish me with so speedy an acknowledgment.

“So far as we are able to perceive there will be no regular or serious opposition to the Union State ticket.

“The peace men will struggle to maintain their supremacy in one branch of the Legislature (Senate), and to prevent which it will be necessary for us to carry the doubtful and hardly-contested counties of Queen Anne’s, Calvert, and Prince George. To this end we shall devote all our energies until the day of election.

“The bold and vigorous policy inaugurated by yourself whilst in command here has been productive of the most salutary results. We no longer hear the mutterings of secession upon the corners of the streets. As one decided step has followed another, the mutterings have grown fainter each day, until secession, if it has not become extinct, has at least been subdued and thoroughly humiliated.

“I have no fears that the result of the election in November will not be a complete vindication of the loyalty and patriotic devotion of Maryland to the Union and Constitution as made by our Fathers.

“Once again accept my thanks for your kindness, and sincerely your friend,

“HENRY W. HOFFMAN.

“MAJ.-GEN. N. P. BANKS, U. S. A.”

Gov. Hicks in relation to election. Received November 1st, answered at once by telegraph.

“STATE OF $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{STATE} \\ \text{ARMS} \end{array} \right\}$ MARYLAND

“EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

“ANNAPOLIS, OCT. 26, 1861.

“MAJ.-GEN. N. P. BANKS, U. S. A.:

“My Dear Sir,—I should have written at an earlier day, but delayed for return of Geo. W. Howard, who had been sent down the Potomac by Maj.-Gen. McClellan, and soon after his (H.’s) return the papers represented you to have gone with your forces into Virginia. Indeed I dislike to occupy a moment of your closely occupied time, and write now only because I feel it due from me in view of

your uniform courtesy and kindness to me, of which I shall always entertain most grateful recollections. You will excuse me, I am sure, for suggesting the importance of looking closely to Maryland until our election is over, 6th November.

"The Confederates will endeavor to effect something by which to operate on our elections. You may suppose, my dear sir, that I am anxious to have a killing majority rolled up against secessionism. Not only am I and is Maryland deeply interested, but the Government is greatly concerned. Will it be possible to have Col. Kenly's regiment placed near Baltimore temporarily as to save their vote? I hope so. I have the honor to be with very great respect,

"Your Ob't servt.,

"THO. H. HICKS."

Order from Secretary of War and Gen. McClellan relative to the voting of Maryland troops.

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 29, 1861.

MAJ.-GEN. N. P. BANKS, COMMANDING, ETC.:

"General,—Pursuant to directions from the Secretary of War of the 28th instant, of which I inclose a copy, the major-general commanding directs that such soldiers of the First, Second, and Third Regiments of Maryland Volunteers as may be within the limits of your command receive furloughs for such a length of time as will enable them to reach the place wherein they may be entitled to vote by the 6th of November. Wherever it may be necessary, in order to facilitate the presence of these men at their place of voting, to furnish them transportation, it may be furnished. It is desired that the most liberal and prompt circulation may be given to these instructions in order to secure with certainty the carrying into effect the design proposed. Sufficient time is to be allowed the soldiers thus furloughed to enable them to return after voting, without exceeding the term fixed for their furlough; but a prompt return is desired.

"Whenever it may be necessary, the absent soldiers should be replaced for the time by other troops.

"The general commanding desires that the receipt of this communication be acknowledged at once.

"I have the honor to be, general,

"Very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"J. WILLIAMS,

"Asst. Adjt.-Genl."

“WAR DEPARTMENT,
“WASHINGTON, OCT. 28, 1861.

“MAJ.-GEN. MCCLELLAN, COMMANDING:

“Sir,—In order to have a full vote in Maryland at the coming election, Wednesday, November 6th, so that the legal voters may decide by their ballots all public questions, you are hereby directed to grant three days’ furlough to the soldiers of the First, Second, and Third Regiments of Maryland Volunteers, all to return to duty on Thursday, November 7th.

“Very respect’y,
“SIMON CAMERON,
“Sec’y of War.”

SIGNED

Instructions from R. B. Marcy, chief of staff, concerning Maryland elections.

“HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
“WASHINGTON, OCT. 29, 1861.

“General,—There is an apprehension among Union citizens in many parts of Maryland of an attempt at interference with their rights of suffrage by disunion citizens on the occasion of the election to take place on the 6th November next. In order to prevent this, the major-general commanding directs that you send detachments of a sufficient number of men to the different points in your vicinity where the elections are to be held to protect the Union voters, and to see that no disunionists are allowed to intimidate them, or in any way to interfere with their rights.

“He also desires you to arrest and hold in confinement till after the election all disunionists who are known to have returned from Virginia recently and who show themselves at the polls, and to guard effectually against any invasion of the peace and order of the elections. For the purpose of carrying out these instructions you are authorized to suspend the ‘habeas corpus.’ Gen. Stone has received similar instructions to these. You will please confer with him as to the particular points that each shall take the control of.

“I am, sir, very respectfully,
“Your ob’t serv’t,
“R. B. MARCY, CHIEF OF STAFF.

“TO MAJ.-GEN. N. P. BANKS,
“Commanding division, Muddy Branch, Md.”

Gen. Shriver, Frederick, on election districts in Frederick County.
No answer.

“FREDERICK, NOV. 1, 1861.

“GEN. N. P. BANKS:

“My dear Sir,—On my return home tonight your favor of the 30th ult. was handed me by Capt. Stone.

“In one county there are two or three districts in which our friends apprehend interference by disloyal men on election-day. I have consulted with some of our most reliable friends, and we all concur in the opinion that a body of men thrown into Frederick on Monday and Tuesday next, and then divided into squads and placed in the different districts of the county on the day of election, will not only prevent disloyal men from interfering with and overawing our friends, but will have the additional effect of keeping such men from the polls. Cavalry would answer better than infantry, as our county is divided into seventeen districts, and some of them twenty and twenty-five miles off in a mountainous country. I would also suggest that whatever force is sent here be placed under command of Capt. Stone, who seems fully to understand the duty to be performed. In the First Maryland Regiment, commanded by Col. Kenly, there are at least fifty men entitled to their votes in our county,—they are principally to be found in the company commanded by Capt. B. H. Schley,—we should be gratified to have these men sent home to the election.

“With great respect, I am very truly yours,

“EDWD. SHRIVER.”

Maj. Stone, Provost-marshal. Election at Frederick. Received 7th November.

“United States Military telegraph. Received Nov. 7, 1861.

“FROM FREDERICK, MD.

“TO MAJ.-GEN. N. P. BANKS:

“The election passed off quietly. Had all the rum shops closed. Union majority in the city seven hundred (700), Union majority in the county twenty-seven hundred (2700), much exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Every district in the county gone Union.

“H. B. STONE, PROVOST-MARSHAL.

“39, 78. Paid.”

Report from Col. J. W. Geary concerning elections, etc.

“ENCAMPMENT TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT P. V.

“POINT OF ROCKS, NOV. 8, 1861.

“CAPT. R. MORRIS COPELAND,

“Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

“Sir,—Previous to the election a number of enemies to the Union in this State prelinimated schemes for disturbing the peace of the various precincts. I had several of the most prominent actors in this, among whom was a candidate for senator, arrested before election, and held until today. I had detailments from various companies of my regiment, with proper officers, stationed in Sandy Hook, Petersville, Jefferson, Urbana, New Market, Buckeystown, Frederick City, and other places where the polls were held. Owing to the presence of the troops everything progressed quietly, and I am happy to report a Union victory in every place within my jurisdiction. Some of the Maryland troops visited the polls with their muskets, which I directed to be given up, to be returned at the expiration of their furloughs, mostly dating until today. A few days previous to election, bodies of cavalry, equipped, varying in numbers from fifty to several hundred, were visible in and about Harper’s Ferry, and several encampments were seen in the direction of Charlestown. They gave every evidence of the intention of a combined attack upon our force in that neighborhood. During Monday their action was openly insolent, and their preparations and activity indicated that an attack was imminent. Dragoons rode about the town, and women were seen leaving with bundles for the direction of Bolivar and Charlestown.

“A cannon was also brought into the town.

“A few shots were fired across the river at a group of my officers standing near the canal bridge, and my upper pickets nearly opposite the Virginia Ore-Banks, were fired upon by about twenty-five cavalry but fortunately without effect.

“I had issued orders not to engage them until their movements would assume a shape by which we could find them in a force guaranteeing a battle, meanwhile deluding them into an idea to our incapacity to defend ourselves.

“Upon receipt of the news of the gathering of their forces, on Monday evening, with a detachment of picked men and a gun of the battery, I went to Harper’s Ferry, and before daylight had the gun placed in a position on Maryland Heights to command both Harper’s Ferry and Bolivar, and then posted my detachment at inter-

vals, concealed, opposite the Virginia Ore-Banks, where numbers of rebel cavalry were seen for days previous. A most vigilant watch was kept from all these points, but the town was perfectly deserted and quiet, and only a small body of men appeared opposite the infantry post, who were put to flight by a few shots.

"The presence of my men encouraged a great number of Union men to vote, who otherwise would not have done so through fear of molestation.

"Harper's Ferry is now avoided by the rebels, either from change of intention or fear of demonstrations being made against them. On the evening of my departure a number of the enemy were seen half-way up the mountain opposite Point of Rocks. I had one of the guns taken down, and fired several shells among them, which put them to flight without an answering shot.

"I have reliable authority from Leesburg that many of the troops at that point have been called off in the direction of Lewinsville at or near which place it is the intention of the rebels to give battle to our troops. The same authority informs me that a large number of troops have been withdrawn from Manassas and sent to Charleston, under the personal command of Beauregard. I have information that there is but one regiment at Leesburg. If it is desirable to take the place, this would be a favorable opportunity to do so."

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

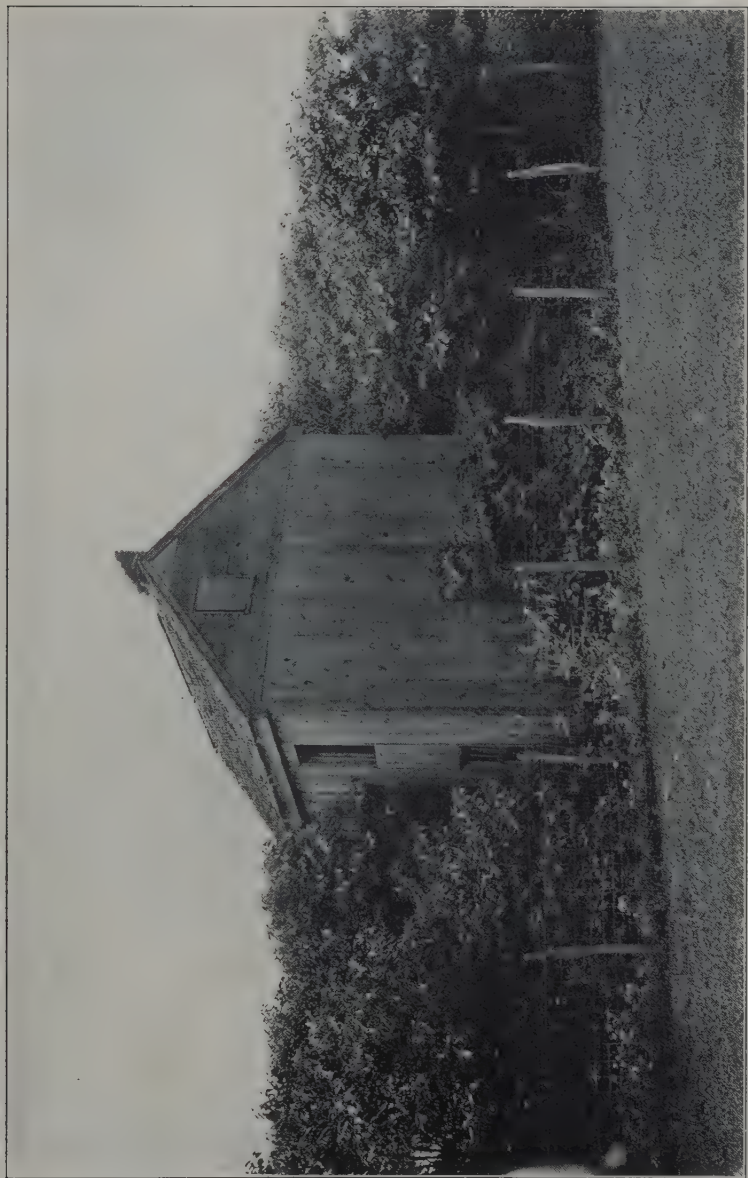
"JNO. W. GEARY.

Lee, Jackson and Longstreet—Pass Through Carrollton Manor.

The Buckeystown road running through the Manor was always the scene of troops passing during the period of the war. Many skirmishes occurred during these raids. The Confederate cavalry would make a dash to replenish their rations which many times ran very low and for this reason they would often take a desperate chance. I had the pleasure of seeing General Stonewall Jackson when he with his army passed through Buckeystown on his way North in 1862. He wore a gray suit and slouch hat. He rode a sorrel horse leisurely along in the midst of his troops who were infantry. General Jackson gracefully acknowledged the cheers given him by raising his hat. He did not stop at the village although a prominent Union sympathizer, Colonel William Richardson, who lived at Rocky Fountain, invited General Jackson to dinner but he declined and kept moving with his army. One of our boys standing where the troops were passing, had a red bandana handkerchief. A

soldier saw it, he stepped from the ranks and said, "I would like to have that handkerchief, I may be wounded and I can use it to draw it through or bind up the wound." It was cheerfully given him. General Jackson was the only officer of either army of high rank that I remember having seen during the war. General Jackson camped on Carrollton Manor near the Three Springs Farm over night—the farm that belonged to Benjamin F. Moffett—who invited General Jackson to spend the night at his home. General Jackson declined, but did sleep in a tenant house on Mr. Moffett's farm. The house is still standing close by the road from Greenfield Mills to Adamstown, unoccupied and surrounded by a cluster of trees. There was great rejoicing among the Southern sympathizers of the Manor many of whom had sons serving in the Confederate army and many called at General Jackson's headquarters to pay their respects. Among them were Richard Dudrow, William Dudrow, Benjamin Snouffer, John Snouffer, Archibald T. Snouffer, Benjamin F. Moffett, George Bready, Edward Nichols, Thomas Trundle, Captain Joseph N. Chiswell, William P. Allnutt, Col. John B. Thomas, George Kephart, Richard Simmons and others. At this meeting an unusual incident happened. Mr. Benjamin Snouffer, who owned one of the finest farms on the Manor, called Carrollton, his son Archibald, one of the foremost citizens of the Manor still lives at the old homestead, Carrollton, said to General Jackson: "General what is your next move?" General Jackson replied quickly by saying, "Can you keep a secret?" Mr. Snouffer said "Yes." General Jackson said "So can I." After the very cordial meeting Benjamin F. Moffett, a prominent farmer who lived where George Snouffer now lives, presented General Jackson with a very fine riding horse. Stonewall Jackson with his army crossed the Monocacy below the mill then owned by Theodore C. Delaplane, the grandfather of the Messrs. Delaplane of the *News* and *Post*, and camped for the night on the farm of William Graff, the father of John P. Graff, who now lives in Buckeystown. General Jackson then moved on via Frederick to Antietam.

In 1862 General Robert E. Lee accompanied Stonewall Jackson with his army through Carrollton Manor but on account of his being injured by his horse, was riding in an ambulance and was not seen when passing through the Manor. General Lee was also presented with a riding horse by Thomas Clagett who at that time owned Arcadia and his son Thomas was serving in the Confederate Army. Generals Lee and Jackson with their troops forded the Potomac



*The House Where Stonewall Jackson Slept Surrounded by his Troops on His March Through Carrollton Manor in 1862.
This House is Still Standing on the Farm now Owned by Robert Ashby Snouffer.*

River at three points, White's Ferry, Cheeks Ferry and Noland's Ferry.

General Lee with his army was encamped on the Three Springs Farm. Thomas N. Trundle who was living on the Three Springs Farm invited General Lee and General Longstreet to spend the night at his home which they did, sleeping on the floor in the parlor.

It was at this time the stirring call to the people of Maryland was made by General (then Colonel) Bradley T. Johnson, which is as follows:

To the People of Maryland!

After sixteen months of oppression more galling than the Austrian tyranny, the Victorious Army of the South brings freedom to your doors. Its standard now waves from the Potomac to Mason and Dixon's Line. The men of Maryland, who during the last long months, have been crushed under the heel of this terrible despotism now have the opportunity for working out their own redemption for which they have so long waited and suffered and hoped.

The Government of the Confederate States is pledged by the unanimous vote of its Congress, by the distinct declaration of its President, the Soldier and Statesman Davis, never to cease this War until Maryland has the opportunity to decide for herself her own fate, untrammelled and free from Federal Bayonets.

The People of the South with unanimity unparalleled have given their hearts to our native State and hundreds of thousands of her sons have sworn with arms in their hands that you shall be free.

You must now do your part. We have the arms here for you.—I am authorized immediately to muster in for the War, Companies and Regiments. The Companies of one hundred men each.—The Regiments of ten Companies. Come all who wish to strike for their liberties and their homes.—Let each man provide himself with a stout pair of shoes, a good blanket and a tin cup—Jackson's men have no baggage.

Officers are in Frederick to receive Recruits, and all Companies formed will be armed as soon as mustered in. **RISE AT ONCE!**

Remember the cells of Fort McHenry! Remember the dungeons of Fort Lafayette and Fort Warren; the insults to your wives and daughters, the arrests, the midnight searches of your houses!

Remember these your wrongs, and rise at once in arms and strike for Liberty and Right.

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON,

Colonel C. S. A.

September 8, 1862.

Soon after Colonel Bradley T. Johnson's appeal the battle of Antietam or Sharpsburg was fought on September 16th and 17th, the Federal forces under McClelland and the Confederates under Lee. This was a bitter engagement and it is said was one of the bloodiest battles that was fought during the Civil War. Like Gettysburg the battle field is filled with monuments showing the position of the various commands.

Battle of South Mountain.

(Correspondence of the New York Times.)

On the Battle-Field, Sunday Night, September 14, 1862.

Although the battle of to-day was of long duration, still it was not so sanguinary, considering the forces engaged, as a spectator would at first be inclined to suppose. Our loss in killed and wounded will not probably exceed 2,000, and that I judge to be a high estimate. Since General Pleasanton's brigade of cavalry advanced from Rockville, we have had skirmishes daily along the route. During those skirmishes, the enemy's force consisted of about two regiments of cavalry, and two or three pieces of artillery. On Saturday, however, more regiments of cavalry were added, making a force equal, if not superior to our own.

The force that opposed our advance until today was the rear guard of the enemy, and the battlefield of today was evidently selected with a view of staying our further progress.

The Battle-Ground.

The Rebel position was on the sides and summit of the Blue Ridge Mountains, on each side of the Gap, known as Frog Gap, through which the main road on the turnpike, from Middletown to Hagerstown passes. The Gap is distant from Middletown about four miles and from Frederick twelve miles. Boonsboro, the next important town to Middletown on the turnpike, is two miles from the Gap, on the other side of the mountains. The mountains in the vicinity of the Gap are steep and rugged, and rendered difficult to ascend unless by the ordinary thoroughfares, on account of numerous ledges and loose rocks which afford no permanent foot-hold. From base to top they are covered with a thick wood, thereby giving protection to the party in possession, and making the progress of the attacking force doubly hazardous. Bolivar, a village boasting of six or eight dwellings, is situated on the main road, between Middletown and the Gap, and about one and a half miles from the latter place. At Bolivar, a road branches off from each side of the main road, the

two roads taking a circuitous course to the mountains, and gradually ascending, to join the main road again at the Gap.

The early position of the Union army, or where the line of battle was first formed, was on a piece of rising ground on the right and left of the main road between Bolivar and the mountains. As the day advanced and our forces moved forward, the position was changed, but never for the better. The nearer we approached the mountains, the more successful could the enemy bring his artillery to bear on our columns. No matter what position we held, the Blue Ridge Mountains commanded that position. It will be observed at once, that the enemy had a formidable ground on defence, and nothing but undaunted courage wrestled it from him.

The Forces Engaged.

The first division to enter the field on our side was Cox's of Reno's Corps. Next came the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Rickett's and King's Divisions, under command of the gallant and brave Hooker. We had batteries stationed on both wings, but at no one time was there over ten or twelve pieces in practice.

The enemy's force is supposed to have amounted to about 40,000 men. He probably used twelve pieces of cannon. The forces of Generals Longstreet and D. H. Hill were engaged.

The Battle.

The battle commenced with artillery at 7 A. M., Robertson's United States Battery of four light field pieces firing the first shot. This battery was stationed about six hundred yards to the left of the turnpike, the fire being directed at no particular place, but with a view of shelling the woods generally, so as to draw a reply from the Rebels. The firing was continued for over an hour, but the enemy did not respond until Cox's Division appeared in the main road, advancing to take a position. Two pieces stationed in the Gap were then opened upon the column. The troops, however, turned into a field at the left of the road, and got out of harm's way before any injuries were effected. Here they remained in line of battle for an hour and a half. In the meantime the enemy's position having been discovered, Robertson directed the fire of his pieces to the Gap.

Soon after, the Rebels opened another battery at the right of the Gap, and subsequently still another battery at the left. It was then evident that the Rebels intended to make a vigorous stand on the mountain. Since the preceding day they had brought up extra pieces of cannon, for as before stated, they had used but three, at the most

in the skirmishes during the week. The enemy was now firing from nine pieces, consequently, to make a vigorous reply, Hayne's United States Battery of six pieces moved up to the left to the assistance of Robertson.

A heavy cannonading then ensued, but as usual in artillery duels little damage was effected on either side. At 10 A. M. the enemy withdrew his pieces on the left and right of the Gap and worked principally with those in the Gap. A half an hour later all of the enemy's guns were silent, but upon the moving of Cox's Division soon after to the edge of the woods on the side of the mountain at the left, the Rebels again produced their pieces at the right of the Gap. Cook's Massachusetts Battery of six pieces was now brought up to the support of Robertson's and a concentrating fire was poured into the Gap, many of the shells bursting directly over the Rebel guns. At first the enemy threw solid shot, but after a while changed his projectile to shell.

Three times during the day the Rebels were forced to change the position of their pieces, and late in the afternoon their guns were silent altogether.

By 11 o'clock Cox's Division had arrived at the woods, and a few minutes later had entered for the purpose of getting round the enemy's right.

At this junction Generals McClellan and Burnside, with their staffs, rode upon the field, where they remained during the continuance of the battle.

Cook's Battery took a favorable position for shelling the woods in advance of the division, but had hardly got to work when the Rebels fired a tremendous volley of musketry at the cannoniers. This was repeated several times in quick succession, until at length the cannoniers abandoned their pieces, and ran to the rear, leaving four or five of their comrades dead upon the ground. The drivers of the caissons also partook of the panic, and dashed headlong thro' the ranks of Cox's Division, which was drawn up in line of battle a few yards to the rear. Two companies of a cavalry regiment, which were supporting the battery, also galloped through the line of infantry, thus leaving four pieces of artillery (the other two having been detached to another part of the field) to fall into the hands of the enemy. The event caused temporary, and only temporary confusion among the troops. They quickly straightened the line and prepared to resist a demonstration observable on the part of the enemy to seize the abandoned pieces. The Rebels marched forward to secure their anticipated prize, and at the same moment the 23d

Ohio and 100th Pennsylvania Regiments advanced in splendid order to repulse them. The Rebels had approached to within about ten feet of the guns when the contest commenced. Each side seemed desperate in its purpose, and the struggle was most exciting. At length the 45th New York came to the rescue and turned the tide of fortune in our favor. Both parties suffered severely in the action. The Rebels retreated in great confusion, while our men made the woods resound with cheers.

For the succeeding two hours the infantry under the command of Reno ceased operations, and the artillery alone continued the duel. The guns used thus far were 6, 10, and 12 pounders. Simmons' Ohio Battery of four 20 pounders piece were now placed in position on the left, and commenced throwing shells to the right of the Gap, at which point the Rebels had again stationed a battery. The firing for a while was exceedingly animated, but the 20 pounders proved too much for the Rebels, and they were compelled, in the course of half an hour, to change the position of their guns. At the expiration of the next half hour their guns were silenced. In this battle the enemy did not appear to have so many guns as usual, or if he did have them, he did not bring them into practice. The 36-pounder which he was so fond of using against us on the Peninsula did not make its appearance here.

At 2 P. M. the head of General Hooker's column appeared coming up the turnpike to reinforce Reno. The column took the road branching off from the turnpike to the right, near Bolivar, and proceeded to the foot of the mountains. All along the line the utmost enthusiasm was manifested for Hooker. Every man in the corps was evidently impressed with the belief that he had a General able and willing to lead them forward to face the enemy.

At 3 P. M. the line of battle from right to left formed into the following order, near the base of the mountains on the right, and at edge of a piece of woods on the mountain slope at the left. The first Brigade of Ricketts' Division on the extreme right, which was about one mile north of the turnpike, the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, the right resting on Ricketts' left; the Second Regiment United States Sharpshooters on the road branching off from the turnpike at the right. The Second and Third Brigades of Ricketts' Division between the branch road and the turnpike; King's Division, (commanded by General Hatch) at the left of the turnpike, the right resting on the turnpike; General Reno's force on the extreme left, about a mile and a half from the turnpike.

The 6th United States, 8th Illinois, 8th, 3rd and 12th Pennsylvania, 6th New York, 3rd Indiana and 1st Massachusetts cavalry regiments, were on different portions of the field performing picket duty, acting as guards to the roads and supporting the batteries.

Up to this time all our batteries had been stationed to the left of the turnpike, as the positions secured there enabled the gunners to work their pieces to advantage.

About one hundred yards in the rear of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps was stationed Capt. Cooper's First Pennsylvania Battery of four pieces; Captain Ransom's Company C, Fifth United States Battery of four pieces took a position at the extreme right in the rear of the First Brigade of Ricketts' Division

Immediately after the line of battle was formed, the right, left and center commenced moving simultaneously toward the enemy on the slope of the mountains. The Rebels opened on the column with two pieces of cannon, directing the fire of one to the right, and of the other to the left of the line. They were replied to by one of the Simmons' 20 pounders on our left, and Cooper's Battery on our right. The enemy continued the firing for upward of an hour, when on account of the severe punishment he was receiving from our guns, and the near approach of our infantry to his pieces, he disappeared on the other side of the mountain.

The enemy's shells for the most part went over the Union troops, consequently they did not effect much damage.

Steadily onward went our long unbroken line of infantry, until the right wing had gained a piece of woods on the mountain, a short distance from the base, when the Bucktails, who were skirmishing on the right discovered the enemy's pickets. A desultory rattling of musketry was next heard, which indicated the commencement of the battle on the part of the infantry. The column from right to left still remained unbroken, and advanced cautiously but firmly up the steep. In a short time the enemy's main force was encountered and then came heavy volleys of musketry on the right. The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps and the First Brigade of Rickett's Division were now hotly engaging the enemy. The Rebels stood their ground for a while but after a contest of thirty minutes they wavered, and commenced falling back in disorder toward the summit of the mountains. Our forces pushed them vigorously, and kept up a continuous fire.

The valor displayed on this occasion by the Pennsylvania Reserves and the corps formerly under the command of McDowell, is deserving of the highest praise. Not a straggler could be seen on

the field. Every man was at his post in the line. They all seemed determined to force back the enemy and take possession of the mountains in spite of any opposition that might be placed in their way. General Hooker, accompanied by his staff, was where he always is on such occasions—at the front. The line did not give way for an instant, but kept moving forward and upward, pouring volley after volley of musketry into the enemy's ranks, until at last the Rebels broke and ran precipitately to the top of the mountain—thence down on the other side.

Reno's Corps on the left did its part nobly. The men were called upon to do some severe fighting, and they performed their duty with a will and heroism seldom before displayed. The engagement on the left succeeded that on the right, and lasted about an hour and a half. The enemy contested every foot of ground, but eventually yielded it to the conquerors.

The centre column was the last to come into action. The same success that marked the advance of the two wings also attended the centre. At 6 P. M. after an engagement of three hour's duration, the Rebels fled, leaving the top of the mountain in possession of the Union troops. Darkness prevented us from pursuing the enemy further at the time.

The Results.

The result of the battle secured to the Union troops a very important position inasmuch as it commanded the approaches on each side of the mountain; also a vast area of the surrounding country. I estimate that 2,000 will cover the list of our casualties. I think that the enemy's loss in killed and wounded will not exceed our own. Altogether, we captured two thousand prisoners.

General Reno was killed on the field of battle. At the time of the calamity he was observing, by aid of a glass, the enemy's movements. He was struck in the spine by a musket ball—the ball lodged in the breast.

Monday morning.—Summer's corps came up from Frederick last night.—During the night our forces slept on the mountain. Banks' and Porter's corps are on the turnpike between Frederick and the mountain. The exact position of the enemy this morning is not definitely known to us. The troops are in the best of spirits.

Scenes and Incidents.

A farm house a short distance from the battle-field was converted into a hospital in a few minutes. Beds and bedding, carpets, straw, and in fact everything that could be laid upon the floor to ease the

sufferings of wounded, was strewn all around, and the poor fellows placed thereon, either in the house or yard. And now the surgeons get to work, and male and female nurses from the neighboring houses arrive, by their kindness and attention alleviating pain. More ambulances arrive and the house and garden are soon filled with the wounded, who are now conveyed to Middletown.

On a stretcher (too badly broken and mangled to lay in an ambulance) is extended a wounded soldier, borne on the shoulders of four others, and as regiment after regiment filed past, hastening forward to reinforce those above, I saw him lean over the side of the stretcher and exhort them to stand firm, to go in and fight, for the day was our own and they must not lose it at its closing. The wounded were taken to Middletown and placed in the Lutheran, German Reformed and Methodist churches, and other buildings. And now I am at the top of the mountain, where our pieces are planted. I turned around to gaze upon the scene below, and what a scene that is. Far, far farther than the eye can reach, extends a lovely valley, each side guarded as it were by giant hills, their huge dark forms standing forth in bold relief against the clear blue sky. The whole plain appears as level as a sheet of glass, and the many colored fields, dotted here and there with farm houses and cottages, and now and then a beautiful village, the church spires rising white and beautiful in the distance.

The picture is completed by the clear waters of the Catoctin which running through the centre of the valley, sparkle in the rays of the sun, the whole forming a scene of surpassing loveliness, such as I never witnessed before. As I again turn my gaze toward the mountain where the battle is raging, a cloud passes between these mountains and the sun, and they are enveloped in gloom. These towering mountains, with their sable hue, jagged rocks, and frightful precipices, form a striking contrast to the scene below, where the sun still shines brightly on the landscape, and all is beautiful as before.

The Great National Road, the construction of which by the Government once convulsed the nation, is now a scene of great activity, being thronged with army wagons, ambulances, squads of soldiers returning to their regiments, and parties of disabled men moving towards Middletown and Frederick.

I can gather no further news, but before I close this letter I must not forget the good, kind Maryland ladies, and more especially the ladies of Middletown. In scores they assembled in the hospitals

and soothed and comforted the poor sufferers by their kindness and attention, remaining to assist them day and night."

This letter written on the battlefield of South Mountain gives you a vivid account of the battle, and I am sure will be of interest for the reason that it was written while the engagement was going on. General Reno of the Federal army was killed here and General Garland of the confederate army. They were both killed near the same spot. A monument marks where General Reno fell.

Reminiscences of the Civil War.

As told by Judge John C. Castle of Middletown Valley, who when a boy witnessed the stirring scenes and incidents surrounding war-worn old Middletown Valley, Judge Castle who has passed the eightieth mile stone of life is still living on the battlefield of South Mountain on the Sharpsburg road in a house built before the Revolutionary War. This old house is very interesting surrounded by forest and other trees.

An Echo of the Days Gone by.

"In writing this article, I do not wish to show any prejudice toward the North or the South, neither do I desire to take laurels from the Union Soldiers, who so gallantly defended the Union, neither do I wish to take every honor from the Southern Soldiers who sacrificed everything they had for this cause, and a cause which they thought was right, and who stood like men for what they thought was their country's good, until they were compelled to lay down their arms. Had we been South would we not have been like them?

There can be then no reason why these parts treating solely to outside matters, should be carefully guarded, and therefore I have selected for publication only such portions as do not divulge politics, of the past or present, but which really rebound to Stately Honor.

For this occasion I have chosen from my own memory and family diary the story I wish to relate.

This story is well known to the people of Maryland, and more especially those of Middletown Valley who are still living and whose memory will take them back fifty years or more.

But there are few that were men or women at that time, and to those who are still living I fear this story would not interest at all. But its memory is so fresh in my mind and so full of interest to me,

in the manifestation of one thing—Long ago memories insoluable by time, that I will never the less pen my thoughts and memories, in the hope that it may be of some interest to those who are still living and who have moved to other States, and also to the young of today. Not so much however as a historical narrative although I fear a little history will creep in spite of my efforts, but simply as a picture on that long ago, when the one rebounded to the tramp, tramp, tramp of many feet and the jingle of many sabers, as the horses leaped the walls and galloped over the highways, which try as I may to put aside the hazy, manifold curtain of time, still remains its shadowy memories.

A Phenomenon.

In the summer of eighteen hundred and sixty-one a great phenomenon was seen in the sky, a great cloud of fire rising in the North and traveling South over the Heavens until it reached the section of Harpers Ferry, and remained there until dawn. When it was first seen the people thought it to be the Northern Lights—the Aurora Borealis—but instead of the “Merry Dance” it proved to be another visitation in the Heavens. A great ball of fire like a heavy dust cloud, but instead of a black cloud, it was a cloud of fire, which moved like an army until it reached its destination and remained until the light of day. It reached from sun-rise half way to the Zenith, the Heavens greatest height. The first light was seen on Sunday night and on Thursday night of the same week this great Heavenly visitation was seen again. This light was so great that you could have seen to pick up a pin. The farmers arose from their beds, drove in the stock from the fields for the day’s work, when to their great surprise it was not more than the middle of the night. Some of the people were very much frightened. Some thought the last day, the judgment day had arrived and that they would never see another sun-rise. Others thought that this omen meant the shedding of blood, others that the millenium was at hand, and still others thought that the war which had started would be the last of time. Others that the cloud resting over Harpers Ferry meant that would be the dividing battle of the war. What this great light really meant Astronomers have failed to tell us, or what it was in an undisguised fact they never knew.

Hard Fighting.

However the war was on and the Campaign of Sixty-one saw some hard fighting with heavy losses on both sides until winter time when both armies went into winter quarters.

The spring of sixty-two brought more hard fighting, and in September of that year, General Lee invaded Maryland with the army of Northern Virginia, and now came the thrilling time of Middletown Valley. Men can boast of what they will do, but when danger looks them in the face he shows another color. The people were almost to a man loyal to the Union and many bitter things were said in regard to the Southern Army and about the Southern sympathizers. But I thank God, that all has died and was buried with those who have long since passed to another shore.

And they looked at General Lee's Army as an army of desperadoes, forgetting that our army had been South. And it was the general impression that Lee would compel every man to go into his army and they began to flee from their homes. Lee crossed the Potomac in September the sixth and marched to Frederick, where he remained until Wednesday morning, moving on the tenth, when he started to march west.

Lee in Frederick.

While Lee was in Frederick the people were all in a bustle making ready to leave their homes for a place of safety. All day on Sunday, Sunday night, Monday and Monday night the roads were full of people. On Monday night about thirty or forty citizens most of them farmers, gathered in front of the house of the writer of this article, in order to leave for Pennsylvania or some other place where they thought they would be safe. This was a very distressing time for those who were leaving and especially for those who were left behind. None of them knew how long Lee would stay in Maryland. Wives bidding adieu to their husbands, children crying after their fathers and thinking it would possibly be the last time they would ever see them, were heart rendering scenes indeed, although there were some very amusing incidents. One man in his hurry, sprang from his bed, placed on his head a long straw hat and forgot his pants and his night-shirt was not very long. He was reminded that he had better dress himself before he started. This was midnight and the father of the writer was away from home, at the far end of Washington County. His mother, sister, and himself, the writer, were all of the family. One of the farmers advised the mother of the writer to leave home, as we lived along the road the army would more than likely take, but she concluded to stay at home. I went to bed that morning with a heavy heart. It was then after midnight, for I did not know how soon or what moment I would hear the jingle of sabers, or probably be carried from my home. My

mother did not retire that night at all, but watched at the window all night until the day break and the shadows flee away.

All that night the old Sharpsburg road was full of men who were leaving their homes, for General Lee had invaded Maryland. On Tuesday they continued to go. On that day the writer a boy in his thirteenth year concluded to take a little walk to see what he could see or hear. It looked very lonely, the plows were standing idly in the fields, no one was to be seen. But not quite like the days of General Putman, who left his team to protect his country, but in this case it was to go away from the enemy. On Wednesday morning September the tenth, Lee with his army passed through Middletown Valley westwardly. It was a beautiful September morning. The orchards were full of ripening fruit and the whole valley presented a picture of beauty. The corn fields were full of ripening grain and no wonder the Southern soldier thought he was in the land of plenty "on that beautiful morn, when the fields were full of ripening corn." A squad of citizens were in advance and stated that the Rebels were coming down Catoctin Mountain. One old gentleman who had on a white linen coat, was told by some one that he would be a mark if the Rebels would see his coat. Like a flash he pulled off his coat and put it under his saddle, but the distance he was away from the army they could not have hit him with a cannon ball.

It was not long before the army was among us, but it was not the army we looked for, for instead of an army of desperadoes they were an army of gentlemen, the very pride of Virginia. Never was there an army under such discipline. No one was disturbed, not so much as the ripening fruit being pulled from the trees.

Whatever General Lee's intentions were I do not know, but one thing is sure, if he plucked the rose from the Valley of Maryland, he was stung by the thorn, for many of his men never saw the shores of Virginia any more. On Sunday morning instead of the church bells the roaring of cannons was heard as well as the shouting of many men. The Rebels made a stand on South Mountain and left their bones hid away in the bushes that were never found. We were all glad to see the army in blue on Sunday morning and the stars and strips once more, but our joys was turned to sorrow when we saw the terrible effect on Monday morning of that awful struggle, there were the blue and gray mingled together locked into each others arms, cold in death.

I always thought that war was uncalled for and I think so yet. But it is said that "God permits war for the sin of a nation." If

this be so this nation had its share and especially the Southland.

There is something strange about Lee's invasion into Maryland. They crossed the Potomac at one point, marched to the top of South Mountain where they met their fate, but they fought like heroes and met their fate like men, like the young noblemen in France in the time of the Reign of Terror, marched smiling to the Guillotine, tipped the executioner and submitted to their fate. I think there can be no language more suitable than that of Dr. Chalmers, when he said:

"The little I have seen of the world and know of the history of mankind teaches me to look on the errors in sorrow, not in anger."

That time is passed and the blue and gray who are living now clasp each other by the hand and the strife is gone. But go with me, if you will, to our National Cemeteries and I will show you that the cemeteries are made up of the young from eighteen to twenty, the noble young men of the North and South. The nation suffered and nearly every home on the land. Fifty-two years have passed and may fifty-two pass before another such a conflict may come again and may the white dove of peace always remain. From one who remembers."

One of the most interesting spots in connection with the Civil War is about one fourth of a mile east of the Confederate monument overlooking the battlefield on Monocacy and directly in front of the Hermitage, the home of Enoch Louise Lowe near Frederick Junction. It may be interesting to state here Governor Lowe married Adelaide, a daughter of Magnam Vinceindiere. Here during the time of the Civil War there was a woods on the south side of the old Georgetown road now Washington highway. In this woods just before the battle of South Mountain, the Confederate army under Gen. Lee was encamped. It is said a council of war was held participated in by Generals Lee, Jackson, Longstreet and Stewart. After the Confederates left the camp and proceeded westward the same woods was occupied as a camp by the Union troops under General McClellan. Here the famous Lost Order of General Lee to General D. H. Hill was found. It is said a copy of this order was lost by a courier. The dispatch was general order No. 191—dated September 8th, 1862.

A Union soldier picked up a package from the ground in which were several cigars wrapped in a paper. By some strange chance it happened that the paper was a copy of General Lee's general orders in which the whole of the Antietam campaign was planned. The paper was handed to General McClellan. There was a situation of

one general being in possession of the secret plans of his opponent. General Lee was astonished when he learned of this. General McClellan feared that it was a decoy. The confusion in the minds of both can easily be understood. The incident of the "Lost Order" runs through the records of the Confederate campaign and is well known to the historical student.

It is said General McClellan was sluggish in pushing his attack on South Mountain as the order had directed General Longstreet to concentrate his troops at the gap, now known as Dalhgrans on the National highway. Instead of Longstreet's doing this the order was changed and Longstreet's army marched to Hagerstown while General D. H. Hill with five thousand men held back General McClellan with his army of thirty thousand men. So the finding of the order was really a boomerang to the Federal forces. James H. Gambrill who has passed ninety years of age said, at the time the Confederates were camped in Best woods as it was then known, the farm was owned by Col. Charles E. Trail but tenanted by John T. Best. General W. H. Lawton of Georgia had his headquarters at his house on the opposite side of the Monocacy but less than a mile from General Jackson's headquarters where Mr. Gambrill went to invite General Jackson to supper at his home with General Lawton. When he approached General Jackson he was busy writing but in about five minutes was introduced to him by one of his aids. In the meantime a folded canvass table was brought in and a pan of corn bread was placed before General Jackson. Mr. Gambrill invited General Jackson who declined. His answer was, "I am very much obliged but I can't leave the camp. Besides I eat what the boys eat and I never go to a friend's house on a march."

Before the battle of Antietam, the movement of the Confederate forces was fast and furious. Between September 4th and 7th, 1862, General Robert E. Lee commanding crossed the Potomac near Leesburg and occupied Frederick, Maryland. On the 10th a movement was made to surround and capture the Union forces at Harper's Ferry. Early that morning Major General T. J. Jackson (Stonewall) division and the divisions of R. S. Ewell and A. P. Hill left Frederick, marched over South Mountain at this pass crossed the Potomac near Williamsport on the 11th, seized Martinsburg on the 12th and marching by way of Charlestown visited Harper's Ferry from the Virginia side of the Potomac on the 13th. I. G. Walker's division then near Monocacy aqueduct recrossed the Potomac at Point of Rocks on the night of the 10th and occupied Loudon Heights on the 13th. Major General Lafayette McLaws with his

own division and R. H. Anderson both of Longstreet's command. The attack started in the afternoon of September 14th. The morning of the 15th Harper's Ferry was captured with 12,500 prisoners. Besides numerous skirmishes, the battle of South Mountain and Cramptons Gap were both fought Sunday, September 14th. The battle at Mrs. Dalhgrens, South Mountain commenced in the morning of the 14th and continued throughout the day though it was largely a cannonading duel; while at Crampton Gap the fight commenced about three o'clock and was participated in by infantry. About 600 were killed and wounded on both sides here. General Cobb was in command of the Confederate troops and General Slocum in command of the Federal troops at Crampton's Gap. On the 17th the battle of Antietam was fought, which is said to have been the bloodiest fight of the war.

The Battle of Antietam.

On the morning of September 16, 1862, fifty years ago tomorrow, an autumn fog obscured the outlines of the low hills which rise above the Antietam Creek in Maryland. Through the green of the foliage on the trees showed a hint of decay. On the west side of the stream, four or five miles north of its juncture with the Potomac, are the hamlet of Sharpsburg and its gushing pool. The name of the hamlet the Confederates applied to the bloody battle of Antietam, which began about dusk of that September day and raged through the next day.

General McClellan, the assailant, commanded the Army of the Potomac, 80,000 strong. General Lee, who stood on the defensive upon the higher ground on the west side of the stream, had in his command about 40,000 men. McClellan's losses numbered about 12,000. He captured 13 guns, 39 colors, 15,000 stands of small arms and 6,000 prisoners. Lee abandoned the field and the campaign. Confederate statistics are usually inaccurate and incomplete. Lee's losses are a matter of estimates, and like all statistical estimates are the subject of perpetual revision. His losses probably were at least as great as McClellan's. McClellan made report that he had buried 2,700 Confederate dead. McClellan's own killed numbered 2,108. In view of the outcome, it is difficult to understand by what logic Confederate writes, English sympathizers and some Northern sentimentalists call Antietam a draw battle. McClellan did not lose a gun or color. He was left in possession of the field, and upon his victory President Lincoln based his emancipation proclamation.

The inception of Lee's campaign lay in his overwhelming defeat

of Pope at the second battle of Bull Run at the end of August. Its turning point came with the Battle of South Mountain. Its conclusion with his defeat at Antietam and his retreat into Virginia. By his success over Pope, Lee was inspired to thrust the war out of Virginia forward to the frontier and to threaten Pennsylvania. Secretary Welles is one of the chief authorities for the belief that President Lincoln restored McClellan to the command of the army after Pope's defeat in spite of the violent protest of the vigorous Stanton, the able Chase and other Cabinet members. It is unlikely, however that Welles will ever be seriously taken by reputable historians, unless supported by better witnesses, as in the present case. McClellan was again put in command as the army fled to Washington from Bull Run. He reorganized it on the march to meet Lee, already gone northward into Maryland. He gave the troops confidence and restored the army as a fighting machine. In two weeks he had driven Lee from the South Mountain, thrown him back to the Antietam and there so handled him in battle that the aforetime aggressor, put upon the defensive, abandoned what he had set out to do, gave up his contemplated movement into Pennsylvania, left his unburied dead, guns, flags and provisions in McClellan's hands and returned to Virginia, whence he had started.

The best military conclusion treats campaigns and battles in the light and information possessed by the army commander at the time. It serves small military use, however interesting such study may be as history, to consider his movements in relation to all the facts which many minds in fifty years can bring to light. The army commander must always work largely in the dark. There is much military criticism of the latter kind in the writings of our general historians, who have the habit of ignoring Lee's errors and magnifying McClellan's.

The lines of battle at Antietam ran north and south. It was McClellan's plan to attack from his right and left and press the center. The attack from McClellan's right was vigorously made. But Burnside on the left or Cox under him, or both, failed, as Burnside failed nearly everywhere he was tried whether as corps commander, army commander or corps commander again. Had he done what McClellan marked out for him to do at the proper time Lee, who had recklessly divided his army, in all probability would have been routed before his absent troops arrived from their comparatively unimportant expedition to Harpers' Ferry. McClellan's army was not strong in its corps commanders outside of Hooker, and never had been. The great corps commanders of the Army of the Potomac,

Hancock, Reynolds, Sedgwick, Warren, Humphreys, Wright, developed mostly under Meade's leadership later. An age with leaders of a different type seems to grow more and more indifferent to their deeds, their fame and their ideals.

Strong in his defensive warfare from the Wilderness to Petersburg in 1864, uncriticised for not pressing his victories at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville by those Northern writers, who criticise McClellan and Meade for not breaking up Lee's army at Antietam and Gettysburg, Lee's first attempted invasion of the North came to grief at Antietam, and his second assumption of the aggressive ended in disaster at Gettysburg in the next year. In the interval Mr. Lincoln's appointees, Hooker and Burnside, restored Lee's over confidence. Meade grew to the command of the army as the survival of the fittest. The last named attributed his own great victory in large part to Lee's "rash and hazardous attacks." Lee's movements preliminary to Antietam and his tactics after the armies joined battle at Gettysburg are alike to be avoided by army commanders.

Battle of Monocacy.

The following is an account of the battle of the Monocacy, showing how important it was to check the confederates here until troops from Petersburg reached Washington. While it is said General Early had 23,000 men it is claimed only 5,000 participated in the fight. Many of the Confederates who were wounded complained bitterly that General Early with a large force of men at his command did not attack the enemy at more than one point—which would have lessened the loss of killed and wounded on the side of the confederates.

In July, 1864, General Lee detached about 23,000 men from the army of Northern Virginia, then defending Petersburg and Richmond. He placed them in command of General Jubal Early and sent them down the Shenandoah Valley to threaten Washington. This was done in order to divert General Grant from his movement against Petersburg and Richmond, shortly after the desperate battles of the Wilderness, Sportsylvania and Cold Harbor.

General Grant heard of this unexpected movement of Early through a Confederate deserter who came to his headquarters at City Point on the James river. He at once sent the Third division of the Sixth army corps, under General Ricketts, by steamboats to Baltimore and notified General Lew Wallace, then in command of the middle department, with headquarters at Baltimore, to proceed at once to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge over the Monocacy

river, near Frederick. General Wallace was directed to collect all the militia and emergency regiments in the vicinity of Frederick and take charge of all the troops, including Rickett's division, which reached Frederick on the evening of July 8. The following day a desperate battle was fought at Monocacy bridge, three miles from Frederick. General Lew Wallace, with 5,000 men, of whom less than half were veterans, engaged the enemy in a sanguinary conflict.

General Gordon, who commanded a division of Early's corps, pronounced the battle of Monocacy one of the hardest fought engagements in which he took part during the Civil War. The Federal loss in killed was 123, wounded 603; the Confederate loss in killed 275, wounded 435. Late in the afternoon of July 9, he ordered his small body of men to retreat toward Baltimore, after having retarded the movements of General Early toward Washington for a period of twenty-four hours. General Early was also delayed, prior to the battle, by the negotiations for the payment of the ransom of \$200,000 exacted from Frederick.

Had it not been for the gallant fighting of the veterans at Monocacy, the Confederate forces would have reached the national capital on the morning of July 11, and would, doubtless, have seized the national treasury on that day. General Early stated after the war that he would certainly have captured the city of Washington if it had not been for the stubborn resistance of the Federal force at Monocacy.

When he arrived in sight of Washington the other two divisions of the Sixth army corps had arrived there from Grant's army in front of Petersburg, also the Nineteenth army corps under General Emory from New Orleans. A slight engagement took place at Fort Stevens, near Washington, between the first and second divisions of the Sixth army corps and the Confederates, after which General Early retreated across the Potomac and up the Shenandoah Valley.

General Grant in his memoirs accords to Lew Wallace and his brave men the special honor of having saved the national treasury at Washington from the hands of the enemy. He accords the highest praise to the veterans of Ricketts' division, who fought so gallantly at Monocacy and kept the enemy at bay for a period of twenty-four hours until the city of Washington should be placed in a state of defense by the ten divisions of the Sixth army corps that had just arrived from Petersburg.

A reunion of the Union veterans of the Sixth army corps was held on its old battlefield July 9, 1904. Many of the noted men who participated in this sanguinary engagement were present, among

who were Gen. W. H. Seward of New York, Gen. John W. Schall of Philadelphia, Gen. W. H. Henry of Quebec, Canada, Gen. Warren Keifer of Ohio, Cols. Bond and Emerick of New York, State Senator Roe of Massachusetts, Col. Stahle of York, Pa., and many other commissioned officers and men.

The battle of the Monocacy which was fought July 9th, 1864; General Lew Wallace commanded the Federal forces and General Jubal Early, the Confederate forces. Of course the people of Frederick have not forgotten this battle, if for no other reason than they are still paying interest on the ransom of \$200,000, exacted from the city. It has always seemed strange to me why the United States government has not paid this money to Frederick. Certainly justice demands even at this late date the \$200,000 with interest should be given back to Frederick as it is no doubt the delay in negotiations saved Washington from capture. Following is the famous order of General Jubal A. Early, issued July 9th, 1864, demanding \$200,000 from the citizens of Frederick in order to save the town from destruction:

"We require of the Mayor and town authorities two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) in current money for the use of this army. This contribution may be supplied by furnishing the medical department with fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) in stores at current prices, the commissary department with the stores to the same amount, the ordinance department with the same and the quartermaster department with a like amount.

Wm. Allen, Lieut.-Col. and Chief Ord. V. D., W. D. Hawks, Chief Com., C. S. A., O. D., Hunter McGuire, Surg. and Med. Director. John A. Horman, Maj. and Chief Q. M., V. D."

McCausland's Cavalry and Early's Infantry.

Dr. Hunter McGuire was the famous Richmond, Va., physician who died a few years ago. Brigadier General John McCausland died at the age of ninety years took an active part in this fight, and was conspicuous in the Maryland raid and the burning of Chambersburg in 1864. I as a boy in my eleventh year of age remember well this battle. Some of McCausland's men had taken advantage of the top of our lime kiln for a look-out, which gave a splendid view of the battle field and the officers recognized every movement of the troops and while the cannonading had started as early as ten o'clock when my father, a colored man and myself were hauling wheat. A shell exploded not far from us. We were very much frightened, especially the colored man, who wanted to stop work at once, but my father

persuaded him to unload the wagon which he did. The horses were unhitched and nothing more was done for several days after the fight.

The real battle between the infantry did not commence until about three o'clock. I remember well seeing the skirmish line emerge from the hollow and approach the summit of the hill and the crack of a few guns were heard. It was then the soldiers who were watching from the top of the kilns told my father the battle was about to begin. They forded the Monocacy near the mouth of Shoaf's or Ballenger's Creek with his infantry both crossed the Monocacy at the ford used by Arcadia to cross to the farm now owned by Judge Glenn H. Worthington. McCausland's calvary after crossing the Monocacy dismounted and hitched their horses in the gorge behind the hill and made a charge on foot. They were ordered to hold their ground until the infantry came up. The fire from the Federals was very severe and it was with great difficulty and considerable loss that McCausland's men were able to hold the ground until the infantry arrived—but with their help the Union forces were soon on the retreat. When the main body of the infantry was seen passing in companies over the hill, the musketry began to rattle and it reminded me of a number of packs of fire crackers going off at the same time. The infantry firing continued for more than an hour and before five o'clock all was quiet except an occasional shot by a cannon. Before the firing had ceased and while the battle was still raging the ambulances which had followed closely the marching soldiers to the battle field were returning with wounded and dying soldiers nearly all young men from eighteen to twenty-five years old who had left at home an anxious mother with a bleeding heart for her dear boy. The horrors of this battle made a lasting impression on me and it seems unbelievable to me that this—an educated and christian nation after the horrors of the World War would not join with the other nations of the world in a League of Nations to prevent any further wars. This was promised our young men when they responded quickly—nobly and fought so heroically for a lasting peace. They, like President Woodrow Wilson went to a martyr's grave for humanity's sake but their lives were sacrificed unfortunately at a time when partisan politics owing to a presidential election defeated the entry of the United States into the League of Nations, thereby nullifying the many sacrifices made for a world peace.

D. Calvin Bready's Description of McCausland's Raid.

D. Calvin Bready gives me an interesting description of General McCausland's raid and the part he took in the battle of the Mono-

cacy. At South Mountain, General Early wanted some one acquainted with the country to go with his courier which Mr. Bready did as far as Braddock Heights or where John Hagen's tavern stood, here the courier continued on his mission alone. Mr. Bready started back and had only gone a short distance when he stopped at a wheat field where he fastened his horse to a shock of wheat and stayed there until morning. He then joined McCausland's troops at Middletown and from there they marched to Jefferson and camped over night in Colonel Johnson's field. The next morning General McCausland asked Mr. Bready to guide them over the road toward the Monocacy. They marched through Jefferson and near the top of the mountain where the tollgate stood, here turned to the right and marched to Carrollton Manor, passed the Red Hill school house until they reached the Point of Rocks or Manor road. There they turned to the left and continued toward Frederick until they reached the crossroads. Here part of the command turned to the right and continued on until they reached the Buckeystown and Frederick road at Lime Kiln where they turned to the left and marched as far as where Dr. McKinney now lives. The other part of McCausland's command continued toward Frederick when they reached the road that passed the White Oak Springs school house, here part of the soldiers turned to the right. The balance of the command continued and turned off the Manor road and took the lane that passed in front of the house now owned by the Drill family. There was no public road here and they crossed the fields and at Griffin Taylor's place now known as Dr. McKenny's, the troops who had taken different roads met and formed here to make a flank attack and to support the infantry of General Early's which was composed of part of Gordon's Brigade, commanded by York and Clement A. Evens whose command was composed of Georgians—many of whom were killed. They forded the Monocacy near the mouth of Shoaf's or Ballenger Creek. McCausland's troops were soon in the fight, and lost heavily when they charged the Federal lines occupied by part of the Sixth Corps where they were entrenched but by a flank movement aided by the infantry they were dislodged. Mr. Bready said he was not in the fight but had obtained permission to visit his home at Adamstown but again joined the command before the cannon ceased firing. General Bradley T. Johnson with his troops came to Frederick by the Shookstown road. Harry Gilmore's command was attached to Bradley Johnson's brigade. They did not take part in the fight at Monocacy but continued on through Liberty and went on toward Baltimore where they burnt Governor Bradford's house. They con-

tinued on and burned the bridge across the Gunpowder River where they stopped a train and captured General Franklin. They continued on to Washington where after some skirmishing they returned and crossed the Potomac into Virginia at Seneca creek. Mr. Bready says General McCausland was a fighter and a West Virginia man and his ride through Pennsylvania where he burnt Chambersburg made his name famous in the annals of the Civil War. Mr. Bready said near Washington, he ran into Byron Thomas, Albert Lamar and Will Chiswell, who had left their homes on the Manor to join the Confederate army. They kept together and crossed the Potomac at White's Ford into Virginia and all had dinner together at Mr. Henry Ball's. This was a regular soldiers' home. Among Mr. Ball's daughters was Mary Elizabeth, better known as Bettie, a dashing southern girl who was engaged to a brave young confederate soldier, Louis Bonner, from Louisiana. He was killed just one month before they were to be married. After the war was over William T. Chiswell married Bettie Ball. They lived happily together on Carrollton Manor where the following children were born: Henry Ball, Eleanor Lee, William Wallace, Benjamin White, Bertha Ball, Elizabeth Virginia, Catherine Ball, Helen May and Mary Harvey.

The White House kept by John Hagen built many years ago of mountain stone, stands near Braddock Springs on Catoctin Mountain, now known as "Ye old White House."

The old tavern was the scene of great activity when the hardy pioneers were pushing their way across the Alleghenies to the winning west or the weary wayfarers and the stage coach travelers would stop here to quench their thirst with the pure mountain water gushing out from Braddock Spring, or to take a drink of whiskey to cheer and comfort the tired body. Mint juleps and gin cocktails were as refreshing then as the Coco Cola and the many ades are now served at our drug stores.

This old hostelry was also the scene of much merriment. The fox-hunt always popular with the lovers of the chase, a captured fox would be released from here and many times the hounds took up the scent of a fox that had been roaming around the mountains. Sometimes several brush would be taken the same day. A cock pit fully equipped for fighting chickens, a sport that was very popular in "ye olden times" was always ready for a chicken fight that would continue often during the night, card playing was liberally indulged in while drinks of all kinds flowed over the bar. Fortunes then were often made and lost at the cock-pit or card tables, now fortunes are made or lost at the stock-pit or the atheletic field.



"ARCADIA"
New wing not shown

In connection with the battle of the Monocacy, Judge Glenn H. Worthington, who was the son of John T. Worthington, a prominent citizen and a southern sympathizer wrote in part the following letter to the "Confederate Veteran." The "Veteran" heads the letter "A Young Maryland Confederate."

"I have been a subscriber to the Veteran for quite a number of years. I am not a veteran in the true sense of the word, though I was in a battle and was wounded by a Union Cartridge. The battle of the Monocacy was fought in a large part on my father's farm near Frederick and we took refuge during the heat of the battle in the basement of the farm-house. After the battle, the Confederate soldiers gathered together a large number of muskets which the Federal troops had thrown away in their flight. A pile was made in our back yard, with the muzzles all pointing in one direction toward a hill a short distance away. An armful of straw was thrown over them and set on fire, burning the stocks off the barrels. When the fire had burned down, leaving only smoldering coals, I undertook, as a small boy to hook a fine-looking bayonet that was in the embers and to pull it outside the circle of heat. In doing so, I pulled a coal of fire against a paper cartridge that some Union soldier had dropped which caused the cartridge to explode and I was severely powder burned about the face and hands. It was thought for a day or two that I had lost my sight but I came through, with cream cloths on my face, all right. I have long been a member of the Alexander H. Young Camp, Confederate Veterans, located here in Frederick and meet with them every year on Lee's birthday anniversary at the annual banquet. Only one of the real veterans remains, but the sons and descendants of Confederates, at heart, keep the number up to thirty or forty, so that we have a very pleasant time and eulogize Lee and all his generals to our heart's content. It is a very pleasant gathering, and there seems to be no position to discontinue the pleasant occasion."

Mr. Brady, commenting on Judge Worthington's letter said, "The arms of the Federal soldiers were in many ways superior to the Confederates and they always kept the best of the arms and ammunition when captured."

Arcadia—Where General Meade Superseded General Hooker.

Arcadia, besides being prominently connected with the Revolutionary war, was the scene of many stirring events during the Civil War. Situated south of Frederick directly on the main highway leading to the Potomac River and Virginia over which troops were

constantly moving and calvary skirmishes often took place. The officers and soldiers had their headquarters here, or they stopped in the big mansion or under the shade of the trees to rest, made this old historic place the scene of great activity. It was here General Meade had his headquarters when he superceded General Hooker and marched with his troops to Gettysburg where the great battle was fought that decided the fate of the nation and where the confederates lost the flower of their army and while they fought on valiantly and heroically, they were never able to overcome this loss. Gettysburg, with its monuments will stand for all time as a reminder of the valor of these brave men fighting as they saw the right. Whether they were federals or confederates, divided as they were, father against son or brother against brother, their heroism will never be forgotten.

It was at Arcadia that General Early formed his troops for a flank attack at the battle of Monocacy.

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

Delivered at Gettysburg, November 19, 1863

FOURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that the nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

CHAPTER XX

TAX LIST 1823

I found in the court house, an old tax book of 1823 which contains the names of all the taxpayers then in Frederick County. The book is well preserved, the names are written out in a plain bold hand. The figures are perfect and all can be easily read. At that time there were nine districts listed. I am giving all the names and the amount paid by each taxpayer from Buckeystown District No. 1, which includes the whole of Carrollton Manor. This will give those who are still living on Carrollton Manor an opportunity to know how long their ancestors have resided here, while it may also give those who have moved away from the manor the opportunity to trace up their families. It is also interesting to know the names of these early settlers who helped to work out the many problems that confronted them. The total amount of taxes for the district was \$3,465.74. Charles Carroll of Carrollton was assessed on \$109,856 of real estate, no personal and on December 29th, 1823 he paid \$961.00 taxes which was a very large amount for those days. Roger Johnson Sr. also from Buckeystown District paid \$114.92. The others who paid large amounts were: John P. Shoaf \$87.93, Ignatius Davis \$82.11, Christian Kemp \$70.38 and Matthew Brown \$63.41, Samuel S. Thomas \$53.74. My grandfather William Jarboe who rented Mr. Davis' Mill paid on personal \$5.27. He paid on real in Middletown District \$6.80. The smallest amount of taxes John Eaton seven cents. At that time there were only three persons who paid over \$100.00 taxes in the County, including Frederick. They were John McPherson who paid \$157.03, Richard Cole from Liberty District \$167.11 and William Campbell \$160.70. Some were delinquent and bills in the book show taxes due since 1814, there are quite a few items of interest in the book. One as follows: Commissioners Office March 7th, 1821. It appears that George Michael has paid the taxes for that last year on $18\frac{1}{2}$ acres of Land valued at \$80, which Henry Michael (of Peter) has paid and with which he is now charged.

By order Wm. Ritchie, C. C.

To Geo. Baltzell Esq. Collector.

The sums paid were from seven cents up. Quite different from the present time when individual taxes run up to hundreds and thousands of dollars showing that our propensity for spending has increased greatly the past hundred years. Many of the names in the tax book are spelt differently now from the way they were then.

Arthur, Mary	\$10. 60	Dickson, James.....	1. 28
Arthur, George.....	1. 58	Davis, Ignatius.....	82. 11
Alexander, Lawson.....	13. 06	Darnall, Robert.....	19. 27
Aud, Aza.....	4. 51	Davis, Richardson.....	9. 39
Atwood, John S.....	6. 01	Dudderar, Conrad, Jr.....	. 13
Anspergher, Christopher.....	. 64	Duvall, Daniel.....	5. 62
Brengle, Lawrence.....	. 46	Dudderar, Samuel.....	1. 07
Brown, Matthew.....	63. 41	Eaton, John (dec'd).....	. 07
Bruner, Jacob.....	6. 69	Etchison, Frederick.....	1. 11
Barker, John.....	. 89	Edmondson, Martha.....	3. 00
Bruner, John Sr.....	16. 58	Fisch, John B.....	3. 41
Bruner, John Jr.....	9. 44	Fenwick, Helen.....	2. 04
Bost, John.....	6. 94	Foy, Christian.....	5. 58
Bryer, Gotfrid.....	. 61	Ford, Samuel.....	. 77
Breedy, George.....	1. 94	Goings, George.....	. 43
Brashear, Theodore.....	. 68	Geisbert, Jonathan.....	4. 15
Buckey, George.....	29. 92	Guiton, Vincent.....	2. 00
Buckey, David.....	. 94	Geer, George.....	2. 42
Bost, Henry.....	1. 08	Gisberts, Gisberts.....	2. 72
Benton, Thomas.....	. 45	Gull, Peter.....	. 39
Brook, Basil.....	12. 15	Glissan, John.....	3. 68
Beall, Elisha.....	1. 20	Hill, Lewis.....	. 86
Beall, William M. Sr.....	4. 51	Henry, Rhoda.....	1. 17
Boteler, Elias.....	2. 72	Herbert, Joseph.....	4. 82
Beatty, John M.....	1. 93	Holter, Daniel.....	. 51
Benton, Joseph.....	1. 09	Hime, David.....	7. 05
Benton, Theodore.....	1. 62	Hoffman, George.....	13. 00
Bowerice, Christian.....	. 69	Hargate, Abraham, Sr.....	4. 73
Butcher, John.....	. 44	Hargate, Abraham, Jr.....	1. 14
Brooke, Mary A.....	1. 84	Hargate, John.....	2. 49
Beall, Mary.....	4. 89	Hays, Selena.....	. 79
Benson, Jonathan.....		Harman, Nicholas.....	. 41
Beall, William M. Jr.....		Hasselbach, John.....	29. 51
Cromwell, Joseph M.....	11. 22	Howard, Dorcas.....	13. 32
Cromwell, Richard.....	17. 04	Howard, Charles.....	3. 43
Curfman, Peter.....	. 58	Hall, Barrick.....	. 82
Crumbaker, Jacob.....	3. 32	Harding, Elias H.....	10. 55
Colegate, Richard.....	13. 66	Hilleary, Clement T.....	15. 92
Cromwell, Oliver.....	3. 90	Harding, Sarah.....	2. 09
Clopper, Nicholas.....	1. 61	Hoffman, John.....	16. 23
Cunningham, Charles.....	10. 20	Hoffman, Peter.....	14. 52
Clapham, Samuel.....	8. 39	Hilbush, William.....	. 60
Coomes, Thomas.....	. 16	Harding, Elias, Sr.....	. 34
Carroll, Charles of Carrollton.....	933. 78	Howard, George.....	2. 18
Colenberger, Justice Levy.....	3. 37	Hoffman, John.....	3. 63
Coons, John.....	6. 30	Hargate, Peter.....	8. 51
Coons, Abraham.....	7. 14	Joy, John.....	. 36
Coones, William.....	5. 50	Jamison, Ignatius.....	11. 98
Coones, Susan.....	. 81	Johnson, Washington.....	3. 10
Coones, Christiana.....	. 85	Jones, Thomas.....	2. 67
Clopper, Andrew.....	2. 55	Johnson, William.....	24. 86
Crum, Henry.....	1. 70	Johnson, Richard of Thos.....	21. 14
Culler, Henry.....	. 64	Jones, Horatio.....	1. 31
Conrad, Henry.....	. 34	Jamison, Leonard.....	10. 06
Colegate, John.....		Joy, Benedict.....	1. 79
David, Richard.....	29. 64	Jamison, Oswald.....	8. 06
Delashmutt, Otho M.....	1. 02	Johnson, Richard of Roger.....	10. 67
Delashmutt, Basil.....	3. 47	Johnson, Roger, Sr.....	114. 92
Dudderar, John.....	3. 29	Jamison, John.....	8. 76
Dudderar, Philip.....	1. 89	Jarboe, Alexander & Raphael.....	10. 26
Doub, Jacob.....	4. 67	Jarboe, Elizabeth.....	. 68
Davidson, William.....	1. 34	Jarboe, Catharine.....	5. 96
Dudderar, Conrad.....	6. 46	Jarboe, William of Jo.....	5. 27

Johnson, Richard W.....	34	Martin, John.....	39
Jenkins, Eleanor.....	2.38	McClain, Mary.....	3.40
Johnson, Fayette.....	24.31	McClain, Miss Mary.....	1.41
Johnson, James A. and Milton.....	6.17	McClain, Joshua.....	4.48
Johnson, James A.....	1.58	Mitchell, Thomas.....	1.28
Johnson, William of John.....	7.23	Moore, Robert.....	.35
Johnson, Milton.....	1.07	Murphy, William.....	6.01
Jarboe, John.....	1.75	McElfresh, Jane.....	5.26
Johnson, Joseph A.....	7.48	Michael, William.....	5.82
Jarboe, William of Raphael.....	5.40	Mantz, Peter.....	.96
Johnson, Cassandra.....		McElfresh, Philemon S.....	6.96
Johnson, Joseph A.....		McClain, George.....	1.92
Kolenberger, Wilhelmina.....	3.43	McClain, Elizabeth.....	2.00
Knott, Lewis.....	1.42	McClain, Rebecca.....	.34
King, William R.....	24.20	Mixell, Jacob.....	3.83
Keplart, George.....	2.07	McPherson, John, Jr.....	4.21
Keefer, Henry.....	10.73	Martin, Peter.....	3.65
Keefer, Christian, Jr.....	1.26	Mantz, Francis.....	5.27
Keefer, Christian, Sr.....	21.60	Majors, Greenbury B. and Carlton Taneyhill.....	5.10
Kemp, Henry.....	20.35	Mercer, Jno. F.....	22.61
Kemp, Daniel.....	1.97	Miles, Greenbury.....	6.80
Kemp, David.....	3.97	Miles, John.....	3.95
Kemp, Christian.....	70.38	Neall, Thomas Heirs.....	23.33
Kemp, Mary Miss.....	1.36	Nelson, Roger.....	35.45
Kemp, Barbara.....	.40	Noland, Dale P.....	7.93
Kohllass, Henry.....	4.10	Nichols, James.....	.34
Knouff, Henry.....	.89	Nichols, John.....	3.72
Kramer, Adam.....	7.40	Nichols, Henry.....	3.29
Kessler, George.....	4.27	Noland, Thomas Heirs.....	3.64
Knott, Zachariah.....	1.25	Nichols, Jacob.....	2.77
Keefer, Jacob.....	1.07	Orme, Archibald B.....	1.83
Keefer, David.....	.43	Osborne, Rebecca.....	1.33
Kemp, Lewis.....	1.92	Pool, Henry.....	4.48
Kemp, Daniel of Hy.....	1.28	Pancoast, Samuel.....	28.27
King, Sarah.....		Perrill, Samuel.....	7.91
Kemp, Walter B.....		Pickens, Robert, Jr.....	.80
Leaply, George.....	7.94	Padjet, William.....	.43
Lamb, Elizabeth.....	.31	Powell, Thomas.....	1.07
Late, Michael, Jr.....	11.70	Phillips, John.....	1.01
Leather, George.....	2.35	Patterson, Joseph.....	.21
Lashorn, Conrad.....	2.05	Padjet, Benjamin.....	.73
Leather, Maj. John.....	3.44	Perry, Alexander.....	2.44
Linton, Zachariah's Heirs.....	1.62	Phillips, Levi.....	2.04
Late, Jacob's Heirs.....	9.74	Plummer, Thomas Heirs.....	.38
Late, Elizabeth of Jacob.....	.85	Phillips, Jason.....	14.45
Late, John.....	7.36	Phillips, Elie.....	14.02
Late, Catharine.....	1.59	Patterson, Robert.....	23.18
Late, Michel and John Heirs of H.....	1.02	Queen, John.....	
Mooding, David.....	1.11	Richardson, Davis.....	25.52
Murphy, Joseph.....	7.55	Ramsburg, Sebastian.....	1.07
Murphy, Patrick.....	13.56	Rohr, John.....	.46
Murphy, James.....	12.33	Rohr, David.....	.67
McElfresh, Charles.....	18.68	Reid, Everett.....	6.38
McPherson, John.....	43.51	Runner, Charity.....	6.77
Moss, Charles.....	.49	Runner, Jno. & Daniel.....	8.46
Montgomery, Alexander.....	1.35	Ramsburg, George, Jr.....	26.63
Mathews, Jacob.....	.62	Renn, Catharine.....	2.17
Martin, Elizabeth.....	.77	Renn, Isaac.....	5.46
Michael, Andrew.....	9.25	Rickets, Basil.....	.76
Michael, Jacob, Jr.....	.88	Reppard, Lewis.....	.63
Michael, Adam.....	7.04	Roberts, Cromwell.....	8.50
Miller, Jonathan.....	12.19	Runner, Michaels' Heirs.....	5.84
Michael, Jacob.....	7.96		

Renn, John.....	43	Thomas, Samuel, Jr.....	76
Ridgely, Samuel.....	2 16	Thomas, Samuel S.....	53 74
Runner, John.....	51	Thomas, Samuel H.....	9 43
Selner, Yost.....	1 93	Tabler, Margaret.....	11 54
Simmons, John H.....	37 57	Tabler, Jacob.....	40
Stallings, John M.....	48	Thomas, Leonard.....	8 83
Shuh, Solomon.....	1 52	Thomas, Elizabeth.....	16 54
Smith, George.....	63	Thomas, Henry of Jno.....	23 07
Simmes, Alexius.....	5 35	Thomas, John s Heirs.....	13 23
Stiers, Jacob.....	1 65	Thomas, George.....	15 87
Selby, Joseph.....	75	Turbutt, Nicholas.....	3 59
Smith, Elizabeth.....	9 76	Talbott, Charles.....	4 87
Specht, Conrad.....	1 48	Thornburg, Ephraim.....	4 47
Stover, Phillip.....	1 76	Thomas, Philip.....	35
Stonebraker, Sebastian.....	10 02	Thomas, Mary.....	1 40
Stephens, Joseph.....	3 24	Thomas, John of Gabriel.....	1 32
Stephens, James, Jr.....	1 15	Thomas, Richard M.....	10 42
Spencer, Martha.....	1 66	Thomas, Joseph of Jno.....	2 13
Scott, Thomas C.....	50	Thomas, Jacob.....	2 35
Sulser, John.....	36	Thomas, Otho.....	2 38
Shotts, Phillip.....	1 23	Thomas, Leven.....	2 77
Shotts, John.....	51	Thomas, Archibald.....	4 13
Stephens, James, Sr.....	12 19	Thomas, Notley.....	10 15
Smith, Joseph.....	38 51	Thomas, Mary of Benj.....	1 07
Smith, Samuel.....	68	Thrasher, Benjamin.....	85
Smith, Jane E.....	2 13	Thomas, Peter.....	1 07
Shafer, John.....	2 56	Thomas, Michael of Hy.....	34
Simmons, Samuel.....	2 89	Trundle, David.....	1 62
Suter, William.....	1 54	Taney, Ethelbert.....	65
Scholl, Jacob.....	8 57	Woolard, Joseph.....	57
Saunders, Thomas.....	1 19	Walker, Stephen.....	1 00
Sprigg, Otho.....	7 51	Wasky, Augustin.....	1 36
Stewart, Benjamin.....	2 63	Wadagan, Christopher.....	57
Stewart, Jordan.....	45	Windbigler, Henry.....	48
Simpson, Walter.....	57	Whip, Catharine.....	7 65
Swearingen, Joseph F.....	5 04	Whip, George.....	8 64
Schellinan, Jacob.....	5 84	Whip, Bernard.....	1 25
Scholl, John.....	4 99	Warthan, Francis.....	1 71
Sprigg, Thomas Heirs.....	21 66	Wilson, John, Jr.....	67
Smith, Philemon M.....	4 76	Waters, Zachariah.....	1 08
Shirly, Joseph.....	68	Warring, Henry.....	48 71
Smith, Leonard.....	3 19	Windbigler, Richard.....	60
Smith, Basil.....	4 54	Whip, Catharine & John.....	6 01
Shaaf, John P.....	87 93	Warfield, Alexander.....	8 72
Saine, John.....	5 36	Whip, John.....	3 60
Simmons, James J.....	11 06	Yingland, Adam.....	46
Shaffer, John Peter.....	1 37	Zauch, Christopher.....	4 31
Stephens, John.....		Zimmerman, George.....	10 64
Stephens, Ann C.....		Zimmerman, Henry.....	13 08
Thomas, Daniel.....	4 52	Zimmerman, John of Jno.....	9 94
Trundle, Otho.....	7 31	Zimmerman, Jacob.....	30
Thomas, Richard of Benj.....	4 93	Zimmerman, Eleanor.....	1 18
Thomas, Edward.....	17 79	Zimmerman, Michael, Jr.....	7 39
Turtain, Fielder.....	46	Zimmerman, Susanna.....	39

"In 1730 the town of Baltimore was established at the head of tidewater on the Patapsco River."

CHAPTER XXI.

THEATRICAL TROUPE PICNIC—SCHOOL HOUSES. PICNICS AND DANCES

Theatrical Troupe Pic-Nic

The following school houses that stood on Carrollton Manor a century or more ago that have disappeared, probably the oldest school house on the Manor that was abandoned more than seventy-five years ago stood in the woods about half a mile west of Lime Kiln, and about an equal distance east from where Richard Cromwell lived. A road then passed close by, very little of the land was fenced in then, roads and paths ran in every direction. Some of the older people said the brick was brought from England, at the time when the house at Arcadia was built. The school house was used as a community meeting house for political, social and church affairs; pieces of brick and mortar can still be seen on the old site. Two colored people now living remember this school house. Jane Scoggins, who is living at Lime Kiln, and is now ninety-two years old, says she remembers the school house well. The road ran through the woods past the door. She was a slave and belonged to Jacob Wirts. John Stanton, now at Montevue Hospital, says he remembers this school house, he is eighty-four years old and was a slave and belonged to Jacob M. Buckey. The reason given for abandoning the school was, it was fenced in where the road was changed and being a long way from other houses. Jacob Keefer who had a large family of girls agreed to give the land where the present White Oak Springs School now stands. The following families attended this old brick school: Cromwell, Taylor, Buckey, Kemp, Thomas, Keefer, Baldwin, Ford, Michael, Fulton and Shaw.

The old log school house in the late Edward Zimmerman's woods on the Manor was called Tad Pole Academy. This school was abandoned over fifty years ago. I attended school here with my sister, Carrie, we had more than three miles to walk. Among the others who attended this school were the Zimmerman family, Myers, Detrick, Castle, Brosius, Drill, Ogle, Schaeffer, Renn, DeGrange. Among the teachers were Anna Snoots, Matilda Winters, and John J. Biser. The Manor school near Adamstown on the New designed road was changed into a dwelling some thirty years ago. Among the families who attended school were: Snouffer, Thomas, Harwood, Bready, White, Dutrow, Moffett, Jarboe, Specht, Kohlenberg, Beck, Whitter, Plummer, Johnson, Lamar. Among those who taught

school here were: William C. Ott, Mr. Labordy, Mr. Marriott, John R. Crown, who was a soldier in the Confederate Army and Gertrude White, the Southern girl who comforted the Union soldier when mortally wounded. Daniel Lakin also taught school here; he afterwards became County School Superintendent and was the first cashier of the Citizens National Bank, Frederick. The Calico Rock School house was very substantially built, many years ago of the famous calico rock surrounding it on the road leading to Point of Rocks. This school house was abandoned some twenty years ago and was sold to Marion Michael, May 12th, 1901, for one hundred dollars and he at once tore it down. This school house was an old land mark and was used as a church and a community building.

The Lutherans held service in this school house once a month for many years, and the Methodists held service also in this school house twice a month for many years, until they built a church at Doub. The early settlers of Point of Rocks were educated at this school, showing the distance they had to walk over bad roads and in winter weather. Among the families from Point of Rocks and other sections who attended school here were: Besant, Stauffer, Fisher, Hickman, Stunkle, Dean, Elliott, O'Brien, Michael, Trundle, Walling, West, Duvall, Belt, Thomas, Shellman, Sigafoose. Among the pupils who have been prominent in business and their professions: G. Mantz Besant, Dr. Byron Walling, Poolesville; Dr. Levin West, Brunswick; W. Burns Trundle, a prominent attorney, Baltimore, and David O. Thomas, Washington. Among those who taught at Calico Rock School were: Wellington South, David Lewis, Mr. Staunton, who was a large and powerfully built man. The boys steered clear of the rod in his hands, he was a good teacher, kind and gentle. He taught there before and during the Civil War. Henry K. Biser taught for about twenty years from 1865; he was well known on the Manor where he lived nearly all his life. The Flag Pond School went into discard when the two room school house was built at Doub. The Flag Pond school house was a comparatively new building, but had to give way to improved school conditions. Among the families who attended the Flag Pond School were: Michael, Myers, Smith, Copeland, Williard, Krantz, Hargett, Carey, Hickman, Ranneberger, Walter. Among those who taught here were: Sallie Turner, Maggie Myers, Ella Kreig, and Kate Working.

The first school house at Buckeystown stood a few hundred yards from Rocky Fountain beside a calimus patch near the old Quaker burying ground. It was built of logs and probably by Mr. Darnell as it was not far from his mansion, and on his land. I have found one

person now living at the age of eighty-six who attended school there about eighty years ago. Mrs. Armstrong Cunningham, she is now living in Frederick, a daughter of James L. Davis, Mollie Davis, as she was then known, says she went to school there one year. It was then a very old log house as she remembered it. The next year the school house was built along the mill race on the road to Davis Mill, she thinks about 1840. Mrs. Cunningham does not remember anyone who went to school in the old log school house, but it is probably the Davis, Darnell, Richardson, Buckey, Meade, Hoselboch, Cromwell, Thomas families attended school there. Both the school house and grave yard have long disappeared. The school house which Mrs. Cunningham refers to, on the road to Davis Mill, is where the present colored school house now stands, which is a frame building. The first school house was built of stone. Those who attended school there were the following families: Anderson, Baker, Brosius, Baer, Cromwell, Clabaugh, Chiswell, Condry, Cunningham, Day, Delaplaine, Davis, Dutrow, DeLashmutt, Funk, Grinder, Grove, Hilderbrand, Heater, Jarboe, Jones, Kessler, Keller, Kreig, Lerch, Mossburg, Morningstar, Nicodemous, Poole, Simmons, Richardson, Schaeffer, Trundle, Thomas, Thompson. The first teacher in the new school house was Aaron Davis, he was a highly educated man and a remarkable character in many ways, having his peculiarities. His last years were spent on his garden farm near here. He lived to be nearly a hundred years old. The next teacher was Frank Cassidy, he afterwards became a preacher. A Mr. Gorsuch followed, he only taught about one year and on account of his health went to the Allegany Mountains and settled at Frostburg, where he started the manufacture of fire bricks and was very successful. Originally from Westminster, he remembered his home folks in the distribution of his wealth. The next was Mr. Cronise, an Irishman fresh from the old Sod, he was a great scholar and well educated man, a thorough greek and latin scholar. William G. Baker who is past eighty went to this school soon after it was first opened and to all the teachers named above. Charles McGill Luckett followed, he was recognized as being a good teacher, but was a little eccentric, for instance; he would send two boys with a bucket for water, the spring was in the tan yard some distance from the school, these boys would be slow returning, he would start two boys after them and kept this up until he would have the whole school out after each other. His way of punishing was to call the boys to get their "oats." Sometimes the boys coats were heavy and the stick was not felt; then he would draw the pants leg tight and a few lashes

would make the boys dance. To keep a supply of switches was difficult, as it was the custom to whip some of the boys or girls every day. Mr. Luckett when he first taught this school planted locust trees around the school. He took great pride in them and on a certain day each year these trees must be trimmed regardless of anything else. Mr. Luckett also had a certain day each year, he would dismiss school to go squirrel hunting, John Dudrow, the old wheelright always had to accompany him, the day he went squirrel hunting. James Anderson was the next teacher, he was the son of Talbott Anderson and a life long resident of Carrollton Manor. Two ladies followed him, they were from the north, they were secured through the influence of Col. William Richardson, who was a strong Union man. The sentiment of the community was largely with the south, for that reason they had a troublesome time. The patrons of the school did not want yankee women to teach their children, they did not like the yankees, and a woman was not capable of teaching school. They stayed the year out, after a hard struggle, and then left for their northern homes. If the same prejudices against women as teachers still existed today, we would be in a bad way.

The oldest house now in Buckeystown was built of brick by Buckey brothers and is now owned by John Keller. Miss Coventry taught school in this house about 1858. Among those who attended school there was Sara, d. of Daniel Baker; Cecelia and Ida, d. of Judge B. A. Cunningham; Mary and Alice, d. of Dr. Meade; Kate and Nannie d. of James L. Davis; Mollie d. of Charles S. Simmon's; Ella Virginia and Annie d. David T. Jones; Nannie d. John A. Trundle. This room was used as a store and dwelling by the Buckeys, the last to keep store here was Blessing and Day. They also sold liquor.

Theatrical Troupe.

Carrollton Manor did not confine its talents to the old log school house, or the private home. Some forty years ago it boasted of a theatrical troupe, probably superior to many now traveling on the road who make a profession of acting. While these were all amateur performers many of them had real talent and made fine actors. Mrs. Robert Padgett, then Jane G. Boone had charge, and trained the actors. Miss Boone, herself, a natural born actress, took the leading part and trained the other actors to fill the parts assigned them. It was really remarkable how she would go out among the "clod hoppers," the name then for farmers, and choose those she thought would measure up to the part selected for them. To think of it at this time with the many advantages of years of school training, I

doubt if a similar troupe could be organized on the Manor. The difficulties of getting around to rehearse their parts were the dirt roads and coming from many directions and miles apart to practice, but not withstanding this fact, they persevered and it is remarkable how well they performed their various parts. I will give the program that was first rendered in Judge Samuel D. Leib's home. Judge Leib bought this property from Benjamin F. Moffett and as the rooms were large, dances were often held in his mansion. The first entertainment was given here, the play was so well rendered it was repeated several times on the Manor and for two nights, they played at the City Opera House in Frederick. Thanks are due Thomas J. Rohrback, who had this old program in his possession. For posterity's sake the program is reprinted in full, giving the names of those taking the leading parts, the actors then had to arrange their own costumes, and it is remarkable how perfect they portrayed the various characters. I will mention one to show how well Miss Boone as she was then familiarly called, selected the characters. Thomas L. Thomas, a farmer with a large family, truly a Southern gentleman of the old school, was selected as the Indian Prince, very dark complected with long black flowing hair, over six feet tall, handsome and commanding in appearance, he made a perfect Indian, with his flowing robe, crown of feathers, and tomahawk hanging to his girdle, his appearance was striking indeed. The whole troupe was made up of characters who filled their places to perfection and while the program shows the cast of characters in the three plays at the City Hall, there were many others of the Manor, who took part in many entertainments held by this troupe, who deserve to be mentioned. Program of the Dramatic Entertainment for the Benefit of St. Joseph's Church, Carroll's Manor, on September 26 and 27, 1882, at City Hall, Frederick.

SEPTEMBER 26TH.

LEAP YEAR, OR, THE LADIES' PRIVILEGE!

Cast of Characters

Sir Solomon Solus.....	Mr. W. C. Keller
Capt. Mouser.....	Mr. Edward Grove
Mr. Dimple.....	Mr. John DeLashmutt
Walker.....	Mr. J. U. Markell
Joseph.....	Mr. Thomas Haden
John Thong.....	Mr. J. H. Kessler
Diggs.....	Mr. Robert Padgett

Gentlemen.....	
Mrs. Flowerdew.....	Miss Livingstone
Miss O'Leary.....	Miss Kate Boone
Miss Desperate.....	Miss Sophie Graff
Mrs. Crisp.....	Miss Janie Boone
Susan.....	Miss Joe Weaver
Bettie.....	Mrs. John Kessler

To be followed by the popular Farce,
entitled
"ICI OU PARLE FRANCAIS!"

Cast of Characters

Victor Dubois.....	Mr. J. Rohrback
Major Rattan.....	Mr. John DeLashmutt
Mr. Spriggins, (a Would be Frenchman).....	Mr. Ed. Grove
Mrs. Spriggins.....	Miss Kate Boone
Angelina.....	Miss Carrie Grove
Mrs. Major Rattan.....	Mrs. Will Grove
Anna Marie (Maid of All-work).....	Miss Laura DeLashmutt

SEPTEMBER 27TH

"CONQUEST OF PERU!"

Cast of Characters

Countess Isaura de Castro.....	Miss Janie Boone
Lady Beatrice.....	Miss Laura DeLashmutt
Donna Marina, (Superintendent of Household).....	Mrs. Will Grove
Catalina.....	Miss Mamie Livingstone
Celesta.....	Miss Nora Hardey
Attendants.....	{ Mrs. John Kessler Miss Sophie Graff Mrs. D. J. Lee
Zuma and Italca, Indian Princesses.....	{ Miss C. Grove Miss R. Padgett
Alonzo.....	Mr. George Hardey
Haravaca.....	Mr. T. L. Thomas
Pedro, (a Page).....	Mr. R. H. Padgett
Music by Frederick City Orchestra.	

PICNICS AND DANCES.

For posterity we are printing several invitations to a picnic held on the Manor nearly fifty years ago, a majority composing the committees are still living. Dancing in the woods was popular then, and commenced as early as ten o'clock in the morning. The dancing floor was made of rough boards, but the dancers enjoyed it all the same.

The barn dance was also popular, it did not require a wax floor for the dancers, the movement of the feet and body was controlled by the fascinating music so vigorously brought out by the rapid movement of the bow, in the hands of the colored fiddler. Toward the wee small hours of the morning the bleating lamb and calf and the crowing rooster was a warning of the approach of day, and soon the fun and pleasure must end.

Paid
Miss Susan Jarboe
Present
Cotillion Party

You are respectfully invited to attend a Cotillion Party at the Hotel of Mr. Philip Haines, at Point of Rocks, on Wednesday evening the 19th of February inst.

Captain, James S. Simmons.

Managers—Edward E. McGill; Charles E. Thomas; D. J. Hergesheimer; Richard Thomas; Benjamin Moffitt; John F. Pickens; Henry Snouffer; Oliver Mc Gill; Henry Clabaugh; Samuel Williams; James H. Besant.

MANOR PICNIC

The pleasure of your company is requested at a Basket Pic-Nic, to be held in Grinder's Woods, near Lime Kiln, Md., on Saturday, September 4th, 1875.

Committee of Arrangements:

Thos. R. Jarboe
Robt. H. Padgett

Philip Cromwell
Jos. S. Grinder

Committee of Invitation:

C. Newton Thomas
Glenmore Castle

Wm. J. Grove
Frank E. Thomas

Floor Managers:

Chas. T. Brosius

Jno. H. Kessler

N. B.—Should the weather prove unfavorable, the Pic-Nic will take place on the Monday following.

GRAND BASKET PIC-NIC

The pleasure of your company is solicited at a Basket Pic-Nic to be held at White Oak Springs on Friday, August 22d, 1879.

If not fair, next day. Dancing to begin at 10 a. m.

Committee of Invitation:

E. Glenmore Castle

J. Jarboe Castle

George E. Smith

Henry C. Thomas

Floor Managers:

Wm. J. Grove

Ollie B. Drill

White Oak Springs during the summer was a popular place for holding picnics and dances, and was also a noted camp meeting ground. People came here from long distances, and on Sunday thousands attended these religious meetings.

BASKET PIC-NIC

You are respectfully invited to attend a Basket Pic-Nic to be held in Mr. Curtis Thomas' Woods, near Adamstown, on Wednesday, September 3d, 1879.

Committee of Arrangements:

G. Fenton Snouffer

W. T. Chiswell

Frank E. Thomas

George Snouffer, Jr.

Mrs. Wm. T. Chiswell

Committee of Invitation:

R. D. Allnutt

C. N. Trundle

McGill Belt

Miss Julia Belt

Miss Anna Chiswell

Committee of Reception:

Robert Moffet

Mrs. David Thomas

Miss Nellie Snouffer

Mrs. G. F. Snouffer

Miss Helen M. Thomas

Floor Managers:

G. F. Snouffer

F. E. Thomas

W. T. Chiswell

Music by Price's String Band. Dancing to begin at 10 o'clock a. m.

Leap year dances were held by the ladies of Carrollton Manor, forty years ago, according to this old postal card:

The pleasure of your company is requested at a Leap Year Party to be held at Mr. Louis McMurray's house, Lime Kiln, Tuesday evening, Jan. 6, 1880.

Committee:

Johnnie Trundle
Ella Condry

Carrie E. Grove
Sophie E. Castle

Emma Thomas

Addressed to Miss May Hardey and friends, Burkittsville, Md.

Probably the greatest event that ever took place on Carrollton Manor was when Gov. Edwin Warfield, his staff and Troop A. visited the St. Joseph's Church picnic in the Manor woods, August 13th, 1907. Although this picnic was for the benefit of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, everybody helped to entertain the distinguished guests. The following account of the picnic appeared in the Baltimore Sun, August 14th, 1907.

TROOPS AT A PICNIC.

Soldiers Have a Jolly Time at the Buckeystown Outing.

FULLY 15,000 PERSONS THERE.

The Soldier Boys From Baltimore County Were a Center of Attraction—Greatest in Years.
[From a Staff Correspondent.]

Frederick, Md., Aug. 13, 1907. Take 15,000 people, 1,000 carriages, one Governor of the State, 35 husky young members of Troop A, a tournament, a dance, unlimited merriment and jollification, not to mention hundreds and hundreds of fried chickens and other edibles, mix them together and add "some" and it is as near a description of the great farmers' picnic occurring today near Buckeystown as it is possible to get. The great gathering is one of the events of Frederick county. It is held in what is known as Manor Woods and is for the benefit of St. James', St. Ignatius', and St. Joseph's Catholic Churches, of Point of Rocks, Urbana, and the Manor parishes, respectively, of which Rev. Stephen McCabe is in charge.

Long before daybreak the farmers' wives were up and doing. While the women were frying fowls in sputtering lard, brewing coffee, husbands and sons were tramping dewy grass, lanterns in hand, pre-

paring to hitch up vehicles of every sort and description. That a farmer lived 25 miles away deterred him not; there was the Governor to be seen and Captain Rogers and troop attractions never before on the program.

Long before the troop broke camp at Rose Hill, roads were deep with dust of horses "beating it" for the picnic. By 12:30, when the company rode in, there were fully 10,000 people lining the roads. The Governor, riding ahead, received an ovation that was a fitting culmination of the day's greetings along the road.

With the people of the county it has long been a superstition that it will rain every picnic day, and Col. E. A. Baughman, a native of the soil, spread the tale. Sure enough, before having ridden an hour big drops soaked through the flannel shirts of the troopers and ponchos were unstrapped. Looking like a funeral procession, the black-cloaked riders marched on. Before the woods were reached the sun broke through the clouds. But just as it was reached down poured a drenching storm. Back to shelter ran girls like coveys of startled partridges, their finery bedraggled. Governor Warfield and the troop sat waiting for a cessation. The storm stopped and all were happy, though wet.

Throughout the woods horses were tethered and the people were putting luncheons in places where they were calculated to do the most good. To accomodate the troop many of the merrymakers were forced to move their carriages, which they did goodnaturedly. Governor Warfield, followed by his staff, rode forward, and there was a grand rush to see him. By twos, fours, in bunches and in groups they jumped the brush piles like bunches of steeplechasers. The bark was literally torn from the trees and wheels almost knocked from carriages.

Accompanied by Mr. Joseph D. Baker, one of the prominent personages present, Father McCabe and others, Governor Warfield's progress was truly a triumphal march and ended for a few brief moments only when he ate dinner.

Mr. J. D. Baker introduced the Governor from the platform at the dancing stand in a pleasant speech, laughingly saying in conclusion in referring to the recent fight of his friends to secure the Gubernatorial nomination for him.

"I don't know Governor Warfield's ability as a soldier, so I refer you to Adj.-Gen. Clinton L. Riggs, but I can say that he is a valiant leader in a losing convention fight."

Responding, the Governor in a general way spoke of the hospitality of the people and the wealth of the county and mentioned that he

noted with pleasure the esteem in which Mr. Baker was held by Frederick countians, and spoke of his fitness and ability. He pointed him out as a model citizen and an example that the young men present might well follow. He also dwelt at some length on his services to the community and State.

Governor Warfield made his formal address at 4 o'clock. He dwelt at length upon "Civic Duty." In referring to the responsibilities confronting young men he said all should pay particular attention to the affairs of State, become familiar with them and thus fit themselves for future duty. He also spoke of the advantages and independence of country life, and named prominent Marylanders of the past and present who had attained high positions in life. The Governor advised young men to stay on the farms until they were grown.

There was no diminution in the number of arrivals late in the afternoon and they kept coming until long after dark and remained, dancing until long after midnight, when the troopers were recalled and taps sounded.

Camp Broke Late.

Camp at Rose Hill, on the other side of Frederick, broke late on account of the short march to be made, and the Governor and General Riggs, who had slept and broken fast at the old Johnson mansion, appeared after Captain Rogers, Captain Hill and Lieutenant Baughman had risen and eaten at the camp table. Through Frederick the troop passed, and for the first time the official standard of the Governor was unfurled and was carried by Sergeant Wernsing. Along Market Street there was a continuous ovation. The first stops were made at the Williams and Shriver homes, where the Governor wished to meet some old friends.

On the way to the picnic the Governor made a stop at the home of Dr. McKinney. The Doctor and Mrs. McKinney invited him to take a cup of iced tea and he accepted. After the visit the Governor said he was delighted with the hospitality shown him and also with the colonial mansion.

When Buckeystown was reached the troop was halted and the Governor and General Riggs made a stop at the beautiful home of William G. Baker. There was one ovation after another, for the Governor and the troop all the way from Frederick to the picnic grounds.

The approach of the troop was announced by Bugler Suter, who had his bugle to his lips nearly all the time blowing calls and quick-

steps at the request of the Governor. A short distance from Buckeystown the Governor and the troop were met by a mounted committee from the picnic grounds. G. A. T. Snouffer was the chief marshal, and he had 20 aids, all mounted and wearing yellow sashes. Each man in the delegation also wore a badge with the printed inscription "Welcome to Our Governor." They also wore buttons with the Governor's photograph. Similar buttons were displayed on the picnic grounds and the Governor appreciated the compliment, and so did Captain Rogers and the members of Troop A.

One of the features of the afternoon was the tournament. The only representative of the troop in the lists was Lieut. W. B. Cockey, mounted on his game sorrel mare and riding under the title of 'Knight of Garrison.' He was under a disadvantage on account of the long march and because his horse went down the lists as a racer. The first time he missed one and took only two out of three rings. The second and third runs he made three out of three and was permitted to ride with the professionals in the tie-off—a compliment to the troop, although he was one ring short. During his final run, however, he again missed one, and was thus forced to leave the lists.

The winners in the professional class were, in the order named: H. R. Mercer, Knight of Pleasant Valley, who crowned Miss Lillie Eyler queen of love and beauty.

Vernon N. Garber, Knight of Locust Grove, who crowned Mrs. Garber first maid.

O. W. Montgomery, Knight of Oak Grove, who crowned Miss D. I. Phillips fourth maid.

L. Amos, Knight of Locust Lawn, came in second, but did not select a lady.

The winners in the amateur class were:

Bruce Thompson, Knight of Redland, who crowned Miss Nellie Etzler queen of love and beauty.

Lee Dutrow, Knight of Idlewood, who crowned Miss Maranda Stupp first maid.

Others who entered were: H. L. Davis, Knight of Fountain Mills, in the professional class, and Paul Snouffer, Knight of Waverly, and Frank Allnutt, Knight of Three Springs.

Paul Snouffer crowned Miss Johnnie Mainhart, of Montgomery County second maid of honor, and Frank Allnutt crowned Miss Hannah Snouffer, third maid of honor.

Phillip F. Lee delivered the charge to knights and Edward J. Smith made the coronation address. Miss Capitola Grinder was the gipsy queen, and made quite a hit as a fortune-teller.

After the tournament the troop "mug" of mint julep was brewed and Miss Lola Motter, daughter of Judge J. C. Motter, was elected "Daughter of the Troop," she, with her sister, Miss Amy Motter, and Miss Pauline Gilbert, being voted as among the most popular girls at the picnic.

The officers of the tournament were:

Chief Marshal—G. A. T. Snouffer. Aids to Chief Marshal—J. E. O. Thomas, Arthur McKenna, Leo Fitzsimmons, Richard Cromwell.

Heralds—J. I. Fitzsimmons, Jr., Paul Snouffer, George S. Allnutt, Harry Dronenberg, McGill Belt, Charles Miller, Robert Thomas, Bernard Day, James Rogers.

Judges—Col. L. T. Brien, John C. Padgett, George Snouffer, Daniel Z. Padgett.

Time Keeper—Kemp Buckey.

The committee in charge of the picnic were:

Committee on Arrangements—Eugene A. Grove, Thos. Fisher—Richard R. Day, William Murphy, G. W. Tucker, Robert Hendrickson, Cromwell Kessler, Chas. Heater, Harry Davis, John Graham, Arunah Fitzsimmons.

Committee on Grounds—J. D. Day, R. H. Padgett, C. A. Rogers, J. S. Grinder, Raymond G. Ford, J. R. Hendrickson, Ernest Nichols, Richard Allnutt, Isaac Davis, Lee Davis, John Dean.

Dancing Committee—Dr. C. H. Conley, Claude E. Thomas, Melville Cromwell, Clark Thomas, Lindsay Day, Dr. Joseph Thomas, Spalding Davis, William Steiner, Charles Fitzsimmons.

Executive Committee—Jacob S. Dutrow, Baker Lamar, John F. Davis. Chairman—J. Howard Allnutt, Licksville, Md. Secretary—William J. Grove, Lime Kiln, Md.

Dinner Table—Mrs. A. J. McKenna, Mrs. Thos. L. Thomas, Mrs. E. Morningstar, Mrs. Richard Cromwell, Mrs. Dronenburg, Mrs. Lamar, Mrs. Richard Allnutt, Mrs. Lee Davis, Mrs. Spalding Davis, Mrs. Wm. J. Grove, Mrs. A. Fisher. Mrs. E. Nichols, Mrs. R. Heater, Mrs. H. Fisher, Mrs. Haines, Mrs. Melville Cromwell, Sr., Mrs. Melville Cromwell, Jr., Mrs. O. Kershaw, Mrs. J. D. Day, Mrs. A. L. Knott, Misses Rachel Davis, Hattie Murphy, Neva Cromwell, Joe Weaver, Maggie Grinder. Aids—Mrs. Garner, Johanna Weedon, Martha Spencer, Caroline Hart, Wm. Scoggins, Wm. Lee.

Fancy Table—Mrs. R. H. Padgett, Mrs. Eugene Grove, Mrs. Etchison, Misses Fanny Day, Steiner, Etchison, Annie Murphy, Lot-tie Murphy.

Candy and Lemonade—Miss Ida Hendrickson, Mrs. A. Rogers, Mrs. Conley, Mrs. George S. Allnutt, Miss Nellie Day, Miss Ellen

Allnutt, Mrs. Stanley Davis, Miss Bessie Dronenburg, Miss Janie Fitzsimmons. Aids: Frances Thomas, Fanny Young, Mary Chase, Martha Murphy.

Ice Cream Table—Miss Oma Grinder, Mrs. Harry Davis, Mrs. Mullinix, Mrs. M. W. Lee, Miss Agnes Cromwell, Mrs. Hughes, Nora Taylor. Aids: Charlotte Spencer, Julla Russell, Nettie Howard, Mrs. C. Whimbs.

Doll Stand—Stanley Davis, F. A. Knott, Victor Day.

Cane Rack—Philip C. Kessler, Roger Day.

Shooting Gallery—William Knott, William, Frank and Charles Murphy.

Governor Warfield and General Riggs spent the night at the hospitable home of Mr. William G. Baker, at Buckeystown. The Governor was also invited by Mr. Charles Rohrback to spend the night at his home.

Charlestown Program.

Captain Rogers received a telegram at camp from his cousin, Mr. A. S. Allen, of Charlestown, asking him to arrive early as arrangements had been made for a serenade to the troop and because the Governor and the men were invited to the home of Senator Campbell and later to a reception Thursday evening.

The Governor will hold a reception at camp at night, and there will be a ball at the hotel. Friday night's program is yet to be arranged. Tomorrow's march will probably be the hardest of the trip, the troopers having to march 38 miles.

Woodsboro

Woodsboro, eleven miles north of Frederick, is one of the quaint old time towns and has a fine citizenship. Its modern buildings are up to date. It lies in the valley between the so called Iron Bridge on the west and Linganore on the east. It has had several military bands in its time, the one from 1874 to 1884 was considered a very good one, and was selected to go to the Centennial held in Philadelphia, they being employed by the United Order of American Mechanics of Baltimore to head their column of six hundred men in the parade July 8th, 1876. This band was under the direction of that grand old man whose splendid voice added charm and comfort on many occasions, Prof. George Edward Smith who gave me the names of those he could remember. They were Marshall Gilbert, Cornet; John Snyder, Pierce Snyder, (12 years old) Piccolo; James M. Smith, Bass; Thomas McCruskey, Baritone; William and Eugene Smith, tenor horns; George David Shank, bass drummer.

CHAPTER XXII.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

Tickets Voted.

When the first elections were held the county was divided into Hundreds, as an illustration Toms Creek Hundred comprised the North, Emmitsburg and the Valley South, Catoctin Hundred, Middle Monocacy Hundred, Sugar Loaf Hundred, Linganore Hundred, Fredericktown Hundred, Pipe Creek Hundred, Upper Monocacy Hundred, Middle Monocacy Hundred, Lower Monocacy Hundred, which comprised Carrollton Manor. The elections were held at Buckeystown. Those who were officers at the election at Buckeystown in 1775 were Lewis Kemp, John Darnall, Thomas Nowland and Leonard Smith.

I have in my possession a complete copy of the qualified and disqualified voters when I first registered in 1875 over fifty years ago. The form used then is still in use. It is simple and complete in every detail. I find quite a few who registered at that time are still living, then there was only one registration officer, the printed notice is about the same during this long period. I am glad to say I have always voted at the primaries and general elections. There was only one voting precinct, it was at Buckeystown. Feagaville then was a part of Buckeystown District, people from that section as well as Point of Rocks came to Buckeystown to vote, they came long distances then on their own accord. Now they can vote at Feagaville, Point of Rocks, Adamstown, Buckeystown and with all these conveniences, it is difficult to get many to vote. The women took no part in politics then, they are now voters. The mode of voting has changed very much, now you go into a booth and place a (x) mark after the name of each candidate for whom you want to vote. It is called the secret ballot. I have in my possession a ticket, the same kind that was used when I first voted, and as I understand, was the same kind of ticket always used until the present change was made. Then the tickets were in the hands of the party workers who used their influence with the voter, if you wanted to vote for any candidate that was not on the party ticket, you had to run a line through the name you wanted off and then write with pen or pencil on the face of the ticket the name of the person you wanted to vote for. There were not many marked or split tickets then. The ticket was small and simple to vote. Now the ballot is large and so arranged that the party is not so closely followed and there is a great deal of

independent voting, it also prevents interference with voters, which many times led to trouble at the polls.

REGISTRATION.

List of Qualified and Disqualified Voters of
Buckeystown District, No. 1,
As Registered September 6th, 7th and 8th, 1875.

QUALIFIED VOTERS

Burdett, Charles M.; Kemp, George C.; Bell, George R.; Legg, John C.; Butcher, Theodore S.; Munrow, Peter C.; Betson, Wm. H.; Poole, Wenter S.; Baker, Jos. D.; Remick, Joseph; Bowman, Sylvester, col'd.; Shaffer, Newton, R.; Copeland, Meredith D.; Stunkle, Lewis F.; Fisher, Geo. W.; Jr. Slayman, John W.; Fouch, Temple; Smith, Charles A., col'd.; Fout, Clayton E.; Thomas, Amos; Gross, Charles W.; Taylor, Hamilton; Grove, Wm. J.; Williams, Samuel L.; Grinder, Joseph S.; Walter, John W.; Hickman, Samuel L.; Wise, Joseph, col'd.; Johnston, Wm. R.

DEAD

Delashmutt, Arthur

Condry, John

TRANSFERRED FROM DISTRICT NO. 1

Davis, Jesse; Maritt, Henry, col'd.; Calaman, Philip, col'd.; Norman, Daniel, col'd.; Colliberry, John W.; Ramsburg, Geo. P. of J. Green, John, col'd.; Stanton, John, col'd.; Jarboe, John S. W.; Snoots, Jacob; Luckett, Chas. McGill; Taneyhill, Wm. H.; Lucas, John, col'd.; Williams, Jno. H., col'd.; Maritt, Elias, col'd.; Williams, Chas. E., col'd.

TRANSFERRED TO DISTRICT NO. 1

Degrange, David J.

Weaden, Joseph

The above is a correct list of the Qualified and Disqualified Voters of Buckeystown District, No. 1. of Frederick County, Md., as Registered September 6th, 7th, and 8th, 1875.

O. J. KELLER, Register.

I also have the registration list for 1879 which I am sure will be of interest to posterity.

List of Qualified and Disqualified Voters of
Buckeystown District No. 1

As Registered September 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5, and October 6th
and 7th, 1879.

QUALIFIED VOTERS

Adams, Richard A.
 Baker, Daniel, Jr.
 Beard, Harlem J.
 Booze, Lynn
 Belt, Joseph
 Butcher, Richard A.
 DeLashmutt, Lynn O.
 Doy, Basil Augustus, col'd.
 Diggs, Clayton C., col'd.
 Enniss, William T.
 Eagle, Chas. W.
 Fulton, James William
 Harrington, G. W.
 Hildebrand, David M.
 Hildebrand, Lewis A.
 Keller, Edward L.
 King, Elisha, col'd.
 McAbee, Charles W.
 McDivitt, James H.
 Musser, Francis T.
 Oland, Carlton E.
 Proctor, Augustus C., col'd.
 Parnes, Frederick, col'd.
 Patterson, John M.
 Rodenhoefer, Bernard
 Scarff, James W.
 Simms, Walker, col'd.
 Shellman, Louis E.
 Swan, Samuel, col'd.
 Williams, Wm. R. J.
 Whalen, Wm. Henson, col'd.
 Weagly, C. W. C.
 Zimmerman, Cornelius F.
 Zimmerman, Robert C.

DISQUALIFIED VOTERS

Bell, George R.
 Clappen, Hiram, col'd.
 Corbet, Danl.
 Fout, Clayton E.
 Hall, John William, col'd.
 Jones, Danl. F.
 Trundle, Samuel H.
 Winpegler, Josiah
 Zimmerman, John M.

DEAD

Anderson, Talbot B.
 Buckeimer, Conrad
 DeGrange, John
 Hargate, F. A.
 Heeter, Elbert
 Keller, Jonathan
 Moritt, William, Sr., col'd.
 Moberly, Samuel, col'd.
 Robert, James L.

REMOVED

Bick, J. F. P.
 Brown, Edward, col'd.
 Clemm, John
 Carter, Chas. H., col'd.
 Johnson, Richard
 Jackson, Jerry, col'd.
 Kennedy, John
 Larch, Charles
 Larch, Charles L.
 List, John
 Phleegeer, William M.
 Rámsburg, P. A. W.
 Stoneburner, Sampson

AS REGISTERED OCTOBER 6th and 7th, 1879.

QUALIFIED VOTERS

Beal, James H.
 Basford, Geo. M.
 Belt, Frank T., col'd.
 Biggs, Milton E.
 Craver, Lewis J.
 Carr, Moses, col'd.
 Cain, Francis T.
 Dutrow, Daniel J.
 Dody, Robert, col'd.
 Fosler, James Montgomery
 Fulton, Joel R.
 Garner, Chas. A., col'd.
 Harper, Alfred, col'd.
 Hanley, Joseph
 Jarboe, E. E.
 Kolb, Rubin
 Lamar, J. C.
 Layman, Charles W.
 Mahoney, John H.
 Myres, Francis M.
 Perry, James
 Shawen, David L.
 Shawen, Richard
 Smith, Vince, col'd.
 Smith, James B.

QUALIFIED VOTERS—*Con.*

Smith, Horace H.
 Scoggins, Wm. Henry, col'd.
 Wimbs, Charles H.
 Whisner, Christian
 Whisner, Charles
 Walter, G. B. F.
 Washington, Prince Albert, col'd.
 Young, Hillery

TRANSFERRED.

Beaner, Robert, col'd.
 Brady, Luther M.
 Brady, Joshua H.
 Clabaugh, Charles B.
 Hein, Edward L.
 Jones, James
 Lee, John, col'd.
 Powel, Aquila, col'd.
 Smith, James H.
 Shaffer, David L.

REMOVED

Davis, J. Lynn

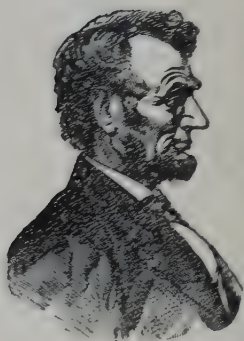
DEAD.

McPherson, Samuel

O. J. KELLER, Regr.

Baughman Bros., Steam Printers, Frederick, Md.

You will notice by these registration lists quite a few are marked col'd., and it can be said to the credit of the negroes they always make it a rule to vote, but unfortunately, not always to their best interest. For years they put a cross mark in front of Abraham Lincoln's nose, as that was the party emblem appearing on the Republican ticket, until a trick was played by placing Lincoln's nose opposite the Democratic ticket, and his head next to the Republican ticket. The change in the placement of the nose fooled the negroes into voting the Democratic ticket. This caused consternation in the Republican ranks and the emblem for voting was abandoned and the party



Emblems of the three Political Parties During the Civil War Period.

affiliation was printed after the name of each candidate. But after sixty years, since, they were given the right of franchise, they have advanced very little politically and are still voting solidly the republican ticket.

State and County Ticket Voted Three Years Before Civil War

The following letter written by my father with this ticket appeared in the Citizen under date of July 28th, 1904. This ticket was voted at the election in 1858, three years before the Civil War.

Editor of the Citizen:—

It may be some historical interest to your readers, to have reprinted the Democratic Ticket nominated at Frederick in 1858. It had been intended to nominate as Surveyor our old honored and gallant confederate friend Adolphus Fearhake, who had been employed in the office of Thomas H. O'Neal for many years County Surveyor of Frederick County. It being found however upon the assembling of the convention, that Mr. Fearhake was under the legal age, he was substituted by the writer who was then merchandising in Burkittsville, and performed considerable surveying in Middletown Valley after the death of that prominent Surveyor, David Bowlus of Middletown.

The Ticket was composed of the following well known prominent and responsible Democratic Gentlemen of that period all of whom are now dead with perhaps two or three exceptions.

M. J. Grove.

Democratic Ticket

For Comptroller of the Treasury
Abraham Lingan Jarrett.

For Congress.
Jacob M. Kunkel.

For the House of Delegates.
John Smith, of M.,
Outerbridge Horsey,
Andrew Kessler, Jr.,
John F. Elder,
William E. Salmon,
John A. Johnson.

For County Commissioners,
 Frederick W. Kramer,
 Benjamin F. Brown,
 William Metzger,
 George P. Fox,
 Daniel Root, of R.

For Judges of the Orphans' Court.
 John McPherson,
 John Alexander,
 James H. Steele.

For State's Attorney,
 John Ritchie.

For Sheriff,
 Michael Keefer.

For County Surveyor,
 Manasses J. Grove.

For Justices of the Peace.
 Frederick District No. 2,
 Michael Baltzell,
 Samuel Carmack,
 William Mahony,
 John Zimmerman, of N.

For Constables,
 Frederick District, No. 2,
 Harman Boteler,
 Absalom Hughes,
 Z. O. Simmons,
 Henry A. Hager.

For Road Supervisor,
 Frederick District, No. 2,
 Nathan O. Neighbors.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
 ROBERT M. McLANE.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
 CHARLES B. ROBERTS.

FOR COMPTROLLER,
JOSEPH FRANK TURNER.

For State Senator,
Noah Bowlus.

For House of Delegates,
Lewis H. Moberly,
Harry H. Quynn,
Joseph Byers,
John C. O'Donnell,
Noah Flickinger.

For Judges of Orphans' Court,
Robert Stokes,
George W. Shank,
Joseph A. Gernand.

For County Commissioner,
Raymond C. Reich,
James U. Lawson,
John H. Lighter,
William H. Lakin,
Weedon Clary.

For State's Attorney,
Littleton Upsur Dennis.

For Sheriff,
George W. Strasberger.

For County Surveyor,
Adam Roser.

Election—First Tuesday and 6th day of November, 1883.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ELIHU E. JACKSON.
Of Wicomico County.

FOR COMPTROLLER,
LOUIS VICTOR BAUGHMAN,
Of Frederick County.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
 WILLIAM PINKNEY WHYTE,
 Of Baltimore City.

For Chief Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of the State of Maryland, composing the Counties of Montgomery and Frederick,

James McSherry.

For State Senator,
 Carlton Shafer.

For House of Delegates,
 Manasses J. Grove,
 Jacob Rohback,
 George R. Stottlemeyer,
 John R. Mills,
 Daniel E. Buckey.

For State's Attorney,
 William Wilcoxson.

For Sheriff
 Philemon H. Griffith.

For Judges of the Orphans' Court,
 Benjamin G. Fitzhugh,
 George W. Shank,
 John Hilleary.

For County Commissioners,
 Gideon Bussard,
 John H. Lighter,
 Charles A. Eyler,
 Simon T. Stauffer,
 James Houck.

For Surveyor,
 William H. Hilleary.

AGAINST A CONVENTION.
 FOR A CONVENTION.

Election on the second Tuesday and 8th day of November, 1887.
 Polls open from 8 o'clock, a. m. till 6 o'clock p. m.

Republican Ticket.

— — — — —
FOR GOVERNOR,
WALTER B. BROOKS.

FOR COMPTROLLER,
ROBERT B. DIXON.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
FRANCIS MILLER.

— — — — —

Republican County Ticket.

For Chief Judge of the Sixth Judicial Court.

For Sheriff,
Alonzo Benner.

For County Commissioners,
Joseph G. Miller,
Thomas Hightman,
Henry F. Maxwell,
Jacob H. Hinea,
William Ecker.

For State's Attorney,
Edward S. Eichelberger.

For State Senator,
Hon. Milton G. Urner.
For House of Delegates,
Samuel M. Birely,
Peter W. Shafer,
William P. Morsell,
H. Clay Naill,
Charles F. Markell.

For Judges of Orphans' Court,
George Koogle,
John H. Keller,
Lycurgus N. Phillips.

For Surveyor,
John W. Hoover.

AGAINST A CONVENTION.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
Of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
Of Ohio.

Electors-at-large,
James Hodges,
Henry Page.

District Electors,
1st Dist. W. Scott Roberts,
2nd Dist. James G. Barret,
3rd Dist. Willoughby N. Smith,
4th Dist. I. Gorham Moale,
5th Dist. Robert C. Combs,
6th Dist. Hattersly W. Talbot.

For Congress—Sixth District,
Henry Kyd Douglas,
Of Washington County.

Grover Cleveland for President and Allen G. Thurman for Vice-President were elected in 1888. Cleveland was the first democratic president since the Civil War, my first vote cast in 1876 for Samuel J. Tilden, candidate on the democratic ticket who was elected on the face of the returns but the republicans had been in power so many years by making contests in three States which caused intense feeling, almost brought on another Civil War, and finally led to the appointment of a partisan board consisting of 8 republicans and 7 democrats. They declared Rutherford B. Hayes elected by the famous and much criticised vote of 8 to 7 and by these manipulations, Tilden was counted out and my first vote for president was lost.

My earliest recollection of elections were brass bands or fife and drum leading the torch light parade. A coon would often be carried in the procession, with banners inscribed "turn the rascals out" or similar designs, and high poles with a streamer on which was the leading candidates names. At the top of the pole a broom the emblem "to make a clean sweep."

CHAPTER XXIII.

Jarboe Family.

Generation 1. in America.

John Jarbo was born in the Kingdom of France—1619—Archives of Md. Vol. 111. fol. 431—Vol. x fol. 537.—

Dec. 4, 1646—John Jarbo demanded 100 acres of land for transporting himself into this Province Anno., 1646.

Warrants Lib. 2. fol. 440—Annapolis, Md.

John Jarbo a member of the upper house St. Inego's Fort Dec. 29, 1646.

Dec.—1646 John Jarbo was present at Fort St. Inego's and was called upon to treat and advise in Assembly, touching all matters.

Warrants, Lib. 2. fol. 246.

Jan. 29, 1646—John Jarbo saith upon oath that being in Va., upon Gov. Calverts occasion the Sd. Gob. Promised to send a boat down to Va.—presently after Pinnace arrived at Maryland for this Dept. to bring him up again. But no Boate, coming downe this Dept. was forced to lay out six pairs of his owne shoes wch cost him 300 lbs Tob—

Warrants, Lib. 2. fol. 287—

Jan. 2, 1646—John Jarbo took the Oath of Fealty.

Archives of Md.—Vol. 111. fol. 174.—

Dec. 4—Warrant for land surveyed and laid out for 100 acres, for Lieut. Evans and John Jarbo, in Brittons Bay by the 16th of Mch. next.

Warrants—Lib. 2. fol. 255.—

Oct. 24—1649—John Jarbo demandeth 250 Acres of Land for & on the behalf of Barkam Obert & his Son Barkam Obert 16 yrs, of age & Dominick, who transported themselves into this Province in 1646, & received warrants for the same upon Potomack River or some Branch or Creek, thereof.—Return Jan. 1—1650,—

Warrants— Lib. No. 2. fol. 255.—

Nov. 19—1649—Lieut. Wm. Evans & John Jarbo demandeth 200 Acres of land for transporting themselves into this province at their own charges in the year—1646,—& 200 Acres applied to them by the right of Walter Peakes of this province—Planter,—

Warrant—Lib. 2—fol. 255.—

A warrrt on behalf of Jarbo & Evans.

Cecilus to our Trusty and well beloved William Stone Esqr. Lieut. of the Sd. Province of Maryland greeting—Whereas we are informed

by a letter from John Jarbo who served Our Dear Brother of the noble memory Leonard Calvert Esq. Our late Lieut. therein the late war, for the recovery of our said Province. That our said brother in recompence of the faithful service then done unto him as by the said John Jarbo & Lieut. William Evans did bestow upon them a plantation in the Isle of Kent heretofore belonging unto one John Abbott & forfeited to us by the Rebellion of the said Abbott (Who as we are informed is since dead) that after Our said brother Death although they had nothing to shew under Our said brothers hand for the same—Yet Lieutenant then of our said Province for the time being was it seems so well satisfied of the truth thereof that he Granted in unto them upon condition that they should take it in Liew of four hundred Acres of land, which was due otherwise unto them which they accepted and were there upon possessed thereof, and payed the Rent due for the same two years.

Nevertheless as he the said Jarbo Informeth us there hath been or is some intention there to take it away again from them which would rebound much to our dishonor, & supposing the premises to be truely informed, Wherefore in case you find this Information to be true. We do hereby authorize & require you to cause a Grant to be passed in Our Name under Our Great Seale of said Province of the said plantation (formerly belonging to John Abbott in the Isle of Kent above mentioned) to the said Lieut. Wm. Evans & John Jarbo and their heirs for Ever—with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, under the usual Rent for such apropiation of Land and to suffer them quietly to enjoy the same. And our pleasure is you incert the Consideration of the said Grant to be for their faithfull service aforesaid taking notice also therein of their approved Courage and ability shown to our said brother and us upon that occasion above mentioned, To the End and memory of their merits & since thereof may remain upon Record to the Honor of them & their posterity for Ever, for all which this shall be your warrt, Given at London under Our hand & Greater Seale at Armes the Eighth & Twentieth of Aug., in the 18th year of Our Dominion Over the said Province of Maryland Annoe Domi, 1649.

Warrants—Lib. No. 3. foli. 411.

It is ordered that John Jarbo & James Langworth being Convicted of acting with Capt. Stone in the late Rebellion against the present Government and having found favour in respect of their being drawn into that engagement not willingly as they plead—It is ordered that each of them shall pay 100 lbs. of Tobo, towards the publick dam-

age sustained by means of the Sd. Rebellion and secure the payment thereof.—

Warrants—Lib. No. 3. fol. 161.

“Assembly proceedings March 1650.

We are sorry to understand that John Jarbo one unto who we wished well hath behaved himself so unmannerly and contemptuously toward you our said Lieut. William Stone, as appears by several depositions sent unto us this year, he hath done which we do and have reason to resent as an affront done unto ourselves.”

(This reprimand by the assembly shows that John Jarbo had his troubles and was not free from criticism and wrongdoing probably on account of his Catholic faith and he with Calvert suffered unjust persecution. In order to over-come this prejudice existing against the Catholics, Lord Baltimore in 1648 appointed William Stone a protestant as Governor. But Claiborne and his associates continued to claim it was the hot bed of popery and that he could continue to control, Kent Island that had been granted to Lord Baltimore.)

Oct. 12th, 1651—This Bill bindeth me John Jarbo my heirs Exers Admns, & Assigns to pay or cause to pay unto John Pille—his heirs Exers Admns, & Assigns the full & just sune of 18250 pounds of good sound choise merchantable leafe tobacco of my own cropp and cask with ground leaves packed by themselves & the good & fair Tobacco by itself & to ship it a board of my ship or ships that shall be arride at Anchor within St. Georges River according to the Order which he or any of them from time to time according to the several times of payment hereafter mentioned shall appoint or give us at the first payment three thousand & cask the first of Dec. next ensueing the date thereof & at the second payment, Nine thousand & Cask to the first of Dec. following in Anno—1652—& ye other six thousand two hundred & fifty & cask the tenth of Dec, in Anno 1653,—

And for the true performance I do bind myself my heirs Exers Admns, & Assigns with Our whole Estate of Land, goods & Servants Cattell & c.

As Witness my hand & the delivery of a dram cupp in part of my whole Estate—

John Jarbo.

Warrants Lib. No. 1—Fol. 239—State Land Office Annapolis Md.

Test—James Langworth & Wm. Thompson—

The Conveyance above entered was acknowledged & Subscribed by John Jarbo upon the Enterings thereof before me—Jno. Hatton Sect.

This bill of a Jno. Jarbo is satisfied & delivered into ye hands of ye Sd. Jno. Jarbo.

Test me Thos. Turner.

Recd Sept. 22—1657.

Whereas there is due to Lieut. William Evans & John Jarbo, a parcell of Land mentioned in a Pattent bearing date July 5, 1649. It being for 100 Acres of land more or less as in the said Pattent is Expressed which said Land with all privledges therein mentioned the Said Lieut. Evans & Jno. Jarbo with Consent of both, Walter Pakes who is yet possessed of the said Land does thereby surrender, Alienate & for Ever make over unto Ann Hamond Wife of John Hamon and her four children—Mordecai, Ann, Barnard and Daniell or which of them she shall by will bequeath it unto, their heirs or Assigns for Ever.

Witness their hands this 20th of Spt. 1653.—

Test—Walter Pakes, William Evans, John Hammond, John Jarbo

Warrants—Lib. No. 1. fol. 557. Annapolis Md.—

Received by me John Jarbo of Thomas Hatton Gent. his Lops Attorney General 575 pounds of Tobacco and Caske in part of what was allowed to me out of half the Dutch custome either as Attorney for Bartarm Obert or otherwise by viture of the Act of Assembly in that behalf of the 21 st of April—1649—

I say received as Wittness my hand this 21st of November—1651—In the presence of John Jarbo, John Pille.

Warrants—Lib. No. 1. fol. 587—Annapolis Md.

John Jarbo—commissioned Lieut. Col.—

Archives of Md, Vol. III. fol. 401.—

John Jarbo living a long time within Our province of Maryland is granted leave here to Inhabite & as a free Dennizen freedome land to him & his heirs to purchase. Do declare him the said Jno. Jarbo to be a free Dennizen of this Our Province of Md., & command that the Sd. John Jarbo, be in all things held, treated, reputed & esteemed as one of the faythful people of us Our heirs & successors born with in this Our province of Maryland &c.

Idem mutatis mutandis to John Jarbo Subjet of the Crowne of France.

Archives of Md—Vol. III. fol. 431.—

Mch. 22—1663—Recommission granted Lieut. Col. John Jarbo —

Archives of Md. Vol. III. fol. 490.—

In Sept. 1663 Lieutent Coll Jarbo was allowed two thousand and sixty pounds of tobacco to meet his necessary expenses as Burgess.

Sept. 5—1664. Comon issued for the Peace in St. Mary's Co. Md. to Robert Liuet. Col., Jarboe & others to Keepe their Courts on such deys as by Act of Assembly in such cases is Provided.—

Archives of Md., Vol. 3. fol. 503.—

Lieut. Col. Jarboe, Present at Court held first Tuesday in Mch,—1664, at Newton for the County of St. Maries.—

Archives of Md., Vol. III. fol. 514.—

Lieut. Coll John Jarboe, appeared att a Court held in New towne for the Co. of St. Marys, Apl.,—1665.—

Archives of Md. Vol. III. fol. 518.—

Lieut. Coll John Jarboe, present att a court held at Newtowne for the Co. of St. Mary's first Tuesday in Mch. 1665-6.—

Archives of Md. Vol. III. fol. 540.

John (Garbo)—Jarbo demands of Mrs. Marg Brent his Lps Attorney 4000 lbs., Tob. & 8 lbs. Corne due him for his Sallary this year—Jan. 5, 1668.—

Archives of Md—Vol. iv. fol. 362.—

1667—Lieut. Coll John Jarboe High Sheriff of St. Marys Co.

Apl. 22—1667 for one year from May 1st next—

Archives of Md. Vol. V. fol. 4.—

Att a Councill of the Right Honble the Lord Proprietary of this Province held att Mattapenny the 8th day of Feb. in the 36th year of his said Lordps Dominion over this Province Annog Domini—1667 Charles Calvert Esqr. Lieut. Gen & Chiefe Governor Philip Calvert Esqr. Chancellor.

Jerome White Esqr. Justice.

Was then taken into consideration the speedy raising of a certaine & considerable number of men to make a march agst., the Indian Enemye with all expedition possible. For which end it is ordered that every tenth person in every respective Co., be raised to goe the present March—Viz•Out of St. Marys Co. 69 men.—

To Lieut. Coll., John Jarboe out of his Company 23 men.—

Archives of Md. Vol. V. fol. 21.—

An order to board a sloop with arms & at East St. Marys—being a place of Generall Rendezvous with three dayes Provisions & Knap-sacks to attend my further Orders.—

Given under my hand this 10th day of Feb.—1667.

To Lieut Coll John Jarboe.—

Charles Calvert.—

Archives of Md., Vol. V. fol. 23.—

1668—This Commission void & another granted to Lieut. Coll. Jno. Jarboe.—

Archives of Md., Vol. V. fol. 26.—

To the Right Honble the Lord Proprietary & the two houses of Assembly.—

The humble Peticor of Philip Calvert Your Lordships Judge in Testamentory causes and John Jordain the two overseers of the last will of Lieut. Coll., John Jarboe late deceased Sheweth.

That the said John Jarboe in the year of Our Lord—1671—being sick made his testament in writing by which he Divided his Lands amongst all his children then born—That Recovering of that sickness he lived till he had another Sonne & Daughter borne-and-in the year of Our Lord 1674 feeling sick againe the said John Jourdain, That upon Thursday morning the fourth of Mch. 1674 he came to the house of Lieut. Coll., John Jarboe, & finding him sick the said John Jourdain advised the Sd., Jarboe to settle his affairs that his Wife & children might not after his death be putt to trouble—Whereupon the said Jarboe desired the said Jourdain to send for Mr. Edward Clarke to come to him on Friday morning following to make his Will & said he did intend to alter his will made some years before because he had some children borne since the making the said Will —& that in Regard his daughter had some land to be made good to her by marke Cordea & Walter Hall Gentlemen—he was Resolved to have his owne now divided between his three Sonnes. Viz.

To John Jarboe the seate of Land where he then lived with One Negro together with his Right to 150 Acres of the Mill land where Wm. Medely lived & the Millstones Exchanged with the Said William for the 150 Acres where the said William now lives as also one equal Share with his Brothers, Sisters and mother of the Cattle, Horses & Mares & household stuffe, Lib.—W. H. & L.

To Peter Jarboe, the 300 Acres of Land bought or exchanged with Henry Aspinall by St. Lawrence Creeke in Brittain's Bay—with One Negro & an Equall Share of the Cattle, Horses & Mares & Moveables.

To Henry Jarboe 500 Acres in the branches of St. Lawrences Creeke one Negro & an equal Share of the Cattle, Horses, & Mares & Moveables as apd.

To Mary Jarboe, his daughter the Silver Tankard & his Silver spoons, One Negro an equall Share of the Cattle, Horses, Mares & Household Stuffe or movables. To Mary Jarboe his wife the man

with one eye & the old woman called Cove & Ahon by names & an Equall Share of the Movables.

Onely the mare.—

Bonnie & her Colt of the Horses-his own Riding horse to be kept undivided for the use of the Plantacon upon which Plantation his wife should live during her life if she pleased. He desired the Chancellor & the said Jno. Jourdain to manage the Estate of his children. To Edward Barbier, he gave a young fillie & a heifer. Whether he staid with his Wife & children upon the Plantacon or not. And he the Sd. Jarboe then bid the said Jourdain to take notice that this was his Will in case God Almighty should take him before he could make his Will in writing & then said that the next morning he would send for Mr. Edward Clarke to putt his will in writing & to Mr. Foster to give him the last Sacraments & likewise declared that in case any of his children dyed before they came to age that his Will was that that Childs part should be Equally divided between the mother & rest of his Surviveing children and in case all his children dyed before they came to age he gave his whole Estate to his wife after which & before he the said Jarboe could putt his said will in writing the said Jarboe dyed & left his two younges Sonnes in strict rigour of Law to the mercy of their elder Brother in tender consideration therefore of the distressed condicon of the said younger Brothers & as a reward of the faithful Services of the Said Lieut. Coll., John Jarboe to your Lordships father of noble memory & to your selfe allways performed your Petitioners doe humbly pray that it may be Enacted and Bee itt Enacted by the Right Honble the Lord Proprietary by and with the advice & consent of the upper and lower houses of this present Generall assembly & the authority of the same that the respective devises of the Said 300 acres of land to Peter Jarboe & of the said 500 acres of Land to Henry Jarboe in the said Nuncupative Will of the said Lieut. Coll. John Jarboe contained Shall vest the Land in the said Peter & Henry Jarboe & their heyres respectfully as fully & Effectually to all intents & Purposes as if the said Will had during the life time of the said Lieut. Coll. John Jarboe been conceived in writing & been penned Lib. W. H. & L. indue forme of law custome or usage either in this Province or in the Kingdome of England to Contrary hereof in any wise Notwithstanding.—Archives of Md. Vol. II. fol. 517.—

An Act made upon the petition of Phillip Calvert Esq. & John Jourden Overseers of the Will of John Jarboe. Anno.—1674.—Archives of Md. Vol. XIII fol. 79.—

1676—An Act made upon the petition of Phillip Calvert Esq. J(ohn) Jourdain overseers of the Will of John Jarboe—made Anno—1676—(a private) Act.—Archives of Md. Vol. XIII. fol. 63.—

Archives of Md., Vol. VIII. fol. 85.—

Act made att the same Assembly concerning the Will of Lieut. Jarboe.—

Archives of Md., Vol. VII. fol. 85.—

Know all men, that I Mary Jarbo do make a Gift of those Cattle above mentioned to Witt.—Cow & heifer marked with a Crop in the right Eare with a hole & a Slitt cutt in the hole the left Eare over Keele & under Keele unto Mrs. Ann Hamonds youngest Child I being his Grand-Mother, & all the female Cattle to be for the use of the said Child, And the male Cattle to his Mother, & desire to have it Recorded by the first convenience, as wittness my hand this 3rd of June—1656.—

Signum
Mary M. Jarbo

Wittness—Signum, Peter P. Mills, Jacques Coullott, John Jarbo, Patt. Records, No. 3 fol. 296—Annapolis Md.

Lieut. Coll. John Jarboe—Mary Came into Maryland from the Kingdom of France—1646. Deposition—38yrs of age or thereabouts 1657. Md. Archives Vol. 10. fol. 537. Died Friday Mch. 5—1674. Issue.—1. John Jarboe, Will Pro. May 16, 1705. 2. Peter Jarboe,—Anne Nevitt. Will Calvert Co. Aug. 10,—1686. Iny. & Accts. Lib. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ —fol. 120. 3. Henry Jarboe, Monika Joy. Will Mch. 18, 1708. 4. Mary Jarboe, 1st Maj. Wm. Boarman, 2nd. James Caine, Prior to—1667. Pro. Court—Lib. W. R. C. No. 1—fol. 396—399.—Lib. F. F. fol. 489.

Generation the II in Maryland Henry Jarboe, Son of Lieut. Coll. John Jarboe and Mary his Wife born in St. Marys Co. married Mifs Monika Joy, Sister of Peter Joy of St. Marys Co. Md. Landed Estate—St. Peter's Hills.—500 Acres—St. Peters Hills—Sur. Apl. 19—1662, for Walter Pake joining to St. Lawrance's Freehold—North Side Britta Bay Poss—Henry Jarbo.—

Transfer.—100 Acres—Henry, Peter, Charles, Ignatius, Mary & Monica Jarboe—from John Jarboe, Aug. 7—1717.—173 Acres—Ignatius Jarbo from Phillip Jarbo Nov. 1750.

St. Mary's & Charles—Rent Rolls No. 1. fol. 31.—

Will of Henry Jarboe.—In the Name of God Amen—the 18th day of Mch. 1708—I Henry Jarboe, being sick & weak in body but of

sound and perfect Memory praise be given to God for the same and Knowing the uncertainty of this Life on Earth & being Desirous to Settle things in order—do make this my last Will & Testament in manner & forme following—that is to say first & principally I commend my Soul to Almighty God & Creator assuredly believing that I shall receive full pardon & free remission of all my Sins & be saved by precious Death & merritts of my blessed Savior & redeemer Christ Jesus, And my body to the Earth from which it was Taken, to be buried in such decent & Christain Manner as to my executor hereafter named shall be thought meet & convenient & as much such worldly Estate as the lord in Mercy hath Sent me my Will & meaning is the Same shall be Employed & bestowed as hereafter, by this my Will is Expressed—And first I do revoke, renounce, frustrate, make void all Wills by me formely made & declared & appoint this my Last Will & Testament.—Will & Testament.—Item—I give to my Eldest Son Henry Jarboe 100 Acres of Land.—Item—I give to my Sonn Peter Jarboe, 100 Acres of Land where Thomas Lowe—Shoemaker Liveth, with housing & fencing.—Item—To my above said Sone Henry, my now Dwelling plantation, Containing as above said.—Item—I give unto my Son Charles 100 Acres of Land.—Item—I give unto my Son Ignatius 100 Acres of Land.—Item—I give unto my Daughter Mary Jarboe 50 Acres of Land.—Item—I give unto my Daughter Monica 50 Acres of Land & for defa't of Issue to the Longest Livier.—Item—I give unto my above said Sonn Henry my beadstead & furniture—which I Lye upon. I give unto my above said Sonn Peter One bead & furniture.—Item—I give unto my Daughter Mary One feather bead & furniture—with Curtains & Vallains.—Item—I give unto my Daughter Monika One new feather bead and bolster.—Item—I give unto my Son Charles One clock bead & furniture.—Item—I give unto my Son Ignatius One Small feather bead.—Item—My Will is that, if One or both of my above said Daughters should die before Marriage the Legacies I bequeath them shall redown unto Charles and Ignatius—Each One.—Item—I give unto my above said Sonn Henry, One Large table with a drawer.—Item—I give unto my Daughter Mary One small Table and Drawer—& if the said—die, unto Monika.—Item—And for the rest of my movable household—to be Equally Divided amongst my children.—Item—I leave all my Sonns to work for themselves at the age of sixteen—but not Deale without Leave of their Guardian.—Item—I give unto my daughter Mary One Gold ring & if She should die—unto Monika. Item, My Will is that my brothrs Peter Joy, John Miles, James Gough, Elizabeth

Davis, Shall be my trustees, to see the above mentioned articles fulfilled of this my Last Will & Testament.—Lastly—I do revoke as above said.

In witness whereof I have here unto Sett my hand & Seale the Day & year first above written.

his
Henry Jarboe 1 Seal
mark

Signed & Delivered. in the presence of us. John Rile, Edwd Howle, Daniel Langhorne, Mary M. Langhorne.

Pro. Apl 18—1709. Wills—Lib. J. C. W. B. No. 2 fol. 63—pt 2. 1706—09.

State Land Office
Annapolis Md.

Henry Jarboe—Monika Joy. Issue,—1—Henry Jarboe, 2—Peter Jarboe, 3—Charles Jarboe, 4—Ignatius Jarboe, 5—Mary Jarboe, 6—Monika Jarboe.

Generation III in Maryland.—Henry Jarboe—Eldest Son of Henry Jarboe and Monika Joy his Wife of St. Mary's Co. Md. Married Mary Greenwell—Daughter of Stephen Greenwell—Daughter of Stephen Greenwell & Monika his Wife.—

Will of Stephen Greenwell—In the Name of God Amen—I Stephen Greenwell, being weake & Lowe in the condition of my Body, but of sound & perfect memory and Considering the uncertainty of this Life in order to prepare for a better—I have thought propper to make this my Last Will and Testament—& I do hereby (Revoking all other Wills heretofore by made or Said to be made, either verbel or in writing). Ordain and appoint this & no other to be my Last Will & Testament—And first of all I bequeath my soul to God who gave it and my Body to the Earth from where it was taken—to be buried in such Decent & Christian like manner as to my Executor hereafter mentioned shall see fit and for what worldly Goods the Lord has Lent me—My Just debts being first paid—I Will & dispose of in manner as followeth—

Item—I give and bequeath to my Son Rodolph Greenwell my Dwelling Plantation—With all the Land Contained in the Tract on which it Lies, and part of a Tract of Land Called “Colebrook Level”—adjoining to Said Plantation—beginning at a White Oake Sapling marked with six notches & running from thence by a straight line to a White Oake sapling marked with six notches standing in the head of Jamey bottom near the corner of Spink's rest the beginning White

Oake Sapling aforesaid Stands near the path that leads from my house to John Ras Heards from above said White Oake in Jamey bottom to a Valey Oake marked with six notches Standing near a Slush on the West side the path that leads from my house to Del-liong's Chapel, and from thence to the line of Beaverdam Manner, to him & his heir or assigns forever.—

Item—I give & bequeath to my Sonn Wm. Greenwell thirty seven Acres & a half of Land part of a tract of Land called “Spanks Rest” where he now lives, & part of a Tract of Land Called “Colebrook level”—lying on the Southmost Side of a Line drawn from a White Oake Sapling marked with six notches, Standing near path that leads from my house to John Ras Heards to a White Oake Sapling marked with six notches Standing in the head with Janey bottom to him & his heirs or assigns forever.—Item—I give and bequeath to my Son John Greenwell the Remaining part of my Lands to him & his heirs or assigns for ever.—

Item—I give & bequeath to my Son Rodolph Greenwell One feather Bed and furniture & my Gun and Large square Walnutt Table & two Leather Chairs & One puter Dish, One puter Bason & three plates and One Cow & One Iron pot.—

Item—I give & bequeath to my Daughter Elizabeth Greenwell, One feather Bed & furniture & two leather Chairs and the Chest that Stands up stairs and my fidle & a Square Walnut Table that stands up Stairs & One peuter dish One peuter Basin & three plates & a pewter Tankard & One Cow & two Ewes & One Linnin Wheel.

Item—I give & bequeath unto my Daughter Henrietta Greenwell One feather Bed & furniture & two Leather Chairs & One Cow & a Walnut Oval Table & One Chapan Candle Box with one puter Dish & One pewter bason & three plates & One pewter Tankard & One Linin Wheel & two Ewes.—

Item—I give & bequeath my Son William Greenwell One Ewe.—

Item—The remaining part of my Stock of Cattle, Sheep, & Hogs I Will they be Kept for the use & benefit of my present family—and all the Wool Cotton & flax to be belonging I Will, be Kept & used in my present family & not otherways I will & bequeath to my loving Wife Monica Greenwell, my Riding Horse to be Employed as is most to advantage & benefit of my present family & not other ways & One Iron Spit.—

Item—Whereas My Sons Leonard Greenwell & Ignatius Greenwell & my two Daughters Susanna, who married with Wm. Stone & Mary, who married with Henry Jarboe, at their Several marriages

received of me a full portion of my Estate—my Will therefore is that they have none of my present Estate.—

Item—I give & bequeath to my Son Rodolph all my wearing apparel.—

Item—I give & bequeath to my Son Rodolph & my two daughters—Elizabeth & Henrieto all the remaining part of my Estate to be Equally Divided amongst them.—

Item—And to the true performance of this my Last Will & Testament—I nominate Constitute, Ordain, & Appoint my Loving Wife Monica Greenwell to be Sole Executrix.—

Witness my hand & Seal this 28th day of March Annogue Domini—1757.—

Stephen his S Greenwell Seal
mark

Witness—Saml Abill Jr., Robert Winsatt Jr., Bennet Greenwell.
Pro. June 7—1757. Lib—Wills—B. T. No. 30—fol 317—1757—60.
State Land Office—Annapolis.

Will of Henry Jarboe.

In the Name of God Amen—I Henry Jarboe of St. Mary's County in the province of Maryland—being weak & low condition of Body but in perfect health of Sence & memory Blessed be God for it—do in the first place commite my Soul to God who gave it—and then my Body to be decently buried & then do make & Ordain this to be my last Will & testament in the following manner.—

Imprimes Item.—I give & Bequeath to my Dear & well beloved Son Henry Jarboe, my land on which I now dwell—his heirs & assigns forever.—Likewise the Bed & furniture on which I now lie with a Chest of Drawers—as also One Iron pestle & the half a hone.—

Item—I give & bequeath to my Dear & well Daughter Mary Jarboe, One large Table —also One Bed & furniture with the desk to suit is up Stairs.—

I give to my Dear & Well beloved Son James Jarboe, bed & furniture that is in Sheede.—

Item—My Will & pleasure is in this my last Will & Testament is that my Son Henry aforesaid shall give and deliver to Stephen Jarboe his Brother One Bed & furniture, or One thousand pounds merchantable Tobacco—when the said Stephen is come to age of Twenty One.—

Item—I do hereby Ordain, Constitute & appoint this my last Will & Testament.

Dated the 20th Day of February in the year of Our Lord 1742-3.

his

Henry J. Jarboe Seal

mark

Signed Sealed & Delivered in the presente of John Riley, Richard Makeny, Thomas Smart. Pro. Mch 4—1742-3. Wills Lib. D. D. No. 2 fol 81—1743—174.

Annapolis, Md.

History of Jarboe Family in United States.

Henry Jarboe, II—Mary Greenwell.

Will Pro. Mch. 4, 1742-3. Issue—1. Henry Jarboe, 2. Mary Jarboe, 3. James Jarboe, 4. Stephen Jarboe (not 21 yrs.)

Generation IV in Maryland.

Henry Jarboe, son of Henry Jarboe and Mary Greenwell his Wife of St. Mary's Co., Md.

Henry Jarboe pays a Quit Rent to Lord Baltimore.

To pt.-St. Peters Hills:—1753, 39 Acres; 1754, 39 Acres; 1755, 39 Acres; 1757, 39 Acres; 1758, 37 Acres; 1761, 37 Acres.

Henry Jarboe Took the Oath of Fidelity in St. Mary's Co., Mch. 1778—to the State of Maryland before the Worshipful Justice Bennett Briscoe, who certified that this is a true Copy taken from the Original Book of all the free male persons above the age of 18 yrs., that has taken & subscribed the Oath of fidelity & support to the State of Maryland.

Before me Bennett Briscoe—The said Oath taken—St. Mary's County, March Court 1778—I do sware, I do not hold myself bound to yield any alligiance or Obedience to the King of Great Britain, his heirs or successors and that I will be true and faithful to the State of Maryland and will to the utmost of my power support Maryland & defend the Freedom and Independence thereof and the Government as now established against all open enemies and secret and traterous Conspracies and will use my utmost endeavours to disclose and make Known to the Governor or some One of the Judges or Justices thereof all Treasons or Treaterous Conspracies attempts or Combinations against this State or the Government thereof which may come to my Knowledge so help me God.—

Will of Henry Jarboe, III.

Henry Jarboe—In the name of God Amen—I Henry Jarboe of St. Mary's County, being his last Will weak of body but of sound and

disposing mind, & memory and understanding—do make & ordain this my last Will & Testament in the following manner and form:—

Item—I give & bequeath unto my daughter Eliza Belwood; one negro wench named Sall, One boy named Emory, One girl named Barbury, One girl named Henny & one boy named James and their increase & forty-five pounds in money & one best Desk—

Item—I give and bequeath unto my daughter Susanna Jarboe: three negroes, Hannah, Peg, & Jack & their increase.—

Item—I give and bequeath unto my daughter Monica Clarke One negro girl named Suck, during her natural life & after her death to be equalley divided between her three children—Robert Clarke, Elizabeth Taylor & Ann Evans in case the said Ann Evans has a lawful heir of her body, She is to come in for one third part of said girl if not—it falls to the other two—

Item—I give and bequeath unto my grandson John Jarboe, son of Rodolph Jarboe, thirty pounds to be deducted out of my Son Rodolph Jarboes part of the money my Land sells for—

Item—I give & bequeath unto my four grand children, Mary, Ann, John & Elizabeth Atwoods, the sum of thirty-five pounds, which I lent to their father James Atwood on or about the first of Oct.—

One thousand seven hundred & Seventy eight, in Contiental money & twenty pounds in money to each of them to be paid out of personal Estate if either of the aforesaid children should die without Issue, then their part to go to the surviving parties—

The rest of my personal Estate I leave to be sold & the money arising therefrom, to be equally divided between Henry Jarboe, Elizabeth Belwood, Susanna Jarboe, Mary Hill & Monica Clarke, My Will & desire is that my Executor Shall sell all my Lands called and Known by the name of “Pape’s-Hog-Pen,” the Christmas twelve month, after my death, and the Moneys arising therefrom to be equally divided between my three Sons Viz. Rodolph, Henry, Bennett & my son John Jarboe’s children, & their heirs forever.—

I nominate, Constitute and appoint my Son in law Henry Belwood my Whole and Sole Executer, of this my last Will and Testament.—

In witness thereof—I Henry Jarboe (the testator) have here unto Set my hand and affixed my Seal the Eleventh day of December Anno Domini. One thousand seven hundred and ninety four.—

Signed, Sealed & acknowledged Henry Jarboe (seal) in the preaence of Sam’l .Theobold, Robert Jarboe, James (his mark) Briscoe of Joseph.

Pro. Apr. 28, 1795—Wills.—Lib. J. J. No. 2, fol. 14, St. Mary’s Co. Md.

Henry Jarboe, married Elizabeth Stiles daughter of John & Catherine Styles of St. Mary's Co. Md.

Will of John Stiles.

In the Name of God Amen—I John Stiles in St. Mary's County in the Province of Maryland being sick and weak of body but sound and perfect mind and memory thanks be to Almighty God for it and all other his Blessings, but Knowing the uncertainty of this Life do make this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following:—

First—I Bequeath my Soul to God my Creator who gave my Body to my Mother Earth to be Buried in such decent manner as my Executors hereafter named shall think fitt—as to my worldly Goods with God of his Goodness hath Bestowed upon me—I give and Bequeath as followeth.—

I give to my daughter, Elizabeth Jarboe's Children one Negro Girl Cauld Dino and her Increase to be Equitably divided among them. She having the youse of the Said negro and Increase during her Natural life—her husband's having no right or claim two the said Negro or Increase two carry out of County or any where else—if my daughter Elizabeth Jarboe should die without Eishu then to return to my heirs.—

Item—I Give my Son Seph Stiles Part of a Tract of Land I Perchast of Jeramiah Milburn Lying in St. Richards manner—Beginning at a Post Standing in the Head of a Mill Cove Running up a Valley to a nother Post—from thence with a Line Drawn Sous sixty one degrees West till it inter-sex the Line of the said Land—all the Lands on the North side of said bounds.

Item—I give to my Son John Stiles all the Land Beginning at a Post at the Head of a small Cove and running up a Valley to another Post—then with a Line drawn Sous sixty one Degrees West till it intersex the Line of the said Land—all the Land on the South Side of the Said Bounds.—

Item—If the said Seph Stiles should die without Eishue Lawfully Begotten—two fall to my Son John Stiles and the Eishue of his Body Lawfully Begotten—

Item—If John Stiles Should die without Eishu Lawfully Begotten to fall to Seth Stiles & the Eishue of his Body lawfully Begotten.—

Item—It is my Will that Seph Stiles and John Stiles, shall never Part with their Parts of Land without it is too one another—And in case they shall both die without Eishue two fall to my Grand-

daughter, Mary Magdalane Lee and the Eishue of her Body Lawfully Begotten—and if my Daughter Mary Magdalane Lee should die without issue, to fall to my Grandson John Baptis Jarboe—two him and his Heirs forever—

Item—I give to my Daughter May Lee one Shilling it being her full part of my Estate—her part already Given—

Item—I give to my daughter Elizabeth Jarboe one shilling it being her full part of my Estate her part being already Given.—

Item—I Leave by my Extra two tracts of Land one lying in St. Inagoes Hundred being part of the Cross, Manner and Part of Elizabeth Manner being a Tract I Perchest of John Aingel Containing a hundred and Seventy Acres—The other Tract Lying on Brittens Bay, One hundred acres more or less, to be sold to discharge my Just debts and if any over—to be equally divided between my Two sons Seph Stiles and John Stiles—the Name of the Land at Britten Bay is Nevet St. Ann.—

Item—I give to my Loving Wife Catherine Stiles the Third Part of my Estate after my Just debts is paid of, all but is all Ready given—

Lastly—I do Constitute and appoint my Loving Wife Catharanna Stiles Executer of this my last Will and testament—Sealed with my Seal and dated December ye 5th—1766.—

Sin'd Sealed & Delivered in the Presence of Jos. Hopewell, Francis (his mark) Kerby, William (his mark) Kerby.

Pro. Feb. 23-1767-St. Mary's Co. Wills-Lib. C. G. No. 3. fol. 120—1767, Land office-Annapolis Md.

Henry Jarboe—Elizabeth Styles. Issue. 1. Elizabeth Jarboe—Henry Belwood. Rodolph Jarboe—John Jarboe. 3. Monica Jarboe—Robert Clark. 1. Robert Clark. 2. Eliza Clark—Taylor. 3. Ann Clark—Evans. 4. Mary Jarboe—Hill. 5. Dau Jarboe—Jame Atwood. 1. Mary Atwood. 2. Ann Atwood. 3. John Atwood. 4. Elizabeth Atwood. 6. Henry Jarboe. 7. Susannah Jarboe. 8. Bennett Jarboe. 9. John Jarboe's Children.

Will pro. Feb. 19-1794—Lib. J. J. No. 2. fol. 79—

10. Stephen Jarboe—Margaret Williams, widow—1. James Williams.

Will Pro. Apr. 1st-1788. Lib. J. J. No. 1. fol. 434.

Generation the V.—St. Mary's Co., Md.

John Jarboe—Son of Henry Jarboe III & Elizabeth Styles, his wife of St. Mary's Co. Md.—

St. Marys Rent Roll) Vol. 2—fol. 46.

St. Marys Rent Roll) Vol. 3—fol. 35.

St. Marys Rent Roll) Vol. 4—fol. 35.

350—A Rent o..14..o—Baily's Rest surveyed Aug. 24-1694 for John Baily—part the land called St. Thos. Pass.

150—a—Sarah Sissell. 100—a—Jos. Harding. 100—a—John Bradley.

Transfers

125—a—John Jarboe from Thos. Sissell—Nov. 1st.-1757.

John Jarboe pays the quit Rent to Lord Balto. on upper St. Clements Hundred.

To Part of Bailys Rest:—1762, 38 Acres; 1763, 42 Acres; 1764, 40 Acres; 1766, 40 Acres; 1767, 38 Acres; 1768, 27 Acres; 1769, 27 Acres; 1770, 38 Acres; 1771, 32 Acres; 1774, 44 Acres. Said John Jarboe married Elizabeth in the Distribution of the Estate of Mary Abell late of St. Mary's Co. Oct. 3-1818, mentions my sister Elizabeth Jarboe.

Distribution 1816-1826-fol. 26 Leonardtown, St. Mary's Co., Md.

The said John Jarboe died one year Prior to his Father Henry Jarboe. In his will Pro. Apr. 28-1795, mentions my son John Jarboe's Children.—

Will of John Jarboe.

In the name of God Amen—I John Jarboe of St. Mary's Co. and State of Maryland—being sick and weak of body—but of sound and disposing Mind, Memory & understanding calling to mind the uncertainty of this present life and being desirous to Settle my Worldly goods & other affairs, and thereby be the better prepared to leave world when it shall please Almighty God to call me from hence, do therefore make, publish & declare this to be my last will and Testament, in manner and form following that is to say first.—

Item—I give and bequeath unto my three Sons to Wit: Joseph Jarboe, John Basil Jarboe and Raphael Jarboe all the Land I now possess lying & being in St. Mary's County, to be equally divided between them.—

Secondly. Item—I give and bequeath unto my daughter, Eleanor Mills, One Negro girl called Leander to her and her heirs.

Thirdly. Item—I give and bequeath the resident of my personal property to my three daughters, Susanna Stephens, Eleanor Mills and Elizabeth Morgan, to be equally divided between them after the decease of my Wife Elizabeth Jarboe.

I hereby nominate & appoint Joseph Jarboe & Raphael Jarboe my whole & Sole Executors of this my last Will and Testament.—

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand & affixed my Seal this 24th day of Jne, 1793.

John (his x mark) Jarboe
(Seal)

Signed, Sealed, published and declared this to be his last Will and Testament in the presence of us the Subscribing Witnesses. James Milton, Benedict A. Price, Richard (his x mark) Milton.

Pro. Feb. 19-1794., Lib. J. J. No. 2, fol. 79. Leonardtown, St. Mary's Co. Md.

John Jarboe—Elizabeth, Sister of Mary Abell.

Issue—1. Joseph Jarboe. 2. Jno. Bazil Jarboe. 3. Rapael Jarboe. 4. Eleanor Jarboe—Mills. 5. Susannah Jarboe—James Stephens. 6. Elizabeth Jarboe—Morgan.

Generation VI.

Joseph Jarboe, son of John and Elizabeth Jarboe—born in St. Mary's Co., Md., in 1790 was living in Montgomery Co. Md. and owning land in St. Marys Co.

The Census of Maryland—1790-fol. 106-91—St. Mary's Co. Md. Joseph Jarboe—1 Male over 16 yrs. 2 Males under 16 yrs., 3 females including head of family. Montgomery Co.—Joseph Jarboe—1 Male over 16 yrs.—4 females including head of family and 3 slaves.

In St. Mary's Co., Deeds No. 26—fol. 244-1804-1811.

State Land office—Annapolis Md.—

Jos. Jarboe to Jno. B. Jarboe.

Deeds dated Jan. 14-1809—by this deed Joseph Jarboe of Montgomery County for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred dollars current money to him in hand—doth grant and confirm to him the said John B. Jarboe of St. Mary's Co. his heirs & Assigns all his right, title, claim & interest of two undivided Tract of Land lying & being in St. Mary's Co. and state aforesaid known by the name of "Bailey's Rest" and Brady's Craft—To have and to hold the said parts of the Tracts of Land aforesaid with its right and appurtenances to him the said John B. Jarboe his heirs & assigns to the only proper use & behalf of the said John B. Jarboe his heirs & assigns forever—and to or for no other use, intent or purpose what so ever. And the said Joseph Jarboe for himself his heirs excutors and adms. doth hereby covenant & grant to & with the said John Jarboe his heirs and assigns that he the said Joseph Jarboe & his heirs will warrant & defend the said parts of the Tracts of Land apd, with its appertenance to the said John B. Jarboe his heirs & assigns

forever against him the said Joseph Jarboe & his heirs & all other persons claiming or to claim the same by born or under him—them or any of them & further that he will at any time hereafter at the reasonable request cost and charges of the said John B. Jarboe his heirs or assigns make, execute & acknowledge any further. Deed for the more effectual conveyance of the said Parts of the said Tracts of Land aforesaid with its appertenances to him the said John B. Jarboe his heirs & assigns.

The Deed from which this entry is made was recorded the 28th of Mch.-1809.—

John Jarboe buys of Thomas Sessell Nov. 1st, 1757, 125 Acres of “Baileys Rest”—& pays a Quit Rent to Lord Baltimore 1762-1774.

St. Mary's Co. Rent Rolls—Vol. 2—fol. 46. Vol. 3—fol. 35. Vol. 4—fol. 35.—

The close association of Raphael Jarboe the brother of the said Joseph Jarboe, is as follows:

Census—1790—fol. 108—St. Mary's Co. Md.—

Raphael Jarboe—1 Son over 16 yrs. of age, 2 females including head of family & 5 Slaves.

Census—1790—fol. 91—Montgomery Co. Md.—

Raphael Jarboe—1 Son of 16 yrs. of age, 2 females including head of family & 5 Slaves.

Lib. H fol. 101—Deeds Montgomery Co. Md.—

April 7-1798—Raphael Jarboe takes a Mortgage on a lot of ground in the Town of Williamsburg, Montgomery Co., Md., from Hezekiah Veirs of said Co.

St. Mary's Co., Md., Deeds No. 26-1804-1811 fol. 243.

Raphael Jarboe to John B. Jarboe.

Deed dated Jan. 3-1809—by this deed Raphael Jarboe of Frederick Co., in consideration of the sum of five hundred dollars current money to him in hand paid, doth grant & confirm unto the said John B. Jarboe of St. Mary's Co., Md. his heirs & assigns all his rights, title, claim & interest of two undivided tracts of land lying in St. Mary's Co. Known by the name of “Bailey Rest” and “Brady's Craft”—To have and to hold the said part of the Tract of land aforesaid with its rights & appertenances to him the said Jno. B. Jarboe, & C. Signed—Raphaell Jarboe.—said Raphael Jarboe having evidently Prior to 1809—removed to Frederick Co., 1790. Was Recorded as a Citizen of St. Mary's and Montgomery Counties—Joseph Jarboe Removed to Nelson Co., Ky.—1812. This first letter to his Brother Raphael Jarboe of Frederick Co. Md., Mentions property in Montgomery Co., Md.—

Letter Written by My Great Grandfather When He Moved to Kentucky.

Copy of the Original letter addressed to Raphael Jarboe, Frederick Co., Md.—which is in the possession of Mrs. Charles Rohrback, written more than one hundred years ago shows the hardships and suffering of the early pioneers with their families emigrating, settling and opening up a new country. The sacrifices they made will never be appreciated by those who have followed them. Joseph Jarboe was Mrs. Rohrback's and my great grandfather, who with his family and slaves were leaving Maryland for his Kentucky home he had purchased several years before. His son William who was seriously injured by the wagon upsetting in the river, he was forced to leave him behind at a tavern. A Mr. Maginis through pity took him to his home and my great grand father tells so pathetically how when he heard the voice of Billy, his child, relief and happiness came to him through the kindness of Mr. Maginis who returned the boy to him. This only shows what a blessing it is to make some sacrifices for the happiness of others. His son, Billy, stayed in Kentucky about two years, when he returned to Maryland. This was my grandfather, William Jarboe who lived here until his early death at Alexandria, Virginia, where he had gone on business. My grandfather was the only one of the Jarboe family to return from Kentucky after leaving their Maryland home. Some went to other States, but many of their descendants are still living in Nelson County and other parts of Kentucky. The letter is written on both sides of unruled paper in a small but plain hand. The letters are well formed and follow straight across the paper, the ink holds its color well and owing to its value from a family standpoint the letter is kept in a glass frame by Mrs. Rohrback. The letter follows without corrections.

Nelson County, State of Kentucky, Feb. 4, 1813.

Raphael Jarboe,

Frederick County, Maryland.

Dear Brother:

I gladly embrace this opportunity of writing you these few lines, hoping they will find you and family in good health. I shall wish to acquaint you of my Journey to Kentucky. We arrived at Brownsville, or Red Stone Old Fort, the fifteenth day after the commencement of our Journey. It was there agreed by Mr. Honel and myself to take water, which after five days we agreed with two gentlemen who was bound down the Ohio to Lime Stone. We unloaded our

wagons, sent them on by land and the families goes on board the Boat, except Mr. John Philpot, my sons John and William, Mr. Honel's son who went with the wagon, but I think I must not forget to inform you that my horses ran down Brownsville hill ran into the stone bank, my Wife and several of the children in the wagon. John who was driving, fell off the saddle horse by the side of an old tree, the wagon ran over him, but the tree prevented the wagon from mashing him to pieces. He was much hurt for awhile. This was the first accident that happened. We start in our boat, Rubbing on every Ripple and the second day she got quite fast on a Rock. My poor Wife, and Ann Philpot, negro Margaret, and six children remaining in her in a freezing condition. All the larger ones, we set on shore to travel on foot to Wheeling and to get to Lime Stone as they could. You must understand this is in the Mongahala about thirty six miles above Pittsburgh. I then hired a small boat to take my company to Fort Pitt, you must now understand we are divided in three companies. We arrived at Pittsburgh the second morning after leaving the boat, and then continued ten days before I could get a passage, and when I got a passage it was in a Reed bottom boat, deeply laden with merchandise. No fire except some coals in a Kittle, I expected we should all freeze together, to inform you of every disagreeable circumstance going down this river would be too tedious. We arrived at Lime Stone in two weeks after leaving Pittsburg on Monday morning about two hours before the appearance of day. I goes up into the town inquiring of every person I saw respecting my poor scattered family. I goes into a Mr. Lee's Tavern speaking as I went in at the door, my poor distressed children cried aloud, "That's my father," I began to inquire of them how they got to that place, they informed me they got into an open Boat some part of the way down the River in a freezing situation as my party has been, Immediately beheld my son William in bed, his collar bone and shoulder bone broke, his leg dreadfully wounded by Mr. Philpots wagon, upsetting with twelve barrels of flour going down the River bank the wagon went over three times before it stopped. A doctor and surgeon of that town was attending on him. Mr. Lee informed me that my family had been at his house thirteen days and that he could not with propriety render me a bill of the expense to do himself justice in my unfortunate situation. Eight barrels of the flour to pay for, but since the damaged flour sold for twenty dollars, the loss of the flour is about twenty dollars, as the whole was estimated at forty dollars. But just before I arrived at this place, my son Harry with six of my negroes set off down to Bardstown one hundred and four

miles below Lime Stone. The remainder of my family left Lime Stone Tuesday evening with our wagons, excepting my poor child which I was obliged to leave to the care of Mr. Lee, and the doctor. We arrived at Samuel Gatton's the twenty-third day of December. In a few days after our arrival, I received a letter from Mr. Lee informing me that my poor child William was attacked with a violent pleurisy, and extremely dangerous. I thought I would go up to Lime Stone at any risk in hopes I might see him alive. You may guess what my feelings must be respecting my poor child, no Priest to come near him, but my journey was prevented. My Wife was taken also with a violent pleurisy, both Priest and Doctor called to her, both agreed there was little or no hope of her Recovery. Thanks be to God she is now likely to recover. Now I am going to inform you of our uncommon circumstance and the greatest favor I may say I ever had done me. One night as I was almost distracted with grief as I was almost at all times, I heard it spoke Billy was come. I started up and saw him personally before my eyes with young Cornelius Maginis who had taken his wagon and carried Billy to his fathers house and there was nursed till this young man brought him down to me, one hundred and fifty miles, as severe weather as I ever felt in Maryland. I do and ever shall respect the name of Maginis, he would not have one cent from me. You may guess the expenses of my unfortunate journey to Kentucky but the uncommon favor of Maginis saved me many dollars. Dear Brother, I hope you have sold Jack or taken him yourself, I received four hundred and seventy five dollars from you, the wages or hire of Jack and Lewis was one hundred and six dollars and two thirds for the last year, except you sold Jack before the year expired. I hope you are safe from the two gentlemen respecting the hire, suppose you are. Then I have received of your money, three hundred and sixty eight and two thirds. What little may be coming to me I hope you will send by Mr. Medcalf, who brings you this letter, sorry I am, you should know my distress for money. I was obliged to borrow sixty dollars before I got to Pittsburg, am now owing the doctor that attended Billy. My case is deplorable on account of my misfortunes. I hope you'll send every cent that is coming to me, for God's sake send me some if I have to come to Maryland to repay you. I cannot expect one cent from Montgomery County, till the expiration of nine months, if you should do me the favor of sending more money, then due me ask my son Joseph who waits to settle my business in Montgomery County and he will repay you. I shall not say anything Respecting Kentucky in this letter. I expect the land you Requested me to inquire

of, is not to be found in any Office in that State. And I surely believe there is no such land, I even thought I knew the situation of Kentucky and I am satisfied my idea was tolerably correct. If I was to inform you in this letter what I thought of Kentucky you might say I had not been in the County long enough to be a Judge, therefore, I will send you my opinion of that State in my next letter, but be assured I have paid dear for my arrival to Kentucky. Be pleased to hand this letter to Mr. James Stevens after you have read it. Dear Brother, you will treat the gentleman who hands you this letter the same as you would me, he being a Respectable Character and useful member of Nelson County.

I am with sincere affection, your loving Brother till death,

Joseph Jarboe.

Everyone of my family send their love to your family and Mr. Stevens.

N. B.—Dear Brother: You will be friend to the utmost of your power to this worthy gentleman, Mr. Medcalf, Respecting and business he may have to do in your neighborhood. Your compliance with my request will greatly oblige.

Your B. J. J.

It will be seen by this letter that Joseph Jarboe who had purchased a few years before, land in Kentucky, decided to move and left Maryland in 1812. At that time war between Great Britain and the United States was in progress. The British had swept a good part of Maryland. After Mr. Jarboe made his sale, he with his large family of some ten children left for Kentucky, leaving his oldest son, Joseph Jarboe, who was then about 20 years of age, to settle his affairs. After about a year he left Maryland to join his father in Kentucky. Joseph who had inherited the migration habit, left home in 1834, and came to Independance, Missouri by boat which is near Kansas City. He stayed there two years, and then came to West Port which is now Kansas City, and settled and built a log house at the intersection of 20th St. and West Pennway Boulevard, where he took up a tract of land of 80 acres on homestead act and built a log house at about the middle of street at this intersection. He raised tobacco and built a tobacco house about where the city reservoir now stands. Indians were then plentiful, on one occasion when the Indians called on a begging exposition they left the bars down, when Mr. Jarboe called one of his boys to put the bars up for the gentleman, then Mr. Jarboe picked up a club, the Indians at once put up the bars. At an-

other time they wanted to sell Mr. Jarboe an iron wedge. Mr. Jarboe struck the wedge and said that there was no steel in the wedge and he did not want it. The Indian immediately replied, "Yes me just steal from old man Gillis," who then owned the property where the Gillis Theater now stands. Wm. Jefferson White married Caroline Jarboe the daughter of Joseph Jarboe who bought in 1856 May 9th, the homestead that was granted to Daniel King June 20th, 1836, and by King to Samuel Greenwalt, 1854. Greenwalt to William White in May 9th, 1856. Then it was uncultivated and a juggle. Price \$15.00 per acre. The early pioneers blazed the way but, could not hold the land long enough to realize the advance in price.

The History of the Jarboe Family in the United States.

Joseph Jarboe and wife living, 1813 in Kentucky.

Issue—Joseph Jarboe and wife St. Mary's & Montgomery Co. Md. Removed to Nelson Co. Kentucky, 1812.

Issue—1st—Joseph Jarboe—over 16 yrs, 1790. Left in Montgomery Co., Md., to settle his Father's business—1812. 2—Henry Jarboe, not 16 yrs. of age—1790. 3—John Jarboe, not 16 yrs. of age—1790. 4—Girl, born in St. Mary's Co. Md. 5—Girl, born prior to 1790. 6—Girl, born 1789 or 1790 in Montgomery Co. Md. 7—Wm. Jarboe—16 or 18 yrs. of age—1812.

Returned to Frederick County, Maryland, about 1815.

Generation VII.

William Jarboe, son of Joseph Jarboe born in Montgomery Co., Md., after 1790.

William Jarboe—Margaret Shafer.

Removed to Nelson Co. Ky.—1812.

Returned to Frederick Co. prior to 1816.

Died in Alexandria, Va.—1836.

Admin. Acct. Frederick Co. Md., May 17, 1836.

Issue.—1—Henry J. Jarboe—Martha Endine Flook. 2—John S. W. Jarboe—Ellen S. Keefer. 3—Margaret A. M. Jarboe—John Brosius. 4—Thomas R. Jarboe—Margaret Lauretta Eagle. 5—Susanna Jarboe—Manasses J. Grove. 6—Charles Jarboe.—

Oct. 17, 1844. Deed from Henry J. Jarboe to John S. W. Jarboe, Resurvey Part of Resurvey on "Mason's Folly" and part of "Michael's Run" being the same land heretofore conveyed to William Jarboe by Thomas I. Marlow and Jno. Shafer by Deed, dated Aug. 2,

1825. Recorded in Lib. J. S. No. 23—P. 27 and also by deed from same to same, dated May 3, 1824.

166 Acres.

184 Acres.

350 Acres in all.

The above is Recorded in Lib. 4 H. S. No. 22. P. 527—Frederick, Maryland.

At the request of William Jarboe the following Deed is Recorded Jan. 9, 1822 to Wit:

This Indenture made this 22 day of Dec., in the year of Our Lord 1821, between Christian Ramsburgh, and Casper Ramsburgh, of Frederick Co. and State of Maryland of the one part and William Jarboe, of the County and State aforesaid of the other part. Witnesseth, for and in consideration of the sum of Five thousand two hundred Dollars current money to them in hand paid by the said William Jarboe before the sealing of and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof they the sd. Christian Ramsburgh and Casper Ramsburgh doth hereby acknowledge hath granted, bargained and sold and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, alien, enfeoff and confirm unto the said William Jarboe his heirs and assigns all the following pieces parts or parcels of land situate lying and being in the County and State aforesaid being part of a tract of Land called "Content" and part of a tract called "Masons Folly" beginning for the outlines of the whole at a Stone now planted at the head of the Mill race near to and on the bank of the Same and running thence South nine and a half degrees—West $19\frac{1}{2}$ Perches to a black oak tree standing near a Mill race—then South 86 degrees—East $25\frac{1}{2}$ Perches to a stone planted South 80 degrees—East Ten perches to a stone planted North 84 degrees—East 12 Perches to a stone planted North 65 degrees and a half degree—East 16 perches to a stone planted North 42 degrees—East 27 perches to a stone planted North 79 degrees—East $41\frac{1}{2}$ perches to a stone planted North 63 degrees—East 4 perches to a Stone planted North 79 degrees—East 4 perches to a Stone planted at the end of seven perches on the South line of the whole tract called "Content"—then by and with the lines thereof reversed, then courses Viz: South 9 degrees West 7 perches to a stone formerly planted at the end of the sixth line of said land, South 50 degrees—West 65 perches to a stone formerly planted—North 66 degrees. West 76 perches to a stone formerly planted—then South 6 degrees—West one perch and six tenth of a perch to a stone formerly planted marked F. M. it being the beginning of Frederick Mil-

lers deed to Joseph Myers for one acre part of said land called "Mason's Folly," then by and with the out lines of said deed four courses and distances North 70 degrees—West 22 perches to a stone formerly planted—North 35 degrees—East 10 perches to a stone—South 46 degrees—East 4 perches to a stone—North 80 degrees—East $13\frac{1}{2}$ perches to a stone planted at the end of 49 perches on the South line of the whole tract called "Content" aforesaid,—it being also the end of the 8th line of Frederick Millers Deed to Joseph Myers for part of said land called "Content"—then with the eighth line of said deed reversed North 87 degrees—East 34 perches to a Stone formerly planted there by a straight line to the first Mentioned beginning Stone containing thirteen acres of land more or less, as also the Mill Dam or dams—Mill race or races and trunks as were fixed made and located which were heretofore used and now is by the Grist Mill standing upon the land herein before described —And the said William Jarboe his heirs and assigns forever hereafter shall and may have a free access to pass and repass with horses and wagons to and from either of the said Mill dams, Mill race or races and trunks which are now used by the Mill aforesaid for the purpose of cleaning out, mending or repairing either of them at any time and at all times here after whenever it may be found necessary so to do with a sufficient of clay or dirt adjoining the race necessary to make such repairs as aforesaid provided always that he the said William Jarboe his heirs and assigns shall at no time whenever such repairs are necessary to be made and cause any material damage to be done to the land owned by the said Christian Ramsburgh and a certain Daniel Routzong and provided also that he the said William Jarboe his heirs and assigns shall at no time or times hereafter remove or cause to be removed any of the aforesaid Mill dams Mill race or races and trunks from their personal course or channel but to suffer them to remain as now fixed made and bounded or used by the Grist Mill aforesaid together with all and singular the buildings, improvements and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining and all the estate, right, title and interest what so ever of them the said Christian Ramsburgh and Casper Ramsburgh both at law and in Equity of, into and out of the said parts or parcels of land and premises hereby bargained and sold or meant mentioned or intended hereby to be, and every or any part and parcel thereof—To have and to hold the said parts or parcels of land so as aforesaid described together with the buildings & appurtenances and all and singular the premises hereby bargained and sold with their and every of their appurtenances unto the said William Jarboe his heirs and

assigns forever and to and for no other use interest or purpose what so ever and the said Christian Ramsburgh and Casper Ramsburgh for themselves their heirs, executors and Administrators do hereby covenant grant promise and agree to and with the said William Jarboe his heirs, Executors Administrators or assigns that they the said Christian Ramsburgh and Casper Ramsburgh and their heirs the said tracts or parcels of land and premises hereby granted bargained and sold and every part parcel thereof with the appurtenances thereunto belonging to him the said William Jarboe his heirs and assigns against them the said Christian Ramsburgh and Casper Ramsburgh and their heirs and assigns and against all and every person or persons what ever claiming or to claim any right title or interest in and to the same or any part thereof from by or under them or any of them shall and will hereafter warrant and forever defend by these present.—

In witness whereof they the said Christian Ramsburgh and Casper Ramsburgh hath hereunto Subscribed their names and affixed their Seals the day and year first hereinbefore written.

Signed Sealed and delivered in the presence of Christian Sifford and Thomas Powell. Christian Ramsburgh, (seal). Casper Ramsburgh, (seal).

Above Deed is Recorded in Lib. J. S. No. 14 fol. 703 to 707. One of the Land Records of Frederick County Maryland.

Wm. Jarboe to Jno. Michael Mch. 3, 1820.

Lib. J. S. No. 29 fol. 70 Frederick Co. Md.

Deed from William Jarboe to John Michael, for part of a tract of land called "Michaels Run"—and for a part of Resurvey on "Mason Folly" in \$3,500—also for part of "Content" 80 acres being the same land conveyed to said William Jarboe by Christian and Casper Ramsburgh about Dec. 22-1821—and Recorded in Lib. J. S. No. 14 fol. 703—Christian Ramsburgh & Casper Ramsburgh to Wm. Jarboe Dec. 22, 1822.

Lib. J. S. No. 14 fol. 703 Frederick Co. Md.

Deed from Christian Ramsburgh and Casper Ramsburgh to Wm. Jarboe \$5,200.

Part Tract of Land Called "Content."

Part Tract of Land Called "Masons Folly."

beginning for same at a stone now planted at the head of a Mill race & running 20 degrees West & C.

Lib. J. S. No. 21. fol. 504—Frederick Co. Md. Oct. 11, 1824.

Wm. Jarboe to Jno. Shafer & Thos. I. Marlow, May 3, 1824.

Deed from William Jarboe to John Shafer of Frederick Co. Md. & Thomas Marlow of Louden Co. Va. on farm called "The Resurvey on Mason's Folly" and on "Michael's Run"—tract containing in all 166½ Acres of land—Consideration \$2,900. The above being the same land deed to Sd. Wm. Jarboe by the Sd. Jno. Shafer & Thos. I. Marlow on May 3, 1824.

1825. Deed from George Warner to William Jarboe, John Willard & John Shafer for land called "Discontentment"—Same being part of tract originally called "Hard to Find."

Lib. J. S. No. 24 fol. 19. Frederick Md.

Lib. J. S. No. 22 fol. 411. Frederick Md., 1825.

Thomas I. Marlow to William Jarboe 1825—William Jarboe to Leonard Speaks.

Lib. J. S. No. 29 fol. 15. Frederick Co. Md. Feb. 23, 1828 Deed from John, George and Henry Shafer Executors of the Will of John Shafer to William Jarboe for part of land called "Resurvey on Mason's Folly"—27 acres for \$705.27. Mortgage Mch. 3, 1828.

Lib. L. S. No. 29 fol. 13. Frederick Co. Md.

From John Michael to William Jarboe on land called "Michael's Run"—and on part of tract called "The Resurvey on Mason's Folly" 67 acres and also on part of tract called "Content."

And also on part of tract called "Mason's Folly."

1833—32.—Deed Oct. 26, 1829. Liber J. S. No. 47 fol. 514—Frederick Co. Md.

Deed Dated Oct. 26, 1829 from John Shafer, George Shafer, Peter Shafer, John Willard and William Jarboe of Frederick Co. Md., and Peter Repleo (or Repla) of the State of Indiana and Katherine Schroyer of Pennsylvania for part of tract land called "Assention-day"—72 Acres for \$2,524.50.—

Deed Oct. 26, 1829.

Lib. J. S. No. 33 fol. 203—Frederick Co. Md. Deed dated Oct. 26, 1829—from Henry Shafer, Peter Shafer, John Willard of Frederick Co. Md. and Peter Reffer of Indiana and Katherine Schroyer of Pa. to William Jarboe for part of "The Resurvey on Mason's Folly"—27 acres for \$899.13.—Frederick 1830. John Shafer to William Jarboe.

1833. John Arbold to William Jarboe. 1833—P—278 Warrants G. G. B. No. 6. State Land office Annapolis, Md.

John Jarboe of Frederick "Resurvey on Mason's Folly" and "Michael's Run."

July 29, 1834. Deed from Frederick A. Schley to Wm. Jarboe Sur. Part of a tract of land called "More Bad and Good." The Resurvey on "Long Bottom" & "Mill Race" 145 acres at \$15 an acre.

The above property was formerly owned by John House.

Frederick J. S. 47. P. 514—1834.

Deed—Wm. Jarboe to Henry Shafer "Assention Day."

J. S. 48 P. 201-1835 Deed Frederick A. Schley to Wm. Jarboe.

"Nut Bud" then "Goose."

The resurvey on "Long Bottom."

"Mill Race"—145 Acres at \$15 an acre formerly owned by John House.

1835. Deed—Frederick A. Schley to Wm. Jarboe.

William Jarboe.

Left no Will, Estate settled in Orphans Court of Frederick County, Maryland, May 17, 1836.

Distributors of his estate were:

Margaret Jarboe, (widow), Henry J. Jarboe, (son), John S. W. Jarboe, (son), Margaret A. M. Jarboe, (daughter), Thomas R. Jarboe, (son), Susanna Jarboe, (daughter), Charles Jarboe, (son). Widow received \$866.66, and each child received \$288.88.

The minute description of land is very interesting. It shows great care in establishing the lines correctly describing points for future reference. Among the early surveyors when it meant something to draw an accurate line through the forest and marshes where the undergrowth was so thick it was impossible to see only a few feet away, were George Washington, John Murdock, Isaac Brooke, John Hanson, Jr., Lawrence Brengle, John Woodrow, George Getzendaner, Corbin West, Horatio O'Neil, A. I. Barney, Singleton O'Neil, Joel Hall, Jesse Rupp, Samuel Duvall, Patrick West, Major Peter Mantz, Jeremiah Fox, David Bowlus, Thomas H. O'Neil, E. H. Rockwell, George Thomas, of H., Manasses J. Grove, William H. Hilleary, John S. Ramsburgh, J. Thomas Browning, Rufus R. Rager.

Now when the country is open no one seems to be interested in surveying and our mutual friend Emory C. Crum has a monopoly in this work. Our young men are receiving a free education but they don't think it worth while to enter this field of employment. The names mentioned above were mostly self made men, and took up their studies at home where they did field work until they became proficient, when they entered into active work and became the most

valuable citizens in the neighborhood, establishing lines over which there was often contention among neighbors.

Generation VIII.

Susanna Jarboe—Manasses Jacob Grove. Date of marriage March 22nd, 1852. Manasses Jacob Grove, born 17th of February, 1824, died 2nd of February, 1907. Susanna Jarboe, born 18th of October 1830, died May 31st., 1889.

Issue.—1—Charles Franklin Grove, born 4th of February 1853, died December 25, 1853. 2—William Jarboe Grove, born May 24th, 1854—Annie May Hardey, July 11, 1857. Married June 9th, 1880. 3—Mary Minnie Grove, born 10th of November, 1856, died September 21st, 1860. 4—Carrie Estelle Grove, born 27 April, 1859—John Carroll White of Kansas City, Mo. born March 10th, 1861. Married 26th of January, 1888. 5—John Thomas Grove, born June 4th, 1861, died June 5th, 1861. 6—Edward Dawson Garrott Grove, born 5th June, 1862—Katie Eugenia Getzendanner, born January 20th, 1873. Married October 31st, 1894. 7—Margaret Ellen Grove, born 27th August 1864, died March 18th 1865. 8—Bennard Lee Grove, born 11th June, 1866. Married first Lottie Lillian Allen, 31st, December, 1895. Second Elizabeth Yates Barber, October 18th, 1898. 9—George Washington Grove, born 20th October, 1868, died January 31st, 1869. 10—James Henry Grove, born 4th December, 1869—Anna Clark Forsythe, born November 5th, 1877. Married June 12th, 1900. 11—Eugene Ashby Grove, born 1st March, 1872—Jessie Ella Bowlus, born 8th of November 1880. Married June 12, 1902. 12—Laura Regina Grove, born 2nd September, 1876—George Cost Biser, born May 8 1875. Married September 27, 1905.

I am indebted to Margaret Jarboe Rohrback for the very complete Jarboe lineage, which is printed in full. It will be noticed all the wills at that early date the first request was to commit their souls to God, showing that they had explicit faith in our divine Lord. The language used then to convey the distribution of their property is very similar to our present day methods. The spelling is often different, many points are brought out showing the customs of that day. The "dram Cupp" was used as part of the acknowledgment of important papers, similar to the Indians when signing treaties they always smoked the "pipe of peace." In 1652 John Jarbo made the following acknowledgment, "And for the true performance I do bind myself heirs, Exers, Adm, and Assigns with Our whole Estate

of Land goods and Servants, Cattle &c. As witness my hand and the delivery of a dram cupp in part of my whole Estate—”

There were many other interesting declarations, the oath of fealty at the time of the revolution showed a mark of patriotism worthy of mention. In the distribution of slaves among the heirs they were described by their first name. At no time were any of them sold. I find the names of many families mentioned in these old records, who are still prominent in Maryland. The spelling of some has been changed, for instance: Jarbo-Jarboo-Garbo-Jarboe. Sonn-Sone-Son.

From the Jarboe Bible.

Family record from the old Jarboe Bible.

William Jarboe was married to Margaret Maria Shafer, August 18th, 1816. Their issue were born: Henry Joseph Jarboe, 18th of June 1817; John S. William Jarboe, 1st of May, 1822, died December 20th, 1904; Margaret Ann Maria Jarboe, 12th of May 1825, died 5th of Jan. 1854; Thomas Randolph Jarboe, 15th of May 1828, died September 7th, 1894; Susan Jarboe, 18th of October, 1830, died May 31st 1889; Charles Jarboe, 9th of November 1833, and died 4th of September 1837; William Jarboe died 2nd of May 1836, Margaret Maria Shafer Jarboe, died 4th of October 1874.

Henry J. Jarboe was married to Evoline Flook, November 12th, 1840. Their issue were born: Martha Virginia Jarboe, 18th of December 1841, Charles William Jarboe, September 15th, 1843, and died 25th of February, 1852; Henry Jacob Jarboe, 20th of December 1844, John Hanson Jarboe, 12th of May 1852; Henry Jacob Jarboe, 20th of December, 1844; Mary Josephine Jarboe, November 1858.

Margaret Ann Maria Jarboe was married to John S. Brosius, April 16th, 1844. Their issue were born: John William Brosius, 26th of January 1845; Charles Thomas Brosius, 1st of October 1847, Alonzo Jarboe Brosius, 28th of January 1850, and died May 13th, 1873; John S. Brosius, died 4th of January 1851; Margaret Ann Jarboe Brosius, died 5th of January 1854.

Thomas R. Jarboe was married to Margaret Lorretta Eagle, October 28th, 1850. Their issue were born: Margaret Eagle Jarboe, November 8th, 1867; Thomas R. Jarboe died September 7th, 1894, Margaret Lorretta Eagle Jarboe, died March 10th, 1900.

John S. W. Jarboe was married to Ellen S. Keefer November 16th, 1852. John S. W. Jarboe died December 20th, 1904. Ellen S. Keefer Jarboe born September 9th, 1833, died May 15th, 1911.

Colored Children Born Slaves.

Eliza Nelson, 1st of April 1832, Manzilla Carpenter 10th of September 1838, Cerener Carpenter 9th of November 1840, Henry Matthews Nathaniel Carpenter 1st of January, 1844, Rachael Ceelia Carpenter 23d of March 1846, Daniel Gilton Carpenter May 26th, 1848.

In the cemetery of St. Nicolas Catholic Church near Fishing Point in St. Mary's County are the tombs of Col. James Jarboe, died December, 1846. Catherine Jarboe, died November 24, 1826, age 52. Elizabeth Jarboe wife of Robert Jarboe age 53. Robert Jarboe died March 31, 1805, age 51. The two last spelled their names "Jarboe."

My great-grandfather, John Shafer, was a Revolutionary soldier. He was registered in the Continental army as John Sheffer, and his number was 1862. He died August 31, 1823, aged 70 years and seven months. Ann Marie, wife of John Schaeffer who departed this life September 13, 1837, aged about 83 years. They are both buried side by side in the Reformed cemetery of Middletown. He was a successful farmer, and his children all proved to be worthy citizens. He was a large land and slave owner. The Shafer family is a large and thrifty one of the valley. His will is as follows.

In the name of God Amen I John Shafer of Frederick Co, State of Md, being of sound mind and memory, calling to mind the uncertainty of Life do make this my will and testament in manner and form following that after my just debts and funeral expenses be paid, I dispose Real estate and personal estate as follows, I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife one or two rooms in my dwelling house as she may choose and part of Kitchen and all the Kitchen furniture, her bed and bedding, House-hold Furniture as much as she may want for her own use, also the one third of the produce of my plantation or the amount thereof of what it may bring in money or rent and five hundred dollars and my Negro man Ben and his wife Fan, all during her natural life. I give and bequeath unto my son John his heirs and assigns forever my Grist Mill with twenty five acres of land, adjoining to be laid of in a convenient manner with the water Right and all appurtenances thereunto. I give and bequeath unto my son George his heirs and assigns forever the plantation he now lives on and adjoining the road leading from Middle Town to New Town Trap with all the appurtenances and containing one hundred and ten acres of land more or less. I give and bequeath unto my son Henry his heirs and assigns forever the plantation I purchased of Abraham Lancaster with the appurtenances and being part of a tract called the resurvey on Masons Folley and containing about one hundred and ten acres of land more or less. I give and bequeath unto my son Peter his heirs and assigns for-ever my home plantation that is say the remaining part thereof not heretofore bequeathed unto my beloved wife or unto my John, he the said Peter yielding and paying unto my beloved wife all and everything or things hereinbefore mentioned and bequeath unto her during her natural life the same land containing about the quantity of two hundred and sixty acres more or less and part of Assention day and it is my will that after the death of said wife my son Peter shall pay Two thousand dollars in four yearly payments without interest, that is to say \$500 per year and further that after the death of my said wife the aforesaid Negro Ben and his wife if living shall also be the right and property of Peter, it also my will that my said son Peter shall have two horses, the choice of my stock, a waggon, one plow, one harrow, two cows, and one Bed and bedding. It is my will that all that part of Assention day that may be adjoining Joel Jacobs land is not devised and shall be sold by Executors hereafter named and they shall have good right and lawful authority to convey the same by Deed of Bargain and Sale as I could do, or any one of them. It is my will that my Mountain Land shall be divided in the following manner, first thirty five

ares thereof to Henry Shafer his heirs and assigns the Balance thereof to be equally divided between my sons John, George and Peter, their heirs and assigns. I give and bequeath unto my daughter Catherine Shroyer Two Thousand Dollars, of which she has received Eight hundred thereof which is to be discounted. I give and bequeath unto my daughter Elizabeth Kepler, Two Thousand dollars of which she has received seven hundred thereof which is to be discounted and the further Sum of two hundred dollars, as will be hereafter mentioned. I give and bequeath unto my daughter Mary Willyard six hundred dollars of which she has received six hundred thereof which is to be discounted. I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Margaret Jarboe two thousand of which she has received sixteen hundred thereof which is to be discounted. I give and bequeath unto my Grand daughter Mary Williard the daughter of my Daughter Elizabeth Kepler herein named two hundred dollars to be deducted out of the two thousand bequeathed to her and to be allowed in part of the same. It is my will that all my other property not herein mentioned shall be sold by my Executor with this exception, that if any of my heirs Shall have a desire for any of Negro Slaves, and they are willing to go to them, then in such case they shall have the privilege of keeping them at the appraisement and not otherwise. It is my will that all the legacies herein mentioned and bequeathed unto my Daughters and Granddaughter shall be paid specially to each and every one of them and no other excepting to their lawfull attorney under their hands and seals, legally constituted and if any of them should depart this life before the same shall become due, then the remainder shall be paid to their heirs in like manner and no others. It is my will also that all Bonds, Bills or Accounts that may accrue hereafter and advanced by me against any of my said children herein named shall be and stand good as a part of their legacy as herein mentioned. And further it is my will that if I should in my life time advance any property such as horses, farming utensils, or stock of any kind, Household furniture, etc., unto my Son Peter the same shall be considered as a part of his legacy as herein mentioned. And lastly I do constitute and appoint my son John, George and Henry or any of them my Executors or Executor of this my will and testament, signed, John Shafer. Witnesses: Frederick Stimpel. Michael Keller, Joseph Swearington.

The signature of my great-grandfather as well as the witnesses to the will are all signed in German, and in this way many names and the spelling were changed.

I remember my grandmother, Margaret Shafer Jarboe, as she sat on a low rocking chair by the window. She was busy patching clothes, or darning stockings or gloves. Her snuff box was always handy, and she enjoyed seeing the children sneeze when they would beg for a pinch of snuff.

SUSAN JARBOE.

The following verses were found among my Mother's effects.

To Susan: Susan, to thee, I've promised long,
 At verse—affections boon
 And now, sad I fear will be my song,
 My heart feels out of tune.
 May thy pathway here be bright
 May sorrow cross it never
 And may truth; thy footsteps light
 And guide; and bless thee ever
 On earth oh! fix thy hope not there
 'Tis but a broken seed at best
 But place thy joys in thee everywhere
 The weary one forever rest.

Signed, Susanne Clabaugh.

Benevolence.

Be thine, these feelings of the mind
That wakes to honor friendship's call
Benevolence, that unconfined,
Extends her liberal hands to all.
The heart that bleeds for others now
Shall put each selfish sorrow less;
Bow'st that happiness bestow
Reflected happiness whole bless.

Friendship

Friendship, I now too few can find
The offspring of a noble mind
A generous warmth which fills the heart
And better felt thou ever.
Since beauty thou to time must bow
And age deform the sacred brow
Let brighter charms be thine,
The firmer mind adored with truth
Shall bloom in everlasting youth.
With radiance Divine.

Susan Jarboe.

May joy thy steps attend
And mayst thou find in every form a friend
By care be thy ever thought; (unsullied)
And when thou'rst far away.
Forget-Forget-me-not.

The Bride

Oh, take her, but be faithful still,
And may the bridal vow
Be sacred held in after years.
And warmly breathed as now.
Remember, it's no common tie
That binds her youthful heart.
'Tis one that only truth should weave
And only death can part.
The home of super years,
The joys of childhood's happy hours,

The treasured scenes of early youth,
In sunshine and in tears;
The purest hopes her bosom knew,
When her young heart was free
All these and more she now resigns,
To have the world with thee.
Her lot in life is fixed with thine,
Its good and ill to share,
And well I know 'twill be her pride
To soothe each sorrow there;
Then take her, and may fleeting time
Make only joys increase;
And may your days glide sweetly on
In happiness and peace.

It should be remembered that before, and some time after the Revolution the German language was almost exclusively spoken in the valley. The meetings before and during the Revolution were conducted in English, these meetings were attended by these people but on account of the language they could take but little part, but they were loyal to the cause of the colonists, and contributed liberally of what they had, both in money and supplies, as it is thought records proving this are in existence. That they applied for arms, and ammunition of which they received none. There had come into the valley a number of the adherents of the King, mostly English, who held positions under the Crown of England, and were known as "Tories" several of whom were hung, and others driven out, which fact should prove their loyalty. It is known that several companies of "Minute Men" were in existence, and when the frontiers were threatened by British and Indian invasion they rendered good, and faithful service, and at no time did any body of Indians or British break into the valley, while on one occasion the women and children were advised to leave their homes. It seems these companies have no military record as to who commanded them, yet it is said that they were commanded by experienced frontiersmen, such as Thomas Baddington, at about the Myersville Gap in the South Mountain, Gen. Sweringen at about the Turner's Gap, and Major Grove at about the Crampton's Gap, but no record seems to be in existence to prove it. There was a Committee of Observation appointed in various parts of the County, but it is not known who they were, for the valley, if any. There were papers signed up by many of the settlers in the County, such as the "Sons of Liberty," "American

Freemen," or some such names, and tradition says such papers were circulated and freely signed by valley people, but there seems to be no record of these. Tradition further says that the famous Colonel Cresap, was in constant communication with persons in the valley, and the presumption is that he was well known to such men as Babington, Sweringen and Grove. It is known that a great number of men enlisted from the valley in the various companies of militia raised in the County during the war, but there seems to be no record of even these. These traditions could be greatly extended, but the names and official positions, that they held are lacking. It is to be hoped that some one will make an extended investigation of these matters in the interest of the valley people.

Captain Philip Meroney's Muster Roll.

Copy of muster rolls, giving names of enlisted members of Captain Philip Meroney's company of the "Flying Camp," August 5th, 1776, all of whom were enlisted in northern Middletown Valley, and northern Frederick County, Md.

This old muster roll reached the hands of Mother Seton sometime about 1812. It was sent from New Orleans by Ensign John Smith, or his family, to his daughter or grand daughter, who was attending school at St. Joseph's, Ensign Smith stated it was near this institution that many of the men enlisted from, is why it was sent to Saint Joseph's, Emmitsburg, that it might be handed down to posterity. During Mother Seton's time we find on the school roll 1813, Heneritta Smith, 1814 Ann Smith and Mary Smith, 1821 Angeline Smith. The Company roll is as follows:

Philip Meroney, Captain; John Smith, Ensign; Garah Harding, William Jacobs, John McCrery, Daniel Shehan, John Churchwell, George Holliday, George Hill, William Gilmour, Patrick Murphy, Francis Quynn, Samuel Wheeler, John Shank, James McKenzie, Thomas Gill, William Calvert, John McClary, William Skaggs, John Marshall, Bennett Neall, John Test, Thomas Kirk, Jr., Ninion Nichols, William Cash, James Hilleary, James Beall, John Brease, Patrick Scott, William McKay, Zadoc Griffith, Henry Meroney, Henry Clements, Thomas Fenley, James McCormick, Patrick Cannon, Charles P. Taylor, James Lowther, Henry Barkshire, John Maynard, James Beckett, James Taneyhill, John Miller, James Bryant, Michael Arran, James Barrock, Christian Smith, John Donack, James Kelam, George McDonald, James Hatchcraft, Jacob Holtz, Henry Smith, Richard Wells, Elisha Rhodes, Paul Boyer, Samuel Busey, John Kenneday, William Chandler, William Hilton,

Warren Philpot, Christopher Wheelen, James Buller, John Jones, James Carty, John Hutcheson, Luke Barnett, William Barnett, Samuel Silvor, Edward Salmon, James McCoy, John Sehon, Robert McDonald, Richard Tounge, Herbert Shoemaker, John Myer, Richard Fletcher, Joseph McAllen, Thomas Harrison, John Alsop, Charles Dullis, Joshua Pearce, Jacob Rhodes, George Kelley, William Loudon, Frederick Beard, Henry Fisher, James Hudson, Michael Hall, John Rite, William Byer, Francis Freeman, John Cash, William Hollings, Jacob Burton.

Two Officers; 95 Enlisted men; total of 97 men.

It may be interesting to know in connection with Middletown Valley and the part played by the Grove family there during the Revolutionary War, that the Grove family now own the farm where the Hessian prisoners of the Revolutionary War were held and compelled to work. During this period the prisoners built the dwelling house and barn on this farm. They also built a lime kiln where they burned lime. In order to keep the prisoners employed they quarried stone. These stones are still laying where they were quarried more than a hundred and fifty years ago. They are ranked up about five feet high and nearly a fourth of a mile in length and consist of many thousands of perches, many have been hauled away for building purposes, others to make stone fences, and some have been burnt into lime.

Large trees have grown up in the quarries showing the long time since stone was quarried there. The buildings are in good condition, all built of limestone, the mason work is of a high order showing it was done with care and skill by these prisoners. The farm is known as the Cline farm and is about one mile south of Frederick, and was owned by Casper Cline and then by George T. Cline the noted Chicago capitalist, who sold the Chicago water front along the Lakes which at the time attracted nation wide attention as being one of the most important land deals ever made in this country. Casper E. Cline, the popular business man and banker of Frederick was born here. This old landmark has played an important part in early history of Frederick County. Standing on a high elevation it can be seen for miles, and during the Civil War at the battle of Monocacy the Confederates had a battery on one of the hills near by from which they shelled the Federal troops. They also at the same time threw a shell into the barn of Colonel Charles E. Trail on the farm then tenanted by John T. Best. The barn was filled with wheat when the shell struck, burning it down. My great grandfather, Major Jacob Grove, who had charge of the Hessian prisoners

may have helped with the construction of these buildings the house is built similar to those standing at the Maryland School for the Deaf, and is about one hundred feet in length, two stories high at the east end, stands a large room which was used for Church services by the prisoners. William Kemp, who lived on a farm now owned by the Baker interest on the Baltimore Pike said he attended church services in this room, as well as Thomas Dunavin, who then lived on the Baltimore Pike. Mr. Dunavin is buried in the graveyard at Mt. Carmel Church and was the grandfather of Lafayette Carpenter on his mother's side.

There were other buildings and porches connected with the main house that have been removed or have given away to decay. An old log building not far from the main house was used as a school house and for Sunday School purposes. The old foundation can still be seen plainly.

Three Regiments were at the Barracks that Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown. The "Bossichie" was a Hessian Regiment, one was from "Anspach" and the other from "Bayreath"; these last were Bavarians. They were here from November 1781 until May 1783, when they were sent to Annapolis and from there transported home. Not all of them went back—the girls were as attractive then as now and some of these soldiers hid in the woods and never went back. They married and their descendants are living in this county. Englebrecht, their forbear was a member of the Bayreath Regiment. Abrecht and Killian descended from a soldier in the Anspach Regiment. The forbears of Maught, Hickman, Waters, and Titlow, were Hessians. Some are descendants of Frederick Klinehart, who was captured at Trenton while a member of "Ralls Regiment." The French sailors from the "Insurgent's" captured by Commander Truxton in 1798 were sent here from Baltimore, some of them married and their descendants are here.

Frederick supplied "Mantz Company" to the Continental Army and the descendants of Peter Mantz and his soldiers live here.

The sons of Frederick County have always responded promptly to their country's call. Hon. John Ritchie commanded the first troops at Harper's Ferry during the John Brown raid. He was afterward Chief Justice of this Judicial Circuit from 1881 to 1887. "Major General Elwell S. Otis who was in command of the American troops in the Phillipines during the Aguinaldo troubles was born in house on the site now occupied by the Ideal Garage on East Patrick Street.

CHAPTER XXIV.

SCHLEY'S BATTALLION—CATOCTIN DRAGOONS MOHAWKS

What reminiscences would be recalled by the survivors, and what gratification would probably be afforded the descendents of Major Schley's Battalion of those who volunteered for service in Mexico. Could some one be found in each company to give a short account of their respective companies together with the roster. Of Major Biser's Company of which the writer was a member, he can recall but four members who are now, 1905, living; Dr. James A. Williard, Lovettsville, Va., Notley W. Thomas, Point of Rocks, Md., Abraham Hemp, Jefferson, Md.; and the writer M. J. Grove, Lime Kiln, Md. The writer much regrets he did not have access to the books of the Company, and therefore can only give from memory an imperfect list of the Roster of the Company. Names of the members of the Company being no doubt overlooked. He is indebted for valuable assistance to Abraham Hemp of Jefferson, a member of the company and John H. Keller, of Cumberland, Md., whose father furnished the uniform for the company, which was very unique and handsome, being fashioned after the celebrated Polish Jacket of Poland.

Roster of the Catoctin Dragoons, Jefferson, Md.

Roster of the Catoctin Dragoons, Jefferson, Md.

Commander, Major George Cost Biser. Lieu., Jacob M. Buckey. Lieu., Dr. James A. Williard. Orderly Sergeant, Francis Hoffman. Bugler, Joshua Ahalt.

Petty Officers and Privates.

George Gross, Henry Johnson, Thomas R. Johnson, George Stockman, Wm. B. Botler, Daniel Stockman, Thomas Williard, Martin Williard, Martin W. House, George P. Rhodes, Frank Johnson, Notley W. Thomas, Thomas R. Jarboe, Manasses J. Grove, Robert K. Thrasher, Abraham Hemp, Benjamin Thrasher, Charles Gross, John Long, Henry Duvall, George P. Buckey, Ezra M. Thomas, George P. Remsburg, George Thomas, Daniel Gross, David B. House, Frank Roderick and Ezra Ahalt.

The following record of the Catoctin Dragoons has been preserved through my Father who was a member of this Company. I remember well his uniform and Sword—which he prized very highly, they were burnt in a fire that destroyed his home some forty years ago.

This interesting account of the Company, its roster and the events leading up to the Mexican war was written by my Father, May 1, 1905 and was read by Mrs. Ida M. Markey before the Historical Society of Frederick County.

The Catoctin Dragoons.

By M. J. Grove

Being a member of the Catoctin Dragoons, commanded by Major George Cost Biser of Jefferson, Md., and organized in 1846 for service in the war with Mexico, at your request, I write for record a brief account of the early history of that Company. It may perhaps in this connection be proper to say, that one of the chief causes leading up to the war, with Mexico, was the Declaration of Independence by Texas, then a province of Mexico, the defeat of the Mexicans in their attempt to recapture it, its absorption by the United States, the subsequent invasion of Texas, by the Mexican President, Santa Anna, his defeat and capture, a declaration of war against Mexico by the United States, and the determination of the Government to invade the country, all of which had a tendency to arouse the martial spirit of the Country, and inspire the young men to organize into companies for military service.

Frederick County organized four Companies, Major Edward Schley's Company of Frederick, Md., Major George Cost Biser's Company of Jefferson, Md., Captain Samuel Bowlus' Company of Middletown, Md., and Captain Ezra Doubs' Company of Rocky Ridge. The Companies were organized into a battalion, with Major Edward Schley as Commander, being Senior Officer.

The services of the battalion was offered to the Government and accepted, but owing to the large number throughout the country who had tendered their services to the Government, under the first call for troops, but one hundred men were required to be furnished by Frederick County.

This Company was organized in Frederick independent of the companies then in existence, with Captain Richard Merrick as commander and Lieut. Alfred Schley, of Liberty as one of the Lieutenants. This Company proceeded to Mexico and did good service.

The balance of the men composing the battalion, held themselves in readiness to go, but the defeat of the Mexicans and subsequent capture of the City of Mexico by General Scott, did not necessitate the services of any further volunteers, although the active services of the battalion was not required for active use in Mexico, yet it continued in existence for seven years, and few sections of the country furnished a battalion of higher moral and social standing or "Esprit



Camp Frederick, June 6th to 10th, 1843

De Corps" then the men commanded by Major Schley. Many were the reunions, military parades, and social functions held by the different companies composing the battalion, the remembrance of which were ever held as among the brightest episodes in the lives of the surviving members.

One of the most notable of which I presume was the inspection of the corps in Frederick by General Winfield Scott, the hero of the Mexican war, and commander-in-chief of the Army. Through some charges made by General Pillow, a court martial was ordered to be held in Frederick to try the commander-in-chief. It was during this trial that the battalion was ordered out to do him honor and be inspected by him, General Scott paying a high tribute to the soldierly bearing and military appearance of men composing the battalion well do I remember that inspection, as General Scott full six feet, three inches tall, with an unrivaled military bearing, as he passed along the front of the battalion, critically examining with a military eye each man as he passed. It is now near sixty years since that period, and few of that gallant body of men are now living.

Col. James M. Coale was in command when this review took place at the old Barricks when an out-pouring of the people were present. It was held on 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, June 1843, with the following companies and Commanders present, Act Bridg. General and Commander in chief U. S. Light Artillery, Maj. Samuel Ringgold, Hagerstown Horse Guard, Capt. Hollingsworth, Potomac Dragoons, Captain Thos. G. Harris, National Guard Band, Maryland Light Infantry, Capt. Wm. Small, Patapsco Patriots, Capt. D. Emmart, United Blues H. S. Falger Lieut. Com. New Market Rifleman, Capt. John Thomas Jr., Hagerstown Cadets Band. Nat. Guard Capt. Ed. Shriver, Mohawk Invincible Capt. James M. Schley, Hagerstown Cadet, Capt. Geo. Schley, Washington Riflemen, Capt. R. L. Hewyett, Union Riflemen, Capt. L. O. Harn.

It is known there were other military companies in this section but no record of these companies can be found. I have tried the Adjutant General's office, as well as the officials at Annapolis but without success.

Captain James S. Simmons, commanded a company on the Manor in 1846. His son, J. Lee Simmons who lives at Adamstown has his commission under that date. James H. Besant, the father of Mantz Besant, Frederick was a lieutenant in this Company. Charles Thomas, a son of Captain Otho Thomas was also a Lieutenant. I have not found the names of any of the men who served in this company.

Captain Kaylor commanded a company called the Mohawks which was organized at Harmony a few miles north of Middletown. It is said there were about 75 men in this company and they all measured six feet or over, except three. Captain Kaylor was very proud of his men who were well drilled. He furnished them uniforms at his own expense. This company was in existence in the early fifties. They were infantry and used old flint lock rifles.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE GROVE FAMILY.

The memories of my childhood more than sixty years ago when I visited the home of Grandfather where I spent many happy days. From our Carrollton Manor home to the old homestead was a long drive over hilly roads. When we reached the lane leading off the Middletown-Broad Run road to the old Mill on Broad Run Creek, which passed the home of my Grandfather, it was then real joy leaped in our hearts in anticipation of the outstretched arms of our grandparents and aunts to press us to their bosoms and the shower of kisses that we knew were awaiting us. Our appetites being sharpened by the long ride brought visions of the chicken pot-pie, caused a restless anticipation of what was in store for us. All that made this old homestead happy and cheerful has passed away. About 1830 my Grandfather Grove moved to this farm and erected the buildings. There is now not a single building left. The old Mill on Broad Run Creek has disappeared. The Mansion house burned down some forty years ago. Well do I remember the old winding wheel on the porch. When the bucket was started to the spring at the bottom of the hill and falling over it was filled to the brim with pure spring water, and wound back to the porch where it quenched the thirst of many for years. The winding wheel was a labor saving device much in use those early times. It might not be out of place to tell of a prank by John Grove, a cousin of my Aunt Laura, who had started the empty bucket down the wire for water, when the bucket returned to her surprise it contained a pumpkin. The farm is now owned by a grandson, George J. House, who told me when he removed the old barn to the site of the present farm buildings, he found the timber in splendid condition. The framing was all white oak and there was not a nail to be found, every piece being morticed and pined. Even the small 2x4 pieces were morticed and pined by locust pins. The weather boarding was found to be in good condition and was used with the old framing in rebuilding the present barn, and is still in good condition. The shingles were hand made and were wonderfully well preserved. One hand made nail for each shingle was used and each nail went through two shingles. Those days timber was plentiful and only the best was used.

Address by M. J. Grove

An interesting event in the Reformed Chapel Rally Day Services, at Middletown, Md., Sunday, November 15th, 1903.—Hon. M. J.



MANASSES JACOB GROVE

Born 17th day of February, 1824

Died 2nd day of February, 1907

Grove, who attended Sunday School in Middletown over 75 years ago, makes a fine address.

The exercises took place in the new chapel during the school hour and there was a large audience present, the scholars and teachers in attendance numbering 452. The music, which was of a high order, was led by an orchestra of nine pieces. There was stirring music by both departments. There were recitations by Misses Frances Doub, Mary Biser, Orpha Kefauver and Master Glenn Main. Interesting addresses were delivered by the pastor, Rev. John W. Pontius, the superintendent, Mr. Emory L. Coblentz and Hon. M. J. Grove of Lime Kiln, this county. Mr. Grove, who is now 80 years old and one of the most prominent citizens of Frederick County, was a scholar at the first Sabbath school in Middletown, and his address abounded in interesting reminiscences.

Part of the address by my Father, follows:

“My Dear Friends:

“In response to an invitation from your superintendent, I am here, as perhaps the oldest person present, who have heretofore had any connection with your school, to give a short historical account, so far as memory serves me, of the old Sunday School of which this school was then a component part. This school was then held in Keller’s addition to Middletown, and was continued as a union Sabbath school until the different churches of which the school was then composed, determined to have their own denominational Sabbath school. The school was managed, if I remember aright, (for this was over 75 years ago) by three superintendants, one from each, the Reformed, Lutheran, and Methodist churches, each superintendent officiating on alternate Sundays. I cannot recall exactly the name of the first superintendent, but think that Henry Cochran represented the Reformed and Samuel G. Harbaugh, the Lutheran.

“They all performed their duties faithfully and conscientiously according to their talents, but looking back for 75 years, the one who left the impress of his character upon my tender mind more fully than the others, was Samuel G. Harbaugh. His heart was in his work; he was one of Middletown’s leading and successful merchants, a man of great force of character and influential in the community, and one of the town’s most busy citizens, all of which he offered freely for the advancement of the Sabbath School; his was a practical, unostentatious piety, which by his earnestness of manner and expression, whilst conducting the exercises and addressing the school from Sabbath to Sabbath, could not but inspire both teachers and

scholars to emulate his example. A Sabbath School conducted under such leadership could not but leave its impress upon the whole community. As for myself, I can truly say it did much towards the upbuilding of my character, and in connection with the instruction received from my Sabbath School teacher, and the information received from the reading obtained through a good library, I believe I had a much higher idea of life as viewed from a Christian standpoint than I perhaps otherwise would have had. In this connection allow me to say that whilst the old union Sunday School had no cradle rolls such as you now have in the most progressive schools yet I think a pious mother must have made a cradle-roll scholar of me, as I have no knowledge whatever of the time when I entered the school.

“As it was organized in 1827 and I was born February 1824, I was probably 3 or 4 years of age when it was organized and consequently must have been among its first scholars. It was there in the old Union Sabbath School that I, as well as the other scholars of the school, came in contact with and under the influence of many of your grand and greatgrandfathers, such men as Kefauver, Coblentz, Thomas Cochran, Wise, Harbaugh, Shafer, Koogle, Rudy, Flook, Young, Feete, Bowlus, Ramsburg and many others, who by their example as Christians, and active efforts in the upbuilding and support of their respective congregations, have made the churches of Middletown conspicuous examples of what a Christian church should be, giving full evidence that the seed sown by the prayers of Christian mothers, nurtured by those having charge of your cradle rolls, watered by the instructions received from the superintendent and teachers of your Sunday Schools, supplemented by the unfolding of Christian doctrines in the Catechetical room, as well as from the pulpit by faithful pastors, must produce its legitimate results in the uplifting of the Christian and moral tone of your entire community no better evidence of which can be given, than the construction of this beautiful building.

“My friends, as I look over your school and remember there are now three prosperous Sabbath Schools in Middletown instead of one as then. I feel gratified and pleased at the progress which has been made in this line of Church work in your place. Also permit me to say, you may well believe, that I feel deeply interested in the prosperity of the Reformed church in Middletown. My great grandfather gave the land upon which this building has been erected and contributed largely towards the construction of your beautiful church, and was, I think, the first person buried in your graveyard, whilst I, as a lad, worked over the ground which is now your beauti-

ful cemetery. This, to you children, may seem a long time ago, and so it was.

“To impress the length of time upon your memory, I will say it was before the time of your present pastor. It was before the time of your former pastor, the Rev. Hoffmeier, who served you so long and faithfully, and whom you little tots before me never saw. It was before the time of Rev. Rupley, who left you over 30 years ago. It was before the time of Rev. C. F. McCauley. How many in this audience remember this eloquent divine? It was before the time of Rev. A. P. Freeze, who came among you 62 years ago and to whom I went to school in the Reformed parsonage, in company with John and Richard Thomas, Simon Shober and Daniel Colliflower. And will you not be surprised when I tell you that it was before the time of your first locally settled pastor, the Rev. J. C. Bucher?

“Does any one in this audience personally remember the pastorate of this man of God, from whom I received my catechetical instructions in a little building back of the milestone standing on East Main street, then used as a lecture room for the Reformed church, and which I never pass without thinking reverently of the man who so earnestly and devoutly endeavored to impress upon me the personality of Christ, so beautifully and truthfully expressed in the Heidelberg Catechism? Should there be any present who remember the pastorate of Rev. Bucher, may I ask are there any present who remember the period when he first came to Middletown in 1829? If not I stand alone in that respect. My earliest recollection of Rev. J. C. Bucher was whilst going to school to Miss Letitia Smith, in the old Reformed parsonage then located near this point, in front of which was a well covered spring, which was then looked upon as the town spring and we little boys were often chided to keep quiet, and not disturb the young minister in his study in the room above us. Young Bucher was not then married and had just located as the first pastor of the Middletown charge.

“I know what the early training of the first fourteen years of my life, which I received in Middletown at church and Sunday School has had upon me, and I have reasons to believe the same influences for good were exerted amongst most of my companions at school. During my long life I have traveled many thousands of miles for business, pleasure and relief for the mind from business cares and have met many persons from Middletown Valley in almost every section, and I am gratified, I am enabled to say, that I seldom found one who did not leave the impress of his character for good upon those among whom he resided. The many ministers, doctors of di-

vinity, professors and presidents of colleges, successful financiers, and practical business men, physicians, poets and others of high literary ability, together with the farmers also, who have gone out from Middletown Valley, have demonstrated that wherever they settled, whether East, West, North or South, as a rule, have carried with them the same sturdy, thrifty and high Christian manhood they learned from their parents, their Sunday Schools and their faithful pastors at home.

"A short time since I sent a small contribution to your school, not as a gift, but as a poor pecuniary recompense for what your school has done for me, and after looking back 70 years, I feel that if I had sent a hundredfold more, it would still have not been enough. It is said there is a destiny that shapes our ends, rough hew it though we may. In looking back over my past life I never could determine exactly just what my destiny was, inasmuch as I have been school teacher, merchant, manufacturer and so forth. Of one thing, however, I am assured, and that is that our future course in life is largely shaped by the early training we received.

"Now even at an age when most persons would be disabled or retired, with clear head and sound body, in active business at the head of one of the largest business interests in the country, permit me further to say, that I never smoked cigars, chewed tobacco or drank whiskey, with but few exceptions, as a beverage.

"And now, at 80 years of age, I stand before you without a pain or an ache. Can you wonder that I look back upon my old superintendents and Sunday School teachers with a feeling almost bordering upon veneration? And you, superintendents and teachers, may I ask, influenced by the example before you, that you consecrate yourselves anew to the work of moulding the young and tender minds committed to your care, to live that higher life, that will imbue them with a feeling that whatever they do or say is done under the all-seeing eye of God, and doing this, you may feel assured that as years pass before them, they will feel the same love and regard for you as I have for those of the long, long ago."

The Grove Family in America.

Data furnished by Elizabeth B. Satterhuait from the first generation in America to the eighth generation.

Hans Graef (1661-1746). His wife Susanna.

Hans Graef was born in Switzerland in 1661 and during the persecution of the Mennonites in his country he with others fled to Alsace. In Alsace he bore the title of Baron Von Welden, the Coat of Arms

which is in the possession of his descendants. He was brother-in-law to Lieutenant Colonel or Duke of Metz who was governor of Breda, and it was from him the Graefs were entitled to the immense wealth in the fatherland. At one time none stood nearer in confidence to the throne than Hans Graef, but owing to this very prominence he became the target for false accusations from jealous parties. He was accused of treason against the government and his wealth confiscated. He left the country. The accusations were proved utterly false and he was publicly exonerated and given invitation to return and his wealth, property, and position would be fully restored to him. But Hans Graef scorned their overtures and declined to return. He came to America and became in the New World a man of wealth and prominence. He died in Pennsylvania in 1746. (Taken from the notes of Julian Grove (Graef) of Shepherdstown, W. Va.

The Hans Graef Association was organized at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1866. "Si Deus Nobiscum guis County a nos." This association shall consist of the descendants of Hans Graef who fled from persecution against the Mennonites in Switzerland near the close of the Seventh century and afterwards settled at Graef Run (where Levi Graef now resides) in west Earl Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania A. D. 1717, he having been the first settler of Earl township and which was named in his honor in 1729, Earl being the English of Graef.

Hans Graef had six sons. A few of the descendants of Hans Graef during the many years past expressed the desire to preserve the history and genealogy of their family. They saw oldest members of their family one after another rapidly carried to their graves, and it became obvious to them that unless some means were taken to preserve its history that the stories and traditions handed from father to son must soon be forgotten and the numerous descendants of the ancestor be forever unable to trace their descendant to one of the first immigrants among the pioneers of liberty who fled from oppression in the Kingdoms of Europe and planted the seeds of our own free government in the wilds of America. At one time it was proposed to erect a monument at the tomb of Hans Graef, the first settler of Earl township but as in the case of Moses his grave then unknown and no one could tell where his bones had been laid to rest. This however led to inquiry and search for his grave which was soon after discovered in the grave yard of the Graef meeting house marked with a rough sandstone slab, one which the initials "H. G." are still legible though nearly effaced by the rains and snows

of one hundred and twenty winters. The examination of title papers disclosed the facts that the land now belonging to the meeting house was purchased by the said Hans Graef from the heirs of William Penn, the proprietors of the Colony of Penn and deeded to the society of Mennonites by one of the sons of Hans Graef (In Ruffs Collection of thirty thousand immigrants in Pennsylvania, on page 433). Hans Graef came to Germantown in 1696. He settled afterward in Chester County now Lancaster County, Pennsylvania in 1716. One thousand acres in Pequea. A warrant in Nov. 22, 1717 was given him for a large tract of land in Earl township, Lancaster County. (Ruffs History of Lancaster) (History of Lancaster County, Pa. by Ellis and Evans, page 925.)

Upper Lacock Township. The whole eastern part of this township was included in a warrant of land granted to Hans Graef who afterward disposed of it to different settlers. Hans Graef with one of his brothers was among the persecuted Christians who fled from Switzerland to Alsace then a province of France about 1695 or 6. He came to Germantown and remained a short time only, afterward settling in Pequea Valley, but not being content here, he then settled in Graef Dale (Graef Theal) which was named in honor of him. It is said "his horses having strayed from Pequea, while in pursuit of them in a Northern direction from the inhabited part, he discovered a fine spring in a heavily timbered spot the head of Groves run," "In this elysian dale" said he "I will fix my permanent abode". A short time afterwards he disposed of his effects and returned to the spring and about one half mile down on the north side he erected a cabin under a white oak tree, in which he, his wife, and only child remained during the winter. In the spring he secured a warrant dated Nov. 22nd, 1717 for a large tract and erected a house near the cabin. He had 6 sons, Jacob, Peter, John, Daniel, Marcus and Samuel, and was known as "Graef du Jagec" (The Huntsman) Hans Graef served the public on several occasions. He divided his land among his sons.

Harris biographical History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, page 237. Graef, Hans (John) a native of Switzerland settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, 1717 being one of the first. He bought merchandise in Philadelphia and sold to the Indians for exchange for furs which were sold. The township where he lived was named Earl (Graef) in his honor. He had six sons, David, John, (Hans Jr.,) Daniel, Marcus, Samuel, Jacob and three daughters Hanah, Veronica and Mary. Hans Jr., died 1780, he must have been 21 years of age in 1718 when he appears on the first assessment that would make him eighty-three years old in 1780, and place his birth

about 1697 or 8. His will is probated in Tack County, Pennsylvania, but his Maryland descendants claim he is buried in Maryland at Keedysville, Washington County. His children were first, Jacob born in 1737, died 1819, buried at Sharpsburg, Maryland. His wife Catherine, their children Jacob, John b 1761, Henry b 1763, Peter b 1776, Stephen, Paul, Elizabeth and Catherine b Pa., 1760 m Hess C. Susan, M. Loacher, C. Paul Elizabeth.

Elizabeth, no record.

Henry, died without issue.

Miscellaneous Record.

George married Mary Fance in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, their children, Mary, George, Jacob, John, Peter, Martin, Elizabeth, Eva, Dorothy, Barbara and Catherine. Of these Elizabeth married Mr. Moore—Mary, Mr. Kanode—Catherine, Mr. Ritchie—Eva, Jacob Willard, May 14, 1791, Barbara, Mr. Swearinger (no children.)

George Allen Giddings.

Feb. 1700 (no issue) Dorothy Samuel Shorpe.

Jan. 23, 1793, Martin-Catherine Stimple.

Oct. 28, 1797, Frederick County, Maryland, marriage license 1778-1863. Page 368.

Samuel Shorpe born Oct. 11, 1771, died July 18, 1812. Dorothy Grove born.

Genealogy of the Grove (Graf, Graef, Graff) family.

1st Generation in America.—Hans Graef was b in Switzerland in 1661. His wife Susanna. He d in Pennsylvania in 1746. He had seven s Jacob, Peter, d 1771, married Magdalina, their children Peter, Anna, Mary. John, (Hans Jr) Daniel, Marcus, Samuel, and three d Hannah, Veronica, Mary.

2nd Generation.—Hans Graef Jr, b in 1696 d in 1780. His Maryland descendants claim he is buried in Maryland at Keedysville, Washington County. His oldest child was Jacob.

3rd Generation.—Jacob Grove (Graef Graff) was b in 1737, d 1819, buried at Sharpsburgh, Md. He was a member of Washington County Maryland for "Home guard duty" and Signer of Oath of Fidelity. His wife Catherine b 1739, d Sept 25th, 1820, both buried in Reformed cemetery Sharpsburg. Their children Jacob, John, Henry, Peter, Stephen, Paul, Elizabeth and Catherine.

4th Generation.—Jacob Grove (commanded the barracks in Frederick guarding prisoners from Trenton, and Yorktown. Loaned \$500.00 towards Revolution Volum, 43 archives of Maryland) was b Oct. 1st, 1759, d Sept. 3rd, 1834, a 74 y 11 m 3 d. Christiana Storm his wife was b Jan. 13th, 1764, departed this life July 8th, 1830, a 66 y, 5 m, 24 d, both buried in Reformed cemetery, Middletown. M. Oct. 19, 1784, 1 d, 8 s, First Mary Magdalene, John D. Jacob, Lenoard S., Martin Storm, George Washington, William, Daniel Doyle, Samuel.

5th Generation.—George Washington Grove b March 22, 1800, d March 8, 1888, m Elizabeth Biser, March 17, 1823. She was b March 24th, 1804, d July 26, 1880, 2 s, 5 d, Manasses Jacob, Martin Franklin, Mary Margaret, Francis, Eliza Jane, Emily Christiana, Laura Amanda.

6th Generation.—Manasses Jarboe Grove b Feb. 17th, 1824, d 2nd Feb. 1907. M. Susanna Jarboe March 22nd, 1852. b 18 Oct. 1830, d May 31st, 1902.

The prominence of Gans Graef and the large number of his descendants attracted the attention of shrewd promoters of foreign fortunes, but it was necessary to connect up the

family relationship. This always required expert advice from some of the experienced promoters of these fortunes, who would visit the families in person and remain in their midst long enough to get their interest and their confidence to the extent that each family had to pay a certain sum, as their proportion to secure the amount of their share of the large estates that had been left behind in the Old World by their ancestors. In this connection we were told of "Barron Von Weldon" and that there was a fortune awaiting the "Von Graffs" in Holland. The Grove family spent some money and worked on the genealogy and did gather together a great deal of data, but if there ever was a fortune left by the Von Graffs none of it ever reached his Maryland descendants.

Grove Family in Middletown Valley.

While Middletown Valley had no connection with Carrollton Manor, it did play an important part in the early history of Western Maryland and as my forbears came from this beautiful valley whose productive lands were settled by a thrifty intelligent and hard working people. For that reason I will give a brief history of the Grove family. My great-great-grandparents moved to Middletown Valley with a company of Germans or Dutch from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, or Cecil County, Maryland, and settled near where the present Quebec school house stands on the farm, where Albert Ahalt now lives. He with part of his family moved to Washington County and settled near Keedysville and Sharpsburg. The first settlers in this part of Middletown Valley spoke the German language and preserved the habits of their ancestors. They were very primitive in their way of living and dress. The women wore caps, men going barefooted in the summer season. This custom is still followed by some of the older people, in fact I saw men harrowing, seeding wheat and around their homes this year barefooted. It was the custom these early days for boys and girls to go to school barefooted, the girls bonnets extending out over their face and neck and wore long aprons the full length of their dress.

The boys dress consisted of a slip that was fastened around the neck with a draw string until they were fifteen or sixteen years old, they would then begin to wear trousers. A common practice in those days was the use of tobacco and snuff by both women and men. They were fond of music and clung to the religion of their fathers. Even a little humor and jollification was indulged in by the ministers according to the diary of the Rev. Philip B. Fithian a Presbyterian minister who visited the valley in 1775 says, "He was entertained merrily with humor, toddy and music." Communication between the families was limited to the path leading through the woods and the old log forming a foot bridge across the Catoclin. Many amusing happenings of the lad and lasses slipping off the log into the water and even the older folks. My father often took pleasure in telling how his father who had been told by his mother, to deliver a pot of apple butter to a neighbor in crossing the creek he fell off the log into the water spilling the apple butter. On the next Sunday in the little log church one of his associates reached over and started to ask in a whisper, "Georgie how about the apple butter." By the time he reached apple butter his voice had gained a high pitch and he bursted into loud laughter, which not only startled but greatly amused the congregation including the minister.

Another amusing incident that was told, my father accompanied by his girl friend were following one of the foot paths across a field leading to the home of a neighbor when they reached a fence, in the young lady's attempt to get over her skirts were caught in a knot on the rail. My father in his embarrassment attempted to cut off the knot with his pen knife. Fortunately some friends found him using the knife vigorously on the knot and the young lady dangling in the air when she was lifted by them from her perilous position much to the relief of my father and the girl. This joke followed my father through life, and was the cause of many a hearty laugh.

Quebec school house was first known as "Snitz Scaffold." On account of its flat roof which ran back against the bank you could step on it from the ground. Women of the community would bring apples peeled and cut and put on the roof to dry. The house originally stood against the bank near the concrete road. It was then moved where it now stands idle. Many of these school houses that are being abandoned have a real history. My uncle, Samuel and cousin, Hiram Grove taught school here.

Among some of my fathers letters I find quite a few from Rev. Samuel Philips who was pastor of the German Reformed church at Burkittsville, and also the church in Pleasant Valley, complaining that he had not been paid his salary which consisted of the modest sum of \$300.00 per year. \$210.00 was to be paid by the Burkittsville charge and \$90.00 by Pleasant Valley. He remained here three and a half years and left about 1850. After being at Martinsburg, Blair County, Pa., Battonsville, Bedford County, Pa., Dayton, Ohio it

seems he was willing to try it over again and at an election for Pastor held at Burkittsville in December 1852 was elected at the following salary, "to pay you for your support annually the sum of three hundred dollars, so long as you shall continue our Pastor, together with the use of the parsonage belonging to the said congregation." This was signed by Ezra Williard (a Deacon) who is the father of Mrs. Ida Markey. Rev. Phillips in accepting says, "I wish to accept your call and return to Burkittsville, but I wish to do so with the full assurance that all is right and that my labors in your midst will be blest. I now know by contrast that the Burkittsville charge is far superior to many others, and that but few places open up as many social enjoyments as your little village. I believe too that I have many warm friends there, and reciprocating that friendship I feel anxious to return to the place serving the congregations." The Rev. Philips in his letters mentioned quite often the "*Calocitin Whg.*" which must then have been printed in Middletown. He tells of certain happenings that he had seen in the "*Frederick Citizen.*" He also writes of "Brother McCaulley" who was then the Pastor of the German Reformed church at Middletown.

Part Taken by the Grove Family in the Revolutionary War.

My great great grandfather and his sons were great patriots during the Revolutionary war, and his son, Jacob, commanded the barracks at Frederick while the Hessian troops were held there as prisoners. He carried the military title of "major" to the day of his death. Whether he ever held a commission as major in the Continental army is unknown. According to the reports I have received from the War Department "The collection of Revolutionary war records in this office is far from complete."—but he did command a company of Rangers or Home Guards that did splendid service in protecting the Valley from attack. Their uniforms usually consisted of a hunting shirt, cockade, and a bull tail in their hats to represent that they were hardy, resolute and invincible natives of the woods. Through their vigilance the Indians and French were never able to cross South Mountain. My great grandfather bore a military appearance with his hunting shirt, knee breeches and brass buckles. It was said he took from his farm supplies to feed his soldiers and keep them satisfied, while many a time the rations would run short for his family, but his patriotism and loyalty to his troops was unbounded. He was always recognized as one of the leading citizens of the Valley. After the war, he resumed farming—Grove's addition to Middletown was part of his estate and he gave the ground where the old Reformed grave yard and church now stands, and it is said he was among the first buried there. The graves of himself and his wife indicate this is true. as they are located in the extreme north and next to the fence and where the new cemetery begins. The tombstones bear the following inscriptions, "Jacob Grove, Sen. born Oct. 1st, 1759, died Sept. 3rd, 1834, aged 74 years, 11 months, 3 days." "Christiana Storm Grove, his wife born, Jan. 13th 1764, departed this life July 8th, 1830, aged 66 years, 5 months and 24 days. "Farewell my husband and children, dear, I am not dead, but sleeping here. I hope at that great day to rise, and meet my Savior in the skies." Adjoining these on the south side is my great great grandfathers grave. The stone bears the following inscription, "John Leonard Storm, who was born May 22nd, 1736, and departed this life July 12th, 1819, aged 83 years, 1 month and 20 days." Adjoining them on the north side there is two very small tombstones with the following inscription, "Here lies the body of Sarah Ann C. House, daughter of Stephen and M. House, d Dec. 2nd 1822, a 1 y. 5m, 11d." "In memory of Elizabeth S. Ann, daughter of Stephen and Mary M. House, b Nov. 25, 1825, d July 25, 1827." (These are the daughters of Stephen and Mary Magdelene) "Grove" House.

(In my description I am using the following abbreviations: a age, b birth, m marriage, c children, d daughter, s son, d death, y year, m month, d day, h husband, w wife.)

Jacob and Christiana Storm Grove had one daughter and eight sons. The oldest child, Mary Magdelene was b August 12th, 1788, d June 10th, 1868. She was known as Polly and m Stephen House Oct. 17th, 1803. They had eleven children. One of her granddaughters Ellen Smeltzer who married Vincent Sanner is still living in Middletown at the age of 87 years. She is wonderfully well preserved. Among the children were: 1 Martin Storm, 2 Catherine, m George B. Rice, April 2, 1831; 3 Mary, m Daniel R. Smeltzer, February 22, 1833; 4 David B., m first Martha R. House, May 2nd 1835, second Elizabeth Young, September 13, 1849; 5 Martin Wm. E., b May 19th, 1823, m Rebecca Cartzendafner, May 28th, 1846, b Oct. 21st, 1827. Their children, 1 Joseph S., b June 26th, 1847; 2 Francis S., b Aug. 6th, 1848; 3 Rachel V., b Feb. 9th, 1850; 4 Charles Grove, b March 6th, 1851; 5 Mary Grove, b May 26th, 1852; 6 Martin W. E., b July 6th, 1853; 7 Ellen M., b April 9th, 1854; 8 George L., b Dec. 14th, 1858; 9 Fannie G., b Oct. 20th, 1861; 10 Annie M., b March 6th, 1863. Mr.

House first lived at Cartzendafners, now known as Bells Mill, then moved to the Mill that was purchased by Lewis Steiner, and from there to Jefferson where his mother, Aunt Polly lived which was used as a tavern and is the oldest house in the village. Three of his children are living there now. First built of logs, then weather boarded. It has two stairways. The bar is as it was used fifty years ago when liquor was dispersed to the wagoners and passengers in the stage-coach.

My great grandfather followed the old German custom of having his sons learn a trade, at sixteen they were bound out as an apprentice until they were eighteen years of age. The trades they learned in youth proved to be a great help to them in after years, though they all became farmers, which was then, as now, the favorite occupation in Middletown Valley. It might be interesting to know the trades they were taught. Then the plough, the loom, the anvil, were important. First, John D., was the oldest, and moved to Virginia early in life. He was a "Wagon Maker" and at that time this was one of the leading industries. The wagon was the only means of transportation. The building and fitting out the immense wagons capable of carrying four or five tons of freight over dirt and mountain roads where there was not a mile of macadam road meant that they must be built strong and of the best material. The wagons were often on the road with their loads a week or more. The pitch in front and rear of the bodies surmounted by bows and a sheet were such that four or five men could shelter under them and it would also be a protection to the goods they carried against hard driving rains, as they moved on regardless of the weather. Several wagon trains usually traveled together to protect and help each other with an occasional bel team with red trimmed harness, which would please the children and the men would admire the pulling horses. The rules of the road were should the bell team stall, the bells were transferred to the team that pulled him out and were kept until they struck had luck. The names on the end gate advertised the makers and was the means of making many sales when a wagon once got the reputation of running easy and would stand the wear, carrying a heavy load. He was b 1790, d 1856 at Petersburg, Hardy County, Virginia, m Elizabeth Virginia Herring, November 16th, 1812. She was b 1790, d at Sharpsburg, 1844. They had six c. 1. Ann Eliza, see page 141. Virginia, m John Cunningham, 3 c Ross, Virginia, and Wilbur. Fannie m Aaron Seymour, 4 c Elizabeth, Cloud, Eugene, Rennie. William m Ada de Reamer, 3 c George, Maud, Clara. Charles m Lutie Pumberton, 1 c Edmund. 2. Mary m Charles Mantz, 7 c John, Isabelle, Laura, Emma, Mary, Charles, and Mack. 3. Lewis (killed in Mexican war) wife 2 c. 4. William, wife, 1 c. 5. Thomas Jefferson m Mary Bean, 2 c John and Elizabeth. 6. Virginia, b January 10, 1840, d March 8, 1923, m Fullerton Abraham Grove, September, 8, 1858, 2 c. Mary Elizabeth m James Harvey Richardson. Virginia May m J. B. McChesney. His second wife was Elizabeth Hayes, widow, no children. Second Jacob was a tailor. This was an important trade as all clothes were cut and made by hand. Cloth then was bought from the country manufacturer, by the bulk, your measurement was taken and a superb fit was made. He was b December 19, 1793, d September 20, 1878, a 84 y, 9 m, 24 d. He m Eliza Willard. They had ten children. William m twice. First Margaret Figgins, Second Ann Eliza Chestnut. Two children, John William m Ada Wickless, Laura Virginia m Arthur Smith. 2—Jeremiah twice m. First Fannie Ritter. 3—Franklin twice m Harry, Cleveland, William. 4—John Mason m Sallie Grove. 5—James K. Polk m Belle McCalvey. 6—Laura m Grafton Fout, 1 d Laurette, m Dr. J. Getzendanner, 1 s Harvey. 7—Mary Ann m J. Geo. Lambert, 3 c. 8—Josephine m Charles Howard, 4 c. Charles S., Edward, Nannie, and Lillie. 9—Charles m. 10—Manzella m Emanuel Mantz, 5 c, Eugene, Peter, Manzella, Ida, Minnie. Third Leonard S. was a "Miller". At that time every little stream was dammed up and put to work and mills of all kinds were operated by water power. Now the streams like many people are running along in idleness. It may not be out of place to relate a story told me some fifty years ago by a judge who had tried a case where a contractor had been paid to build a mill on one of the Indian reservations to grind corn and wheat. The Indians, complained they then were suffering for food. The government then sent a committee to investigate. They reported, "they found a dam by a mill site, but no mill by a dam site." It might be well for the people if a similar investigation be made by the government, that some mills by a dam sight might be built to generate electricity to help in emergencies which so often occur on account of strikes and transportation, and in this way help to keep down the high cost of living. He was b 1796, d 1870, m Rebecca Fout, b 1808, d 1880. Ten c. 1—Greenbury Fout, m Maragret Mahoney, 8 c Leonard, Randolph, Clara, Rebecca, Greenbury, Charles, George, Roger. 2—Charles B., m Annie Shaff, 1 d, Lula. 3—Eleanor C., 4—Annie M., m John Quincy Adams Kemp, 1 d, Lillian. 5—Christi, m William Landis, 3 d, Eva, Valley, and Willie. 6—Leonard Storm, m Cardelia Yaste, 2 c, Harry and Maud. 7—Edward T. 8—Mary Fout. 9—John D. 10—Valley R. Fourth Martin Storm was a "Fuller." Wool was sheared from the sheep, was carded, cut straight and the spinning wheel prepared it for the loom and fulling mill which made it into cloth which was

in demand then. He said they would gather Sumac for coloring. It was first dried, then ground. The leaves would make a green color, the stem yellow, and the berries red. He also said they gathered long thorns from the bushes, these were used to fasten bundles of cloth as pins were unknown then. He was b March 17, 1798, d August 27, 1874, a 76 y., 5 m, 10 d. He m Sarah Routzahn, d of Daniel Routzahn, September 13, 1828. They had nine children. 1—Hiram J., m Annie Straeffer, 1 d Florence, m Jacob Lambert. 2—Charlotte C., m Daniel Whipp. 3—Daniel R., m Julia Huffer, 7 c, Ella, Emma, Lottie, Charles, Joseph, William and Daniel. 4—Sarah C. 5—Virginia C., m Charles Lighter, 3 c Edward L., Alma, and Hiram. 6—Louisa E., m Zachariah Thomas, 6 c. Jennie, m Thaddius M. Biser. William H., m Effie Hargett. Hiram, m Sarah Kefauver. Viola, m Emory C. Remsburg. Lucie, m John Routzahn. Roy C., m Alberta Lingo. 7—Martin. 8—Martha A. 9—Mary Ellen. Mrs. Jacob Lambert, nee Florence Grove, has in her possession a baptismal certificate of her great grandmother, written in the German language. It is an artistic piece of hand work with many colored letters. It is unique in design being unlike anything I have ever seen, and I would say it is very valuable. Part of which has been translated reads as follows:

"Sara Ravensahnin was born in the year of Christ 1806 the 9th of August. Her christian and respected parents shortly after her birth planted her as a green branch of the body of Christ in the Evangelical Lutheran church through baptism, her God mother being Anna Maria Eikovin Sep. 28, by Rev. George Gaver pastor. Her respected and Christian parents were the father Daniel Ravensahn, the mother Soharlod a born Eikovin. She was born in Maryland in Frederick County, near Middletown." This refers to Sara Routzahn the wife of Martin Grove.

Fifth, my grandfather, George Washington, who I remember well was of medium height with a large stomach and wore belly flap pants, was good natured and inclined to tease, and with his humorous sayings, one I remember well, "by the living Grand Trunks grass hopper kick me," which would make the children laugh and scamper around. He learned the trade of a "carpenter." At that time nails were made by blacksmiths and wooden pegs were used instead of nails, the framing was morticed where the wood joined together, then it was spliced and locust pegs driven in to hold them in place. My grandfather built the first house in the Grove addition to Middletown. This house is still standing in good condition and Earl Kepler resides there. The situation is a pretty one on top of the hill. My great grandfather, Jacob Grove owned the land on both sides of the street, which was then all woods. My grandfather who was anxious to get married was told by his father, as he was a carpenter, he could build himself a house. They selected a site at the summit of the hill. My grandfather immediately began to clear the land and dig the foundation. Owing to a very large tree standing directly on top of the hill, he moved the house a little to the east. When his father found this out he was not at all pleased, as he wanted the drainage to run both ways as this was the backbone of the ridge and the dividing point where water ran from one side of the house to the east, the other west. My grandfather after completing the house married Elizabeth Biser. She was the sister of Hon. Daniel S. Biser, who was elected to the Maryland Legislature for thirteen consecutive sessions. Three of their children were born in this house. The oldest, my father, Manasses J. who was the pioneer in the manufacture of the "Famous Frederick County Lime." 2—Martin Franklin was b January 18, 1826. He went to California in 1849 and was remarkably successful. About 1850 he established and edited the Sacramento City, *California Times*, and *Transcript*. He also published the laws of the State of California, for which he received a handsome compensation. He had a brilliant journalistic future before him on the Pacific Coast, but this was cut short by that dreadful disease, consumption. He returned home and d March 19, 1866, a 40 y. 3—Mary, who at the age of sixteen, m Greenbury G. R. House, he being eighteen when they were m. They lived happily together on their farm near Broad Run where they celebrated the seventy-first anniversary of their marriage, January 8, 1916. She lived to be 88 y, and he 93 y. What is remarkable Mrs. Eliza Horine who was a guest at their wedding is still living in Burkittsville at the age of 87 y. They had eight c. Ruth m Scott Kefauver, Grove, m Malissa Dillard Franklin m Emma Ahalt, Laura m T. A. Williard, Charles m Effie Karn, George m Lillie Ramsburg. My grandfather was then given by his father the farm near Broad Run where he lived until a few years before his death when he moved to Burkittsville and died at the a of 88 y. Three c were b on the farm. Eliza Jane m First Jacob Young, the second A. M. Inskept. 5—Frances b May 30, 1831, d May 1, 1887, m John A. Horine, b September 20, 1824, d May 7, 1915, eight c Effie m Charles Mainhart, John, Emma, Amos, Dr. Arlington Grove m Jennie Ahalt, Edward m Minnie Dutrow, Lottie m Lewis Mainhart. 6—Emily Christiana b November 26, 1836, d March 23, 1891, m Jacob V. Cunningham b June 10, 1838, d December 16, 1905, 1 s Holmes. 7—Laura A., b April 1839, d March 1899, remained single. Sixth William was a weaver at that time. Fringed woolen coverlets were made with the

owner's name, date, and other designs interwoven. They were very artistic, showing it required a great deal of skill and patience to bring out the delicate figures, cuts and colors—some of which can yet be found after a hundred years of use. he was b September 30, 1804, d 1876, a 72 y. He m Mary Ann Williard, February 28, 1833. They had five c. 1—Abraham Fullerton m Jennie Grove. 2—Catherine Christinia. 3—Mary Ann Elizabeth m John Rudy. 4—William Templeton, who is living in Hagerstown and working at the age of 87 years and has remarkably good health. He was twice married—first, Belle Heater, second, Sallie Hull. 5—Sarah Alice m John Mason Grove.

Seventh, Daniel Doyle learned the trade of a blacksmith. Smithing then was a very important occupation; the forge, the anvil, and the hammer were the tools that were then used to work out the iron into many shapes and forms. Nails were then made by hand. It was truly said, "The smith, a mighty man is he—". For a number of years he was post-master and kept a general store at Broad Run. He was b April 27, 1807, d April 18, 1877, a 70 y. He m Julia Ann Willard who was b May 4th. They had six c. 1—Amos, 2—Frances. 3—Mary Catherine. 4—John Hamilton m Laura Rudy. 5—Helen Augusta.

Eighth, Samuel, the youngest, learned the trade of a shoemaker. It might be that his father felt the expense of shoeing his many children and that was why the last was used in making shoes. The foot then was measured and boots reaching to the knee were worn by nearly all men and boys. It must have required some skill to measure and fit the young ladies feet (unless they were easier pleased in the olden times than now.) He also taught school. Samuel Levy was b December 1, 1810, d September 29, 1888, a 78 y, 10 m, and 29d. He married Ann Rebecca Shaffer. She was b March 20, 1818, d November 5, 1893, a 75 y, 7 m, and 16 d. They had thirteen c. Virginia Ann; Peter Shaffer; John Wellington; Richard Henry; Mary Ellen; William; Elizabeth; Dewitt Clinton (now living in Middletown); Alice Victoria; Elizabeth Matilda; Samuel Eugene; Fannie May; Rebecca Belle.

Biser Family.

1—Christophel Biser a Palantine landed at Philadelphia April 30, 1732. "Rupps Thirty Thousand" and is supposed to be the father of 2—Jacob Byser who was b 1735. His wife, Catherine d 1789. According to his will dated 17 August, 1794 signed in German, Jacob Beyser. He sold his plantation to Joseph Mayer and named his son, Daniel as sole executor. Daniel refused to act, probably on account of his fathers estate being in Hampshire County, Virginia. He moved to Maryland and died in 1804. He willed that his seven children shall share equally in his estate and named Daniel, Anna Maria, Catherine, Hanna, Jacob, John and Frederick Byser. He left a large estate. 3—Daniel m Elizabeth Staley. He d September 29, 1817. She d August 22, 1825. According to his will he must have been a man of wealth and left each child 3507 pounds, as follows: Jacob, Catherine, Mary Elizabeth, Susanna, Esther, Eva. 4—Jacob m Margaret Cost, April 10, 1800. He d October 2, 1834, a 68 y. She d July 5, 1863, a 89 y. They had four s and two d. 1—Elizabeth (my grandmother) m George W. Grove. 2—Mary m Mahlon Harley. 3—Daniel S. m Elizabeth Karn on June 18, 1820. 4—George Cost m Eliza Keller. 5—Gideon. 6—John. 7—Daniel m Sophia Harley, four s, and five d. 3—John b September 24, 1778, m Lydia Gaver, March 19, 1804, b October 9, 1784, d 1835. His will dated 13th August 1817 names his wife, Elizabeth, mentions his plantation and names his sons, Jacob and John executors. Seven d. 1—Mary m David Gaver, February 6, 1805. 2—Catherine m Abraham Willyard January 5, 1800, b January 13, 1776, d July 26, 1817. Elizabeth m Henry Keller, November 20, 1805. 5—Susannah m George Motter May 22, 1817. 6—Esther m Jacob Flook, June 11, 1810. 7—Eva, m Shafer.

Dr. Tilghman Biser m Mary Ann Lamar, b November 10, 1805, d May 29, 1874. Sarah m Samuel Slifer, b January 3, 1814, d November 1, 1857. John m Eleanor Crampton, b 1819, d November 1805. George d young. Thomas m Rosanna Belt, d January 10, 1854. Mary m William Gittings b June 27, 1825, d December 10, 1886. Four s and three d. Captain B. F. Biser, son of Daniel S. and Elizabeth Biser of the 47th Illinois Regiment was killed in the battle of Lake Chicot, Arkansas, June 6, 1864. His brother, Columbus, served in the Confederate army. The father of the boys was a southern sympathizer.

I am giving some names taken from an old leather back Bible of Eli P. House which is now in the possession of his great grandson, George C. House, the writing is plain, besides the family, the names of the slaves are given. Jacob Ridgely Sen. b February 22, 1744; Ruth Ridgely b July 12, 1755; Eli P. House b March 8, 1785; Rutha Ridgeway b October 22, 1783; Dewalt Willard m Kerick (Anglicized Church) long before they left Germany. Anna Maria Willard m George Cost; Eli P. House m Rutha R. Ridgely, by the Rev. David Martin, November 7, 1816; Ruth Ridgely departed this life May 24, 1850; Eli P. House departed this life April 14, 1868; Elizabeth H. House b May 31, 1813; William House b April 22, 1814;

Eli C. H. House b October 22, 1815; Martha R. House b August 10, 1817; Sarahann R. House b April 17, 1819; Rutha R. House b December 25, 1820; Mary Ann R. House b July 27, 1823; The births of Eli P. House's servants. Joshua b April 1829; Sary b March 4, 1831; Malinda b May 1833; Caroline b March 7, 1835; Emiline b May 1839; John b June 1841; Robert b October 1845; Hamilton b March 9, 1846; Eliza b December 4, 1848; Malinda's first child b January 31, 1850; name Mary Frances; Harriet b September 25, 1852; Francis b November 1853; Nicholas b September 1853; Clayton b June 6, 1856; Ann Catherine b March 31, 1858; Joan b January 26, 1858; Mary Ella b March 3, 1860; Eliza Jane b May 7, 1860; George Thomas b September 17, 1861; Mary Catherine b April 24, 1862; Olive Rutha b April 30, 1862. This record was kept until about the time slaves were emancipated.

The following appears on the tombstones of my great-great grandfather and mother who are buried side by side in the old German Reformed graveyard at Sharpsburg, Washington County, Md. One is slate and the other marble. The stones are thin and similar in make, the letters are chiseled deep, well formed and can be easily read—being protected by undergrowth and large trees that have been planted more than a hundred years.

In Memory

of

Jacob Graff

who was born the 4th of June 1737 and departed this life the 13th of August 1819 aged 82 years, 2 months, 9 days.

Stop passenger as you pass by
What you are now so once was I
What I am now you soon must be
Prepare yourself to follow me.

In Memory

of

Catherine Grove

who departed this life the 25th day of September 1820.

Aged 81 years, 6 months and 20 days.

Here I rest in Jesus name
Till he did smile on me again
Then Oh death where is thy sting
Where is thy victory oh grave.

Taken from Pennsylvania Archives—Fifth Series—Volume 7—Page 13. County of Lancaster 1776.

Light Infantry—Jacob Graff.

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A return of 3rd company of the 6th Batalion of Lancaster County, shewing each mans name. 3 Class—Jacob Graff.

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Muster Roll of Capt. Jno. Smullers (comp'y)

Ninth Battalion of Lancaster County militia commanded by coll. Jno. Huber for the year year 1779 of April & May (c)—Class 8—Jacob Graff.

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A return of Capt. Danl. Bradley Company of the ninth Batilion of Lancaster County Militia commanded by Coll. Jno. Rodgers. From the fest day of March 1781 (c) Jacob Graff.

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A True and exact list of the names of each and every male white person, inhabiting or residing, within my district, in the 7th company of the 9th Battalion of Lancaster County, Militia, between the age of eighteen and fifty three years. Taken for the year 1782 (c)—Third Class—Jacob Graff.

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A Muster Roll of Captain Richard McCown's Company of militia of Colonel Timothy Green's Battalion of Lancaster County, destined for the camp in the Jerseys August ye 31st 1776. (D) Private Jacob Groff.

CHAPTER XXVI.

CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY—UNVEILING CONFEDERATE MONUMENT— “MEMORIAL PICTURE.”

Confederate Memorial Day

The following interesting account of the Confederate Memorial Day in Frederick, June 6th, 1878 is given.

A large crowd of people from our city, county and adjoining cities, assembled at Mt. Olivet Cemetery yesterday at 3 o'clock, to witness the beautiful services over the graves of the Confederate dead. The services were opened with prayer by the Rev. J. A. Register. The Memorial Song was then softly rendered by the choir—Miss Lucy Reich, organist, Misses Fannie Hane, Kate Teakle, Emma Sinn, and Charles Lorentz, O. Firestone, J. Ridenour and Edward Diehl. The “Roll of Honor,” was read by W. N. Young the Secretary. Next in order was the reading by Charles C. Smith of the following original Poem.

“Memorial Picture.”

I will tell a picture in fancy I see:
I will tell it to you as it comes to me;
I will tell it to you with bated breath,
For the story is one of pain and death.
Many I see who know it as well;
Some of you here could better it tell;
More than one of you felt the pain
Following the loss of a friend that was slain.
Let memory go back but a few years ago,
When our country was deluged by carnage and woe
Methinks that I hear, as I did oft of yore.
The sound of the armies passing once more.
I am listening again to the noisy hum
Of the soldiers' march to the rattling drum,
The fife's shrill note, and the bugle's blast,
I hear them again as I did in the past.
I look on the face of the warriors brave,
As marching they go to an early grave;

Thousands are passing—thousands in Gray,
Are moving in columns of battle-array.
They are hungry and weary, their clothing torn,
Yet daily they marched from early morn.
Through winter's snow, and summer's sun.
The soldier's work seems never done.
But when at last on battle's plain
He's resting with the many slain,
And gave not up the bitter strife
Until it ended with his life.
The boom of cannon, and the sound of gun,
All speak of rest when once begun;
The soldier shouts his battle cry,
And forward moves, but moves to die.
Many there marched to Antietam's shore,
Many there marched who returned no more;
Many a mother was left to mourn
For the loss of a son, and a home forlorn.
Many that climed South Mountain's crest,
Only were found in death at rest;
And many a wife was left that day .
Alone: for her husband had passed away.
On Gettysburg's hill grim death sat in state
And gathered a harvest from man's bitter hate;
There many a brave man slept his last sleep,
And many an orphan was left to weep.
On Monocacy's bank there was many a mound
Under whose covering a body was found;
There is many a soldier that rests in this ground.
On Monocacys' hills got his fatal wound.
In a hundred valleys, on a hundred hills,
Near as many rivers, by as many rills,
Is the same story told of bitter pain,
Of battles fought, and soldiers slain.
The southern soldier, through the fight
Believed his cause was just and right;
And though victorious on many a field,
At last to numbers had to yield.
But though defeated right is right,
And though subjected unto might,
The vanquished yet can say with pride
That justice rested with their side.

Brave were their hearts, both true and strong,
And well they fought against the wrong,
Not doubting they were in the right
They entered in this stubborn fight.
The end it came, but where are they—
On many a field their bones now lay,
And though they crumble into dust
Their spirits are at peace, we trust.
Can spirits come from heaven above
And mingle here with those they love?
I hope they do—I trust they may
Meet with us on this ground today.
I fancy they are hovering round;
Hark! did I hear it, that whispering sound?
Is it all fancy, or was it the breeze
Rustling the branches of yon distant trees.
Yes, their brave spirits are now in mid air
Around and about you, ladies so fair;
They have not suffered in vain, though death was their lot;
Ah! dear is the thought they have not been forgot.
Bring flowers, sweet flowers, and strew them today
On the graves of the soldiers who once wore the Gray;
Their battles are over, their victories are won,
Death claims them his prisoner, their warfare is done.
Ladies, kind ladies, bring flowers so fair,
Cover their graves with the richest and rare;
Have they not given up all in the strife.
Yea, all have they given, even their life.
Bring roses and lilies with perfume so sweet,
And scatter them over the graves that you meet;
Spring violets bring, of the richest smell,
And scatter them over their graves as well.
With garlands of evergreen deck you their tomb;
Though dead, yet their virtues ever shall bloom;
Let the marble above them be ever so cold,
Beneath it is resting a patriot's mould.
The bright, sunny South shall faithfully keep
In memory her heroes who sleep the last sleep;
They fought in defense of a cause they thought just
And gave up their lives in defending the trust.
There are others resting beneath this green sod—
Others whose spirits we trust are with God:

Their dress was not Gray, their clothing was Blue;
To their cause they were faithful, devoted and true.
Brave men in your strength, brave women in beauty
Come render this day what you owe as a duty;
Go scatter alike over the Blue and the Gray.
The tribute of flowers you've brought here today.
Forget the sorrow, forget the hate,
Remember the past has been settled by fate;
Remember the victor, the vanquished, the brave,
Meet her as the prisoners of death and the grave.

Mr. Smith who was a strong Southern sympathizer, was a broad minded, liberal gentleman of the Southland, as the words in this poem so beautifully expressed by him plainly shows.

"Sorrowful Mourners Silently Weep" was feelingly sung by the choir. Gen. Fitzlugh Lee was then introduced by President of the Memorial Association, Cap. Nicholas Owings, and delivered an address. Among other things spoken of by Gen'l. Lee, he said that he was speaking as a Confederate soldier, as one who in looking back over the mighty past, finds naught in memories vane but pride. "Your own Monocacy, whose sources are drawn from the battle crowned hills of Gettysburg will as it rolls past the point close by your city, made memorable by the valor of Early's men upon the 9th of July 1864, bring to memory only love for the heroic spirits whose life blood has floated away upon its rippling waters.

Remembering with what affectionate care your people ministered to the wounded and laid in their resting place the dead of Monocacy, of Sharpsburg and of South Mountain.

Fully appreciating the generous action of your Legislature which has appropriated \$2,000 to place headstones to their graves, and knowing of your holy purpose to build a monument to the 'unknown dead.' I am here at your command."

He also spoke of the life of the Confederate soldiers, their many trials, separation from those most near and dear to them, and spoke in glowing terms of the Prince of Cavaliers, Gen. J. E. B. Steward and the Maryland soldiers and after paying a beautiful tribute to Maryland, stating that she at least would keep alive the glorious customs of honoring the heroic dead by strewing their graves with lovely flowers. Concluded with the following: "When is the history of nations and of States the memory of those who have made themselves immortal by laying down life for principal shall be celebrated by voice, by chisel and by pen, and the grand roll call of their illus-

trious names shall go sounding down through future ages, how proudly can Maryland step to the front and cry with ringing voices as each well unknown name is heard. 'Dead upon the field of honor,' 'Fallen upon the field of battle,' and her lofty refrain rolling on over the waters of Antietam—of Monocacy from Patapsco's billowy dash, over broad Chesapeake will cross our own blue Potomac and Virginia bearing a Confederate column that will increase in intensity, in volume and in powers, as to it is added the music of the voices of her Southern sister States will re-echo back to Maryland in the loving tones of her friendship and honor to your fallen braves."

After the singing of "Cover Them Over with Beautiful Flowers," the crowd repaired to the graves of the Confederate and Federal dead and made their offering to the brave men who gave up their lives for the cause they loved. One of the handsomest floral designs ever seen in our city was a pillow of white and blue immortells, it was presented by Mrs. J. H. Williams and the ladies of her house, it attracted universal attention, and was placed over the graves of the Union soldiers.

Another handsome design was sent by Miss Fannie Hitzelberger of Liberty.

Mrs. B. F. Brown presented a large cross composed of rare flowers "To the Unknown Dead."

The following account taken from the scrap book of Chas. C. Smith, of the unveiling of the Confederate Monument June 2d, 1881, says:

"Had the day set apart for the unveiling of the monument of the unknown Confederate dead in Mt. Olivet Cemetery and the decoration of the Southern soldiers' graves in the various grave yards of the city, been fair there would have been beyond doubt such a number of visitors in the city as seldom before witnessed, but the fates willed otherwise to the regret of all and the day was about as rainy as it well could have been, the ceremonies had been arranged by the Ladies' Monumental Association and the Confederate Memorial Society. At about 9 o'clock the soldierly Linganore Guard arrived. An hour later the Winchester Light Infantry, a very handsome organization headed by their drum corps, came in on a special over the B. & O. They were met by a detachment of the Frederick Rifles and escorted to the City Hall. At 10:45 o'clock arrived a delegation from the Murray Confederate Association, the Society of the Army and Navy, Confederate States in Maryland under command of Gen. Brad Johnson and led by the Monumental Band. Later quite a number came from Washington and a crowd arrived from the county.

Seeing that the ceremonies could not be carried out at the cemetery it was decided to unveil the monument, then return to the City Hall for the remainder of the program. At about 1:30 the procession was formed at City Hall. The line was led by the Frederick Cornet Band and marshalled by Gen. Johnson, and included the organizations mentioned with the exception of the Linganore Guards. Upon arrival at the cemetery without formal ceremony the monument was unveiled, the covering was removed by the following ladies of this city: Misses May Clingan, Mollie Owings, Minnie Gambrell, Hallie Quinn, Mildred L. Brown and Julia M. Young, after which flowers were scattered over the graves. A very handsome floral piece in the shape of an open Bible was placed on the grave of Captain Otis Johnson, and attached to the flowers was a card bearing the following:

IN MEMORIAL
of
CAPTAIN OTIS JOHNSON
Former President

of the Confederate Memorial Association of Frederick County.

A very beautiful collection of flowers were placed on the graves of the Federal dead with the following card:

From The
Confederate Memorial Association to the memory of the Federal
Dead, Mount Olivet Cemetery, June 2nd, 1881.

Unveiling Confederate Monument.

The Monument is a very fine piece of art and is the result of the labors of the Ladies' Monument Association, the officers as follows:

Mrs. John H. Williams, president; Mrs. B. F. Brown, Mrs. James H. Gambrell, vice-presidents; Mrs. A. L. Eader, secretary; Mrs. Nicholas Owings, treasurer. The monument of Carrara marble, was made in Italy, the base is granite, height of monument fifteen feet from ground, cost \$1,400. Mr. Batterson, the contractor.

On first panel:

Fatti Maschii PAROLE Femine
Honor to the Brave.

Erected A. D. 1880, by the Ladies' Monumental Association of Frederick County in honor of the soldiers of the Confederate Army who fell in the battle of Antietam, Monocacy and elsewhere and who are buried here.

Right Panel

Soldiers rest thy warfare o'er
Sleep the sleep that knows no breaking,
Dream of Battlefields no more
Days of danger, nights of waking.

Left Panel

To the unknown soldiers whose bodies here rest. We cannot inscribe their names upon tables of stone, but we may hope to read them on a purer and an unchangeable record.

Rear Panel

Their praises will be sung
In some yet unmolded tongue
Far on in summers that
We shall not see.

In the Confederate lot there are 408 graves; the following soldiers were at this time found in private lots.

George Miles, John Miles, Benjamin L. Jacobs, Horace Schell, Christian P. B. Myers, George Fearhake, Hamilton Boyd, Caleb Dorsey Baer, William Koester and Daniel E. Stipes.

The crowd then returned to the City Hall. On the stage were seated the ladies of the Association, the orators of the day, Hon. James M. Buchanan, Captain Nicholas Owings, president of the Memorial Society, L. V. Baughman, vice-president, W. Nash Young, secretary and directors, A. P. Works, G. Frank Clingan, F. Marion Fauble and others. Frank X. Ward, Esq., Gen. Brad Johnson, Capt. McHenry Howard, also occupied seats on the stage. Capt. Owings presided. At two thirty o'clock, Col. Baughman called the assemblage to order, after an air by the band, Captain Owings read the following resolution:

"Resolved, the officers and members of the Confederate Memorial Association of Frederick County takes this occasion to tender to the Ladies' Monumental Association their heartfelt thanks for the beautiful monument erected to the unknown Confederate dead, buried here, a long cherished hope of the Association which but for their devotion to this object and their untiring zeal, possibly would never have been accomplished."

The choir under the leadership of Prof. Geo. Ed. Smith and Miss Lucie Reich rendered a beautiful selection; this was followed by prayer by Rev. P. H. Hamill. The choir then rendered another selec-

tion, Prof. Smith giving a beautiful solo. Prof. A. P. Works read a poem written by a prominent gentleman of this city for the occasion.

Captain Owings then introduced the orator of the day who spoke as follows:

"When I see this expectant multitude and look over the valley and mountain I regret that in choosing a speaker you did not select one better qualified to do justice to this occasion. The ladies of Frederick County, who have taken part in this work like so many of their sisters, shrank from no toil or danger to aid the cause. Ladies, your work has been that of ministering angels and in the name of humanity I thank you, we are tempted to exclaim:

‘By fairy hands their knell is rung.
By forms unseen their dirge is sung.’

"In this county in September, 1862, the army of Northern Virginia under Lee and Jackson encamped on its way to South Mountain and Sharpsburg. Scarcely had the rear guard of the army of Northern Virginia left when the advance of the army of the Potomac, under McClellan, appeared. This is not the time nor place to describe battles. Suffice it to say that the skill and valor displayed were such as should make any man worthy of name proud to say: ‘I am an American.’ And you Veterans, members of the Societies of Army and Navy of the Confederate States, survivors of the great civil war, how must you feel and what thronging memories must crowd upon you today as you recall the stirring times in which you acted your parts so well and think of the comrades by whose side you fought and bled under the Stars and Bars as you followed Lee and Jackson or charged Stuart. Today you may be unconsciously knowing the grave of many a fellow soldier whom you loved and whose fate you never knew. You all fought like soldiers but they died like heroes. And they have a title to fame, better and more enduring than ever bestowed by crowned king or belted Earl.” Mr. Buchanan was frequently interrupted by generous applause. As he took his seat calls were made for Johnson. Gen. Johnson referred to the flag which was presented to his company in ’61 by a number of ladies of this city. He said that it was the same flag which he carried away from the city nineteen years ago, it had gone through the battles of Shenandoah and Manassas, had been carried in the charge which broke McDowell’s right and “here it stands today in its native place tattered and torn, but bearing not a blot.” After music by choir and band, ceremonies closed about 4 o’clock. The committee having

charge of the whole affair was W. Nash Young, R. Brown Henderson, and L. V. Baughman.

During the morning a committee consisting of S. Sprigg Cockey, S. A. Gephart, Augustus Obenderfer and John Blumenhauer strewed flowers over the graves in the Catholic cemetery, Reformed and Shrovers burying grounds. There are buried in the former at this time: Lieut. Robert Noonan, Christian Steves, Charles Oates and Capt. Wm. H. B. Dorsey. In the Reformed, Capt. Tench Schley and in the latter, Charles Shriver.

Frederick County is rich with historical happenings, and has always been ready to preserve the acts, deeds and valor of its citizens. One of the most important—the original order of the twelve Frederick County judges, repudiating the English Stamp Act in 1765. It is a voluminous old leather bound book. The writing is remarkably well preserved. It is kept in the clerk's office under glass, opened at the place where the order is transcribed, containing also the order of the court first to place John Darnell, the County Clerk, in the custody of the sheriff for refusing to obey the order and then revoking this measure upon his promise to enforce the order. The old Darnell house is still standing on Carrollton Manor.

A picture, "Justice," by Helen L. Smith, daughter of Howard L. Smith of Carrollton Manor and a granddaughter of George Wm. Smith. This painting is much admired and shows the skill of the young artist. There is also a bronze tablet containing this tribute to Roger Brooke Taney:

"The mural painting of "Justice" and this tablet were placed here by patriotic organizations and citizens of Frederick County as a tribute to Roger B. Taney, a great lawyer and jurist who practiced his profession in the Frederick County Court, 1801-1823 and who served as Attorney General of the United States 1831-1833 and as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States 1836-1864."

THE HERO OF SANTIAGO

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, the hero of the naval battle off Santiago de Cuba on July 3rd, 1898, was born at "Richfield," a farm of three hundred acres, three miles north of Frederick. The son of Thomas and Virginia McClure Schley.

When Admiral Schley was only a few days old the hero of the Mexican War, General Winfield Scott, paid a visit to his father at "Richfield." Owing to the friendship that existed between the two, named his son Winfield Scott Schley in honor of his distinguished guest. The Schleys remained at "Richfield," until the death of Mrs. Schley. The family then removed to Frederick. Scott being about thirteen years of age had been going to school at Harmony Grove, entered St. John's Institute, Frederick, as also did his two brothers. He continued at St. John's until his sixteenth year, when he was appointed as a cadet to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

"Richfield" the birthplace of Admiral Schley was practically destroyed and two persons were killed by a tornado that brought death and destruction in its path, about seven o'clock in the evening of May 2nd, 1929.

CHAPTER XXVII.

SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY 1862 BATTLE OF QUEBEC SCHOOL HOUSE.

The Surrender of Harper's Ferry.

Henry Hedeman, who is now 85 years of age, gives a splendid description of the surrender of the Federal Troops at Harper's Ferry in September 1862, and other interesting Civil War happenings. He also describes a visit made to Lime Kiln in March 1869 by a B. & O. construction camp, and of the true southern hospitality shown the camp which was then in charge of James H. Rhodes.

A few years ago Mr. Hedeman saw one of my letters in a Baltimore paper and wrote to me commending what I said and at that time referred to the cordial greeting and reception that had been accorded this camp by the people of Lime Kiln. I remember very well the splendid music rendered by the members of the camp at that time, and how much it was enjoyed by the old and young folks of the village.

Mr. Hedeman and his wife are still living. Among his children, his son, Reverend John R. T. Hedeman is pastor of St. Mark's Reformed Church, Baltimore. Mr. Hedeman is president of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen. He is one of the oldest living members who then fought fire free. He sent me some pictures of the first fire fighters which look like midgets in comparison with the steam fire engine of today. In describing them he says, "The pieces of apparatus inclosed were deeded to the City by the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association, and are now in the Maryland Building in Druid Hill Park." Mr. Hedeman writes a remarkable plain hand and interesting letter. In acknowledging the receipt of a News-Post Almanac he says, "I wish to thank you for the Almanac you sent me I am always glad to learn anything of Frederick, as I spent the winter of '65 and '66 in that city when with the B. & O. and boarded with Mr. Chas. Keslering who later became Supt. of Montevue. There was one thing in the book I did not like, as it failed to show that you had beaten Norwood, but he evidently knew he had been in a political fight.

"If that gentleman was living now, who asked old Stonewall the question, I could tell him now where he actually did go, i. e. He went to Harper's Ferry, and caught 12,500 Yanks. I noticed in the

Evening Sun a few days ago, that you once more touched up Mr. Crabbe; keep at it for he has but few friends here.

"I went to work for the B. & O. R. R. Co., on the 19th day of June, 1862, at Harper's Ferry, as a bridge builder, the first thing that attracted my attention, was Engine 165 lying on its side in the Potomac River. It was gotten upright, and a trestling built down to it, then it was pulled to terra firma, and taken to Mt. Clare and repaired. When she came out on the road again, with Jim Buckey at the throttle, she was known as Buckey's Eel Trap. On July 21st I went with others up to Opequon Bridge, on the Winchester R. R. to repair a slight damage, done by a freshet the day before, saw large fields of grain unharvested, men at war. On Sept. 1st, six of us were sent to Martinsburg for a two weeks' job, but on the fourth about dark, our foreman received a telegram, 'Bring your men and tools to Ferry at once.' Luckily we got on a freight, and this happened to be the last train that ran for some weeks. When we got to the Ferry, were told the Confederates had crossed the Potomac into Maryland. We were kept at work a few days, and then laid off, and had to loaf and wait for coming events. On Sept. 13th, 1862, about 2 P.M., the Union forces on Maryland Heights, left there, and went to Bolivar, and about 6 P.M., some Confederates appeared on Maryland Heights and fired a volley down into the ferry, and Company A, of Colonel Maulsby's Regiment, fired back.

"On Sunday, 14th, a small Union force went over to Maryland Heights, but soon returned to Bolivar. About 3 P.M., same date, the Confederate Batteries opened from both Loudon and Maryland Heights, and continued till about dusk an infantry fire was heard on Bolivar about sundown. On Monday, Sept. 15th, the artillery opened early, but about 8 A.M. all became very quiet, and we at the ferry soon knew that the white flag had been hoisted, Colonel Miles in command of the Union forces, had been wounded, and died on Monday night. About 10 A. M. a company of the 38th N. C. Infantry. appeared, and stacked their arms along side of the Union headquarters at the ferry, and then came General A. P. Hill, and a Colonel of a Pennsylvania Regiment, who entered the headquarters, and arranged for the parole of the 12,500 prisoners, and they marched out early on Tuesday A. M., bound for Camp Parole. On Sunday night, Sept. 14th, 2,500 Union Cavalry made their escape from Bolivar, and were not captured. The Confederates were very busy on Tuesday, destroying the B. & O. R. R. bridge, also in removing the loot they had captured, and on Thursday night, Sept. 18th they all left. On Friday morning, we five bridge builders, who had been cooped

up at the ferry, now saw our chance to get into Maryland, and about 9 A. M. forded the Potomac. At Sandy Hook we were halted by some Union Cavalry and questioned by a Lieutenant, after which we were allowed to proceed. We continued on to Point of Rocks, and there sat down to rest, for Barney Fisher on the old 47 with a passenger car, had passed us at Catoctin, and we knew we were good for a ride when he got back. We got to Monocacy Bridge about dusk, and there found a lot of our friends to greet us. On Saturday, Sept. 20th, about 5 P. M., we were able to pass a train over the bridge, which the Confederates had destroyed. I was then allowed a pass to go home, with positive instructions to return on Sunday, and on Sunday night about 9 P. M. I was back in Harper's Ferry, and the town was full of Union soldiers. The Confederates had left lots of work for us to do.

"On June 30th, 1869, our camp was very unexpectedly taken to Washington, then we learned that a charter had been granted, to build the Metropolitan R. R., but there was a provision, that it must be built within the District by a certain time, and that time was nearly up. By doing a lot of trestling over hollows, etc., we had the road built out to Silver Springs, Md., and the charter was safe, left there July 17th. On March 13th, 1869, our camp arrived at Lime Kiln, the camp was left in charge of the cook, the men all going home for the weekend, and returning on Sunday night. On Sunday the Grinder boys got acquainted with the cook, and when they learned that we had an amateur band in camp, it led to an invitation, to bring the band to their home. We went there on Monday night, and played and sang, our best, and the young ladies of the Grinder family, entertained us with some piano selections. On Tuesday morning a young coon came in the camp, and the cook said to him, 'Well Mose, who are you looking for,' and he said, Mrs. Grove had sent him to ask, if we would please to bring our band down to her house tonight,' we told him we would. On arrival there, we found quite a goodly company awaiting us, and we did our best, and the company seemed pleased. On Wednesday morning Mr. Mossburg, track foreman, told us that our band had set Lime Kiln wild, and that we must come to his house tonight, we told him we would. On arrival, we found that Mr. Mossburg, had gathered a big bunch of school children to greet us, and the kids seemed greatly pleased at our performance, and no doubt teachers were surprised next day, that so many kids failed to know their lessons.

"On Thursday night we went to Grinder's again, and on Friday night we played dominoes in camp.

"One thing impressed us, and that was, the quick sociability and kindness, extended to a lot of strange men by the people of Lime Kiln. Our camp left there Saturday, March 20th, 1869, and the ladies waved to us, as long as they could see the train, and we were told later, that some cried as we left.

"My visit to Lime Kiln still lingers in my memory, after 55 years have passed. On July 12th I shall be 85.

"Yours &c.,

HENRY HEDEMAN."

In connection with the surrender of Harper's Ferry, on Monday, September 15th at 8 a. m., it might be interesting to follow the skirmishes leading up to the awful conflict at Antietam. After the Confederate army had passed up through Carrollton Manor and Frederick the Union forces followed closely their line of march. The first cavalry attack took place Saturday morning, September 13th, 1862, near the Fountain east of Middletown. The federal cavalry coming out the Frederick pike ran into the Confederate Cavalry who left Frederick Friday, marched by way of the Hamburg pike and camped for the night near Beallsville, now Harmony. On Saturday morning they moved on, past John Morgan's residence at the cross roads, they went by Tyler's Schoolhouse to Middletown. While passing the barn where Peter H. Bussard was threshing, using an old horse power machine which was directly on the county road, firing had commenced, and the Confederate soldiers advised Mr. Bussard that he had better stop threshing which he did. His son, Joseph H. Bussard, who is living in Frederick, remembers the skirmish very well, and says, there were about 1000 in the company. They were protecting Lee's rear guard, and had a battery of five new brass cannons, that just reached the Confederate forces from Mexico, these were not used in the skirmish, but the cannon did do effective work, the next day at the battle of South Mountain.

The skirmish started about three o'clock the same day at the Quebec school house. Two companies of Illinois Cavalry ran into part of Anderson's brigade about one o'clock Saturday at Samuel Grove's. His son, Dewitt, who is now living in Middletown, was out in the Broad Run road when the firing began, and was told by the Confederates he had better go into the house. He said two Confederates and two Union soldiers were killed and he saw them.

Sunday afternoon the battle of South Mountain took place. No fighting then, until Wednesday morning, when the battle of Antie-

tam started. The battle raged until after dark Wednesday night, when the Confederates crossed the Potomac into Virginia.

On Sunday afternoon, Sept. 14th, a corps of Federal troops came by way of Shookstown, crossed the mountain by way of John Morgan's residence and Tyler's schoolhouse, and encamped over night on the farms of Daniel C. Derr and John Routzahn of B. On Monday a. m., Sept. 15th, they marched westwardly to South Mountain. Mr. Routzahn's son, Herman, who is President of the Middletown Savings Bank, remembers well the movements of both armies and seeing them camped on his father's farm.

I am publishing part of an interesting letter that appeared in the Madison Indiana Courier October 2nd, 1899, written by Thomas Groves Day of Co. E 3rd Ind., Cavalry who took part in the skirmish at Quebec School House. He says:

(Mr. Dewitt C. Grove.)

[Compliments of T. Groves Day, Late Co. E, Third Indiana Calvary]

"There was no railroad from Frederick to Middletown. But three years ago they built a freight trolley along the old National road at Braddock's pass over the Catocin Mountains. Fredericktown is the same place, the same old cobble stones are in the streets that our horses feet struck fire from, as we charged through the night of September 12, 1862. The boy that sat on the cart and sang,

"So let the wide world wag as she will,
I'll be gay and happy still,"

as we went by, though the rebel bullets came spitting back, is gone, and the only historical building they had, made famous by the poet Whittier in Barbara Fritchie they have torn down. But when you reach Braddock's Heights and look around at the Frederick and Middletown valleys, no wonder Whittier writes:

"Fair as the Garden of the Lord,
To that famished Rebel horde."

"For those valleys look like a veritable Garden of Eden with their clean roads, clean straight fences and fine commodous, clean farm houses and barns, clear, never failing, running streams of water and gently rolling land framed in green by the mountains. Old Sugar Loaf Mountain that we fought around so much stands out boldly between us and Washington.

The spring at the summit of the pass that the English General Braddock had walled up and covered with a large stone is there as he left it, as he went to his defeat and death.

But we are in Middletown, and we find the church hospital we talked so much about.

"It was no church at all, but a building used by the Lutheran Church for lectures and Sunday School. The old mulatto lady to whose house we went, and who so kindly nursed us, was Polly Lincum, an old herb doctor, who had taken a little girl to raise. She married an ex-Union soldier, and has a fine family. They were repairing the house, and in tearing down a large chimney they found a small cannon ball, which must have been fired in there during the Revolution, as their last deed to the property was one hundred and thirty-seven years old, and they don't know how much older the house is.

"I met Mr. Dewitt C. Grove, he was a boy then, and ran down to see the soldiers and the battle. He had a very distinct recollection of the fight. He not only found my letters, but my portfolio and a new pair of socks with my name worked in them.

"He wore out the socks, but says he may find the letters yet. We started out to the grounds on the evening I arrived, and identified the spot where Sergeant Joseph Lewis fell. I had been riding with him all day, and am the last one, I suppose, to whom he talked. Poor man! He called, "Doctor—Doctor—Doc," after he fell. The same bars are there on which the "Reb" fell, from whom I took the gun so strangely recovered after so many years, and Mr. Huffer, who owns the land, said the blood could be seen for years on those bars. He tore off a long piece and gave it to me, and Mr. Richard Grove said the bloodstains would never come off the gun—the "Reb's" and mine. We took a drink at that spring so nearly fatal to Companies E and F. This fight was on Saturday as the battle of South Mountain was on the next day, Sunday. We thought school was out from the number of girls at the school house, to whom many of our boys were talking when the Johnnies charged. Others were getting peaches. But it was a gathering to see the soldiers, and they were in the way and prevented our boys from firing on the principal charging column that came down the road. We were charged by three columns. I did not see the one that came down the road, but the one that came down oblique on the hill in a ravine took my whole attention, and I fired the first shot over Ed Stanley's shoulder and startled him. Everything came on so sudden. Someone sent Mrs. John W. Castle's boy to get an ax to cut down the fence. But no time. Mrs. Castle had been feeding the 82d boys and giving them water, and intended to treat us but the charge came and the most desperate part of the fight was in front of her house, and she said,

"Oh, how they did swear." I never heard such swearing as when they were fighting. I have no recollection of swearing, have any of you boys?

"We went on up the road. The school house is taken away and a new one built farther up the branch. There was a blacksmith shop in the bottom that I saw more of in the fight than the school house. There is not so much of a grove there now as there was then, and the trees are not sugar maple, as I thought, but oak and beech over the spring. I have brought some of the nuts home for the boys.

"They have made a fine wide road of that one now. Then it was a mere narrow cart track, and the road at the school house has washed in deeper. So it does not look smooth and pretty. We passed on up to where the wagon stood in front of Mr. George C. Huffer's house. This wagon was quite an item in the fight. It belonged to John A. Grumbine, who owned the wagon shed we took for a bridge and where the rebel Lieutenant Cobb, of Cobb's Legion of Georgia Cavalry, died that night. There was no covered bridge for over a mile from where the fight was. So up goes one of our beliefs in the air. Grumbine and J. C. Michael were with the wagon and were on their way up to get an 8th Illinois boy, who was wounded, to take him to Middletown. (Geo. Huffer's brother took him in a buggy.) When the charge came they ran and left the wagon. That horse had eight or ten balls in him, but lived several years afterwards, though his wounds kept bleeding. We went up to where we formed at the fence in the field. This was one of the highest places in the valley, and from here is one of the finest views of farm scenery on earth. Three Huffer brothers own all the land from the battle field to Broad Run. Such beautiful, gently rolling land. Just in front of us was the Grove farm, over which the two companies of the 8th Illinois rushed to get that train and had quite a brush with them before we came up. One tall Reb was killed there. Some citizens got between the lines and had a hot time. Old Mr. E. T. Shafer hugged a piece of stone wall, but the bullets came from both ways. He was the first one on our battle ground, and was there when I got the gun. The rear of the train was just over the hill when the Illinois boys got there. If we had been five minutes sooner we would have gotten it, but we could not have held it, as the whole country was full of Rebs just over the hill, and they could easily see our small numbers. We held our line till the Illinois boys passed down by the school house and over half a mile beyond, where they formed, too far away to be of any use to us in the fight.

"Mr. Geo. C. Huffer took me in and up to see Mr. Richard Grove,

who with his brother, were in the Union Army. They live with Mr. Shafer, who now owns the Grove farm. Mr. Grove went up and got the gun and presented it to me. He said there was a string tied around it when he got it, (I did not have time to notice it in the fight) but it would shoot right to the spot yet, he said. Mr. Huffer saw the fight and drove all around over the field and explained all about it to me. The next morning he took one of his fine blooded horses and drove over to Burkittsville, where the wounded of Company F were taken that night. We went over Crampton's Gap, where there was desperate fighting in the battle of South Mountain, and where Geo. Alfred Townsend and the war correspondents have built a curious monument in the shape of an arch of a ruined old castle. Mr. Townsend has built a fine house and picturesque buildings, where he entertains his friends at times, among them being Mr. Huffer. They have built a subscription pike from the top of the Gap to Gapland. In the next valley, where there is a railroad, we drove over there and to the Burnside Bridge, at Antietam; up over the corn field where we boys gathered corn to feed, every ear of which had been hit by bullets; on to the tower, from which we could see all over the bloody field of Antietam; over past the Dunkard Church, to Mr. Huffer's nephew, Mr. Hicks Ramsburg, on the Nicodemus farm, where the 19th Indiana fought so, and where young Colonel Delos O. Bachman fell gallantly leading his men. We ate dinner on that farm and fed our horses. Mr. Ramsburg presented me with some curious bullets he had found on the farm. His lady was a Nicodemus and though they were repairing the house, they received us in a hearty manner. From here we went into Sharpsburg. It is much the same old place. They have patched up the holes in the houses, and there is much more life since the Government has taken hold of the battlefield.

Isn't it a wonder that such towns as Sharpsburg, Gettysburg and Fredericksburg were not all knocked down under such heavy artillery fire?

Then we crossed the bridge in the center, where Johnnie Kernson's horse's ear was cut off by a shell, and if those shells had exploded, less of the Jefferson County Cavalry Company would have come home.

"I met a man just after the war who was in that battery on the hill just this side of the bridge. He said it was an Indiana Battery, and when they brought up the 32nd Cavalry to take that bridge, oh, how we cheered. They had brought up Infantry four or five times, but they would not go. I looked for some workers or recognition of this,

but found only that Pleasanton's Cavalry had crossed and went back at night.

There were two Misses Haupt at Middletown who gave nearly their whole time to nursing our men. I met one of them and she said Smirney Leever was the first to die at Middletown. They were moved to Sharpsburg from Middletown.

"We came through Keedysville and over the Sharpsburg pass where General Reno was killed. General Reno was a cousin of Secretary Sam Cross of Company E, shot in the lung at Middletown. The General stopped to see him in the morning as he went to his death, just as he reached the top of the pass, ahead of his men. Mr. Huffer drove down the valley, where all those Rebs were, and over the road, they charged us as we came home. I stayed with him that night, and he tried to persuade me to stay longer, but I wished to meet Mosby's men and had to go. So he drove me over to Middletown, and I parted with him with sincere regret, and also with his estimable lady and adopted daughter, Miss Ann Delauter, his brother, J. Dawson Huffer, Dewitt C. Grove and Richard, who so kindly presented me to Mr. Shafer, Mrs. and Mr. Castle, and all who made it so pleasant for a wandering 3rd Indiana Cavalryman. Also Mr. G. C. Rhoderick, editor and proprietor of the Valley Register, of Middletown, Md., who takes a great interest in the battle of Quebec school house, as they call it, and comrade Geo. W. Gaver, with whom I passed a pleasant evening fighting our battles over."

The following account of a skirmish shows many peculiar and interesting situations caused by a sudden attack. In 1862 when the Confederate Army under General Robert E. Lee occupied Frederick the pickets were at the Jug Bridge and on the approach of the Union Army under General McClellan were withdrawn to the city. At the stone bridge over Carroll Creek, (built in 1809) the Union advance placed a gun of Simmond's Ohio Battery, double, shotted with grape and canister, and went on into the city to drive the Rebels out—near the corner of Market and Patrick Streets, this advance came in contact with Hampton's Legion and in the fight that ensued the Unionists retreated in such a hurry as to run over this gun and in the panic the gunner discharged his piece before all the Yanks had gotten by—killed about fifteen horses, some few men, and the rest were captured by the Rebels. One of these Union Soldiers was so panic stricken that he dismounted from his horse and took refuge in Colonel Schley's house, Wayside Inn, in bed with a sick son of the Colonel's and it was with difficulty he was removed.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

MERRYLAND TRACT—NEEDWOOD FOREST — MILLS—FACTORIES AND DISTILLERIES.

Merryland Tract.

Middletown Valley from Burkittsville north was settled by a thrifty hard working class of people while south of Burkittsville they came up the Potomac River or the tide water counties, were of the English aristocracy and slave owners. They took life easy and depended upon the slaves to do the work while they gave their attention to matters of state and pleasure. Needwood Forest and Merryland tract were noted sections. The original grant to John Colvill starts where the Shenandoah River empties into the "Powtomack River." The outlines show this tract starts where the Shenandoah River empties into the Potomac River at Harper's Ferry. It follows the river in a narrow strip to Knoxville then along the foothills of South Mountain to Needwood or Horsey's Distillery; then towards Catoctin Creek and south to Berlin, now Brunswick. The outlines are irregular and somewhat of a panhandle shape. No part of Frederick County or even of Maryland in its early days gained such distinction for social enjoyment, the fertility of its land and the wealth and beauty of its sons and daughters as the Merryland Tract. This section of land, containing 5,000 acres, called "Merryland" in Prince George's County, from which Frederick County was formed in the year 1748, was granted to Captain John Colvill on the 5th day of November, 1731, by Benedict Leonard Calvert, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal thereof. Charles Calvert was then the "Third Lord Baltimore," Absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Province of Maryland.

I will quote from the original charter, some of the important facts:

"Benjamin Tasker of Annarundell County, Esquire, had surveyed and laid out for him a tract of land called "Merryland." But before our Grant to him did issue Benjamin Tasker died on the 15th of July, 1731. Assign, Sell and Transfer his Right Title in said Land unto Captain John Covill of Merryland Marriner, Bearing date 5th of April, 1684, with such alterations bearing date 4th of December 1696. We grant unto John Colvill that tract of land called Merryland lying in Prince George's County, Beginning at a bounded ash standing on the bank of Potomack River a little below Scannondow Mts. Those falls called Abrahams Falls, being the south west corner of a small tract of land called Paines Delight the line continues to the first tree containing as now laid out five thousand acres of land according to the certificate survey returned to our Land office bearing date of the 14th of November, 1730, with all rights thereunto belonging royal mines. Paying yearly unto us and our heirs at the city of St. Maries at the two most usual feasts in the year,—The Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Michael the Archangel by even and Equal portions and the Rent of ten pounds Sterling in Silver and gold, given under our Great Seal of our said Province of Maryland this 5th of November, 1731 Witness our Dear Brother Benedict

Leonard Calvert, Esq. Lord Baron of Baltimore our Grandfather of noble memory to Charles Carroll, Esq. Agent bearing date at London, the 12th of September 1712 paid unto Quilaridn Tilghman Bard, Esq. Our sole agent and Receiver Genl. Hereby grant unto the said John Colvill, all that the aforesaid tract of land with Resurvey added."

The original boundary stones for this tract are still standing on Paines Delight and on the Ezra Willard Farm.

Mrs. Francis Fenwick Smith has several old deeds, of people prominent on Merryland Tract when Berlin, (now Brunswick) was laid out. One is from John Grooves, (who signed his name in German) to Francis Ignatius Smith, for one thousand acres of land in the state of Kentucky which was granted by patent to John Grooves, 31st of October 1796, signed by James Garrard, Governor with the seal of Kentucky on scalloped paper. The writing is plain and neat. The lines were indicated by Dogwood, Hickory, White Oak, Persimmon, and Spanish Oak, showing the timber is like that which we have in Maryland. A branch named Salt Lick Creek is mentioned. The land was in Bourbon County.

Groove and Smith were residents of the State of Maryland, and the consideration was one hundred pounds current money paid in hand. William Ritchie was clerk of the court. Jacob Young and Geo. Baer were Justices of the Peace. The seal is a piece of scalloped paper pasted on the deed. A deed made the 8th of December, 1795 for one thousand acres of land sold by John Grove and Martyn Grove to Francis Ignatius Smith, on the same date John Smith, Leonard Jamison and Joseph Smith deeded to Martyn Grove lots number six and sixty-three also three other lots in the town of Berlin laid out by Leonard Smith, deceased, in consideration of one hundred pounds also sixpence yearly. Berlin was a part of Merryland Tract.

The names on the deeds besides those mentioned are: Elizabeth Smith, widow, Benjamin Jamison, Jo Swearingen, John McPherson, Bessie Brooks. The wives, Elizabeth Smith, Mary Jamison and Theresa Smith, after being privately examined, acknowledged that they relinquished their rights and titles to the within mentioned lot or portion of ground and premises cheerfully and of their own accord, without fear or threats from their husbands.

In 1733 a resurvey of "Merryland" was made and increased to 6,300 acres, patented to John Colvill.

At the death of Captain Colvill, which occurred before the land was subdivided, his son Thomas was made executor of the estate and in turn at his death his son Francis became the executor, in 1772.

He resided in Virginia and with him was appointed George Washington and John West, Jr. During subsequent proceedings Washington visited Frederick many times.

This tract of land remained intact until near the time of the Revolutionary War, when it was bought by British subjects—Adam Stewart, Thomas Montgomerie and Cumberland Wilson.

In 1774 Henry Jamison purchased 575 acres and other sections of the land were disposed of to various persons for agricultural purposes. It became famous for its life and gaiety and there were always balls, parties and social events on hand.

Some of our most prominent citizens lived there and some of the land is now owned by their descendants. In 1858 the following owned farms on this tract: Peter Rhodes, Philpot heirs, Lynch heirs, H. G. Rhodes, Capt. H. T. Deaver, J. Waltman, Thomas Crampton's heirs, Mrs. P. Gittings, Mrs. M. Marlow, G. Dunlap, Governor Francis Thomas, R. Carlisle, B. Garrott, Robt. McDuell, Mary

Crampton, James Gittings, Tilghman Hilleary, J. H. Hilleary, J. G. Morrison, Benedict Boone, Joseph Mitchell, Dr. Horatio Clagett, Dr. G. W. West, B. Crampton, L. West, William Graham and C. Oliver O'Donnell.

At this time St. Mary's Catholic Church, St. Marks Episcopal Church and Barleywood Seminary were also on this tract.

Those who owned farms on Needwood Forest in 1858 were: S. L. Gouverneur, Thomas Lee, John Lee, O. Horsey, Dr. J. D. Garrett, H. Burman, E. Arnold, Henry Shafer, Joseph Ennis, Joshua Arnold.

The Lancaster County people say in 1708 there were only four white men known to be living west of the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania. The first settlements west of the Monocacy at Creagertown; Jerusalem, Beaver Creek and Williamsport came from Cecilton, Cecil County, Maryland in 1710, and not from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, as is generally believed.

Augustine Herman discovered ore in 1659 at Mason's Highway on the Chesapeake Bay. He received in 1662 the grant of Bohemia Manor from Cecilus Lord Baltimore. Herman who was a man of intelligence held several other land grants in that section. He also prospected, surveyed, and laid out roads and made a map of Maryland. Herman was the first person to become a citizen of Maryland by naturalization. He was buried near his ancestral home on Elk River, Cecil County where there still remains splendid Manor houses of the Colonial period.

Lord Baltimore was instructed by the King to prospect for minerals. Iron ore was discovered near the Chesapeake Bay on the east side of the Susquehanna River. Among the first iron furnaces established was one in Cecil County near the Susquehanna River known as the Principio Furnace which is still being operated.

Iron ore was discovered at the base of the Catoctin Mountains and a furnace erected at what is now known as Catoctin Furnace. The iron made there was transported in boats down the Monocacy and Potomac Rivers. This furnace supplied iron in large quantities for domestic and other purposes. An old cast iron cannon made at Catoctin Furnace for the Revolutionary War is still standing and has been used since 1844 as a street corner post at West Fourth and Bentz Streets, Frederick, Md. The old furnace near the mouth of the Monocacy at Furnace Ford and Point of Rocks, the ore was probably discovered there by emigrants coming up the Potomac from St. Mary's County. The furnace at Knoxville was supplied from the ore bank at the foot of the Catoctin Mountain near Feagaville. This furnace was operated as late as 1880.

The iron industry was so important that Maryland extended its aid, and employees at iron furnaces were exempted from road work. In 1666 iron was sold at \$65.00 per ton. The first wagons were made entirely of wood, the wheels being sawed from the trunks of the gum or cottonwood trees.

There was a great deal of flax raised. They used the fibre which the women spun into thread and wove into cloth which was used for clothing. They bleached the cloth by laying it in the sun. It was strong, being pure linen, and it is said that Daniel Scholl the father of Margaret Scholl Hood the Benefactress of Hood College had grain sacks made of flax which were sold at his sale that were in use more than seventy-five years. Some of the sacks that were sold at this sale bore the initials of Mr. School's father and the year 1778. They were stenciled by his father. Mr. Scholl was a methodical old man. He always kept the best of everything, he raised, and saved all he made.

N. M. Zentz, who is still living, says, when a boy he helped to break flax and handed his grandfather Abraham Zentz, who was a weaver, flax threads to put on the loom before it was weaved into linen. He said to prepare the flax it was laid across a frame over a slow fire to dry the flax for the breaking machine; then it was put through a hackle when every fibre was brought out long and straight, the tow all being drawn out of the fibre and then it went to the spinning-wheel and was reduced to a thread. This was done by the women of the house. The fancy coverlets that remain in some homes of today were made by Mr. Zentz's grandfather. It took a man of patience and good mind, in fact a mathematician to do this work. Any object, a name or flower was woven in different colors.

There was a linseed oil mill near what is now known as Middle-point. They first cooked the seed, boiled it, then the oil was pressed out.

A flour and saw mill was built on Kennedy's run about one mile south of Middletown by Casper Ramsburg in 1770. My great grandfather John Shafer who was a captain in the war of 1812, early in 1800 owned and ran this mill. He also owned and ran a flour and saw mill on Middle Creek. My grandfather, William Jarboe, married his daughter Margaret, and ran both of these mills about 1820. All the original Shafers now living in the Valley were born here. After the death of my grandfather, William Jarboe, in 1836 James Edmonds bought the mill. It was considered one of the most complete flour mills in the valley, it had two water wheels twenty-four feet high. Soon after Mr. Edmonds bought the Mill the flour in-

dustry had been greatly affected on account of the railroad and he changed it into a woolen mill. During the Civil War he made large quantities of cloth for the soldiers uniforms and blankets. In 1878 it was torn down. By this time practically the whole milling industry had collapsed. Mills of all kinds, built on every stream that would furnish power had flourished, when wagon trains moved over the National highway through the heart of the Valley to Baltimore, Washington or the far West carrying large quantities of flour and manufactured goods to market. While many teams were hauling flour, and produce out of the Valley, the "Butter Monkey" was a popular man with the women transporting butter, eggs, and poultry. He made his rounds once a week and when he drove in sight with his two mules hitched to a wagon the cry went out, "Here comes the Butter Monkey."

Among the old mills in Middletown Valley probably the most interesting was the old nail mill at Beallsville, now Harmony, where they made nails by hand. The tuyere was taken down only a few years ago. This mill was known as the McFarlin Mill. James Kinna made nails here in 1778. He served in the War of 1812 as an officer. He was afterwards a director in the Frederick County Bank. His sale which took place in 1859, was one of the largest ever held in Frederick County, and it lasted several days. He owned the large flouring mill one mile south of Harmony, now Lutz Mill, a farm north, another large farm south of said mill, a farm adjoining Middletown, a large farm known as Red Hill Farm north of Adamstown. At the sale in 1859, all the personal property was assembled and sold on the farm north of the mill. The farms were purchased by George W. Summers, Captain David Kaylor, Eli Hyatt. The farm near Adamstown is now owned by Joseph C. Thomas. Samson Kinna purchased the flour mill which was erected about 1800 by a Mr. Kraft. A young man by the name of Adam Miller ground the first grain placed in this mill. Miller married a Miss Baer and from that union three sons were born, Samuel, John and Adam. John died when a young man and was buried north of Harmony, Adam Miller the senior, was buried June 16th, 1866 in the Miller Cemetery north of Harmony, aged 95 years.

The powder mill stood between Ellerton and Wolfsville. To reach it you would have to go by the Harp Hill Road. It was run by a man named Pugh, and known as Pugh's old mill.

There was a paper mill west of Myersville on the road leading off from the school house, run by a man named Morgan.

In the Valley, mills of all kinds were very numerous and were located on nearly every stream, only a few miles apart.

The Shafers were great millers and lumber men, they built saw, flour and woolen mills. They made a success of the lumber business and when a financial crisis came they gave aid to the manufacturers, saying the Valley could not afford to lose its industries. Much of the fine timber was used in making barrels, and more than one hundred coopers in and around Middletown were employed in making flour and whiskey barrels. Shipments of both flour and whiskey were then made in barrels, which were transported in large quantities over the National Highway to all parts of the country. It was not unusual then for the distillers to have hundreds of barrels of whiskey lying out in the open, only protected by a board roof. My great uncle, Peter Shafer who married Matilda Biser, was the last of the Shafer family who followed the lumber business. He owned the large brick house on the South West corner of Jefferson and Main Streets, Middletown, where he died, aged 94 years.

There were as many as fifty looms run between Middletown and Burkittsville. It was then delivered to the Fulling Mill where the nap was taken out and run together into cloth.

A fulling mill was located in Harmony about the year 1820 which was conducted many years by David Kaylor. The said building yet stands but is used as a store. Several Flour mills stood between Ellerton and Wolfsville. Probably the most interesting is the old saw-mill still standing near the old dilapidated covered bridge which is still in use, and crosses the Middle Creek amid the wild and picturesque scenery on the road between the old Dunkard or Grossnickle's Church to Middle Point. A trip to this spot with a camera almost equals the scenery to be found at many noted scenic beauties. Near by lies the great Catoctin Falls where the water falls obliquely about 600 feet, exhibiting one of the greatest picturesque scenes in the world. Said water is a tributary of the Middle Creek which it joins near Middletown. Above the falls there is a tableland covering about 500 acres, also, there are several small fertile farms on this plain. There is a school house on this land designated as Highland.

The tanning of leather was an important industry in the Valley where they had plenty of bark. Middletown had several tannaries, one was run by the Applemans'; three lived to be over 100 years and one 97 years old. They were succeeded by Peter Schlosser, Jonathon Biser, and Andrew Wiener. At Burkittsville there was a tannery run by Archibald Lamar. He was succeeded by Peter Schlosser and Michael Wiener. Mr. Wiener emigrated from Germany. He first

worked at building the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, then moved to Beallsville. He came to Burkittsville was associated with Peter Schlosser in the Tanyard and soon became sole owner. By his industry and close attention to business he was very successful, and leather tanned by him was much sought after. He was a highly respected citizen. He died March 11th, 1891 aged 87 years. His son, Henry M. Wiener was associated with him, and at his death the tanning business at Burkittsville ceased.

There were quite a few distilleries through the Valley. The famous Horsey Distillery was a very large one and complete in every detail, built by Outerbridge Horsey who gave his personal attention to the business and his whiskey had a fine reputation and there was great demand for it from Maine to California. Mr. Horsey used every means to make a good liquor; pure mountain water and the best of grain were always used in order to make whiskey that was the best for medicinal purposes, he even went so far as to send a ship load from New York around Cape Horn through the golden gate to San Francisco where it was loaded in the cars and transported by rail across the Rocky Mountains back to Knoxville and put in storage for from five to twenty years. His life was spent in building and equipping a plant to make pure whiskey that would help the sick, relieve the afflicted, and give cheer to the troubled mind. All this was set at naught by the passage of an unreasonable dry law at a time the country was in chaos and at war. This plant and his efforts of a lifetime were virtually confiscated and as a substitute the country is filled with home-brew bootleggers and poison liquor, which is bringing death and desolation to many homes.

John D. Ahalt had a very large distillery close by the Horsey distillery. One of the largest distilleries in the upper part of Middletown Valley was built and owned by a Mr. Staley. He sold it to Henry Horine who ran it a long time before he sold it to John C. Lane, the father of Clarence, Charles and John Lane of Hagerstown. Mr. Lane who married a Horine, then sold the distillery to John Horine from whom it passed into the hands of George Horine who closed it out in 1867.

There were about twenty distilleries in the Valley where they made whiskey, apple jack, peach brandy, and the famous drinks from the mountain dew of that day. The Moolen boys were large distillers.

Dewitt C. Grove gave me a book that belonged to my great grandfather; on the fly leaf it says, "This book is the property of Jacob Grove, Senior, October 22, 1828," called the "Maryland Pocket

Companion, or Every Man His Own Lawyer." My great grandfather was a magistrate then. The book is much discolored by age and must have gotten wet causing the ink to run. They had their drinking troubles then as now. A case "November 13th Drunk." Other cases which must have been common then was imprisonment in jail for debt. It was shown the prisoner owned according to the schedule, "a Dutch oven, an iron pot and skillet, frying pan, two tin cups." "Warrant to apprehend a free colored man for idleness." Then a full negro or mulatto was not allowed to live in idleness. "A chain carrier had to take an oath to faithfully, carefully, and impartailly carry the chain." "A license to sell liquor at a horse race was necessary." Among the names that can easily be read, some appear as summoned, are, John Johnson, John Sigler, Henry Keller, Ettie Shafer, E. M. Grove and Henry Alexander.

Mr. Grove gave me another old book with a leather back printed at Holgate near York, Pa. 1795, called the "English Grammar." On the fly leaf is written "Bought in the year of our Lord 1828, Samuel L. Grove, Middletown, Md." Some of the words are spelled differently, the letter "u" being used in favor-favour, and the word "ye" instead of you. There are many old sayings and verses in the book such as—

"Idle after dinner in his chair, Sat a farmer, ruddy, fat, and fair.
 "May I govern my passions with absolute sway;
 And grow wiser and better as life wears away."
 "Favors to none, to all she smiles extends,
 O'ft she rejects, but never once offends."
 "The seas shall waste, the skies in smoke decay,
 Rocks fall to dust, and mountains melt away;
 But fix'd his word, his saving pow'e remains:
 Thy realm for ever lasts, thy own Messiah reigns."
 "And may at last my weary age,
 Find out the peaceful hermitage."

Mr. Grove has a gun that belonged to John Brown; it has stamped on the side "J. E. C." He prizes the gun very highly. It is light in weight, and from its appearance must have been one of the latest patterns at the time Brown made his raid on Harper's Ferry.

Gen. Abraham Pyke.

A monument erected to the memory of General Abraham Pyke and his wife Rebecca, on the farm of Mrs. Charles Brane, near the old Braddock Road can be plainly seen from the present highway.

The monument stands about eight feet high and is enclosed in a strong iron fence and bears the following inscription:

"Abraham Pyke, Born July 5th, 1773—Died April 6th, 1844, Rebecca Pyke, Born August 11th, 1789—Died May 26th, 1842."

A number of other graves are outside the iron enclosure. General Pyke was a soldier in the war of 1812, he owned this and other farms. His daughter married Manchin, who also became a large land owner and his daughter, Rebecca married Oliver Coblantz. They have several children buried here who died in 1840.

Sergeant Laurence Everhart

The following tribute to Sergeant Laurence Everhart by John Hamilton Willard was found among some papers by Stanley Delauter of Broad Run.

"The Reverend Mr. Laurence Everhart departed this life August 2nd and was buried on the fourth, with the honors of war in the year of our Lord 1840. He lived to be very old. He was sergeant in the Revolution and was the bravest of the brave. The brave man is not he who feels no fear, for that was brutish and irrational, but he whose noble soul, the fear subdues and bravery dares the danger nature sinks from. He died as all the brave die without one struggle. He sank into a world unknown. The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away and blessed be the name of the Lord. When this you see remember Laurence Everhart who in the Revolution for our liberty and independence fought and bled now he is consigned to earth, his body lays low but his soul has left that tenement of clay and has gone to receive the rewards due to a soldier and a christian, his name will ever be found in history as the gallant Everhart who saved the life of Colonel Washington and many more. May we all be so happy as to meet the gallant Everhart in a world where he will not be troubled with war pestilence nor famine, but where all will be peace and harmony."

The following appears on his tombstone. Laurence Everhart ordained a minister of the Gospel of the M. E. Church by Bishop Asbury, A. D. 1808. Sargent Laurence Everhart born May 6, 1755, died August 6, 1840 in his 86th year. A veteran of the Revolution. The rescuer of Washington at the battle of Cowpen. He assisted at the most remarkable battle during the war and in the battle of Brandywine when Lafayette was wounded he and Sergeant Wallace rescued him from his perilous situation and carried him about two miles to the house of a friend. He lived from the beginning to the end of the Revolution. He was generous and just in all relations of life. His wife, Mary Everhart, born October 1755, died July 3, 1847.

Mr. Delauter has a grandfather's clock more than a hundred years old that belonged to my great grandfather, John Shafer, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The clock keeps good time, gives the movements of the moon and is a real wonder, also a day book, the first charge January 1st, 1818, William Davis Dr. to 25 gallons rum at \$1.25—\$31.25; 16 lbs. candles at \$0.20—\$3.20; 11 lbs. soap at \$0.14—\$1.54; 1 Pair Andirons \$7.00; Shovel and Tong \$3.75; Sniffers \$0.75; Fender \$9.00. Among the charges Cordial, Madeira, and Lisbon wine. Holland Gin, Cider, Vinegar, Rose Water Perfect Love, Wheat, Buckwheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Sulphuric acid, Manganisia, Nitric acid, Card Tables, Wine and Looking Glasses, Seine Twine, Boston Mackerel, Mahogany Bedstead, Calico, Worsted, Irish Linen, Sheetting, Muslin, Cambric, Corduroy, Loaf Sugar, Virginia Coal, Raw Cotton, Merino and Mixed Wool, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Tea, Indigo, Rosin, Skeinsilk, Ribbon, Needles, Copy Books, Murray Grammar, Bylerly's Spelling Book, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Molasses, Sweet Oil, Caster Oil, and Laudanum.

Among the purchasers Henry Asherman Sr., John Baker, Jacob Baer, John Thomas and Daniel S. Biser Jr., Joseph and Christian Blickenstaff, J. Boyer, John Cochran, Henry Gaver of John, John D. Garrott, William T. and Jerry Gittings, Peter Goodmason, Jacob and Daniel Grove, Peter Hagan (Mountain) D. Hoover, John Keller, John Philip, George., Henry, Christian and Sebastian Keefauver, Binoni Smith, Thomas Lamar, George of John, and Frederick Sr., Meaine, George Sr., Joseph, Isaac, and Daniel Ramsburg, George Rice, John of Devalt, John of Elias, Elizabeth, George, Daniel, Catherine, Abraham, Peter, Wilyard and John Wise.

CHAPTER XXIX.

FOR LIBERTY 1776—LIBERTY BELL—LOCAL NAMES OLD WAR LOANS.

For Liberty 1776.

The suffering and sacrifices made by those who were responsible for the success of the revolution will never be known. Meetings were constantly being held to help to encourage the cause of independence. In October 1765 Colonel Thomas Cresap organized the Sons of Liberty in Frederick County. This led to a meeting against the Stamp act and on the wall in the court house in Frederick is a brass tablet, with the following inscription. "In memory of the twelve immortal justices of the Frederick County Court who repudiated the Stamp act November 23rd, 1765."

"Thomas Beatty, James Dickson, Peter Bainbridge, William Blair, William Luckett, Samuel Beall, Charles Jones, Andrew Heugh, David Lynn, Joseph Smith, Thomas Price." "Erected by the Frederick Chapter of D. A. R. November 1904." Then followed a meeting held at the old school house near Troxells Mill on Toms Creek, on Sunday August 28th, 1770, which was largely attended, and the following resolution was adopted. "Resolved by the inhabitants of Tom's Creek, Frederick County, in the province of Maryland, loyal to their king and country that we reaffirm the great Magna Charta of our Civil and Religious rights, as granted by Charles of England to Lord Baltimore and the inhabitants of this colony as reaffirmed on the first landing of the Pilgrim Fathers of Maryland that there shall be a perfect freedom of conscience, and every person be allowed to enjoy his religious and political privileges and immunities unmolested." A Committee of Observation was appointed, another of safety, others to approve what was being done elsewhere. On Friday the 18th of November 1774 at the court house at Frederick a meeting was held for carrying into effect the "non importation and non exportation association." Meetings and resolutions continued fast and furious until real hostilities commenced. A meeting was held at the court house in Frederick June 20, 1774 against the blocking of the harbor of Boston, another meeting was held November 1774 to support the Continental Congress. A meeting was held at Linganore, Frederick County, November 30th, 1774 contributing to the relief of the poor of Boston.

The Liberty Bell can be seen in Independence Hall Philadelphia now badly cracked, it arrived from England at Philadelphia, August

1752 and was hung up on trusses in Independence Square. Early in September it cracked by a stroke of the clapper—it was recast by Pass and Stow two ingenious workmen of Philadelphia. The Bell weighed 2080 pounds, with this motto “Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof—Lev. XXV 10”. The Bell was first tolled in 1753 and continued to be tolled on occasions of some public event by an official ringer. The Declaration of Independence was adopted and signed on July 4 and first read in public at Philadelphia July 8, 1776 in the old state House Yard, when the Liberty Bell was tolled by Andrew McNair—calling the people together. After the reading—and amidst the applause the old bell rang out “Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof”. I fear should this old Bell be asked have we kept the faith? The answer would be doubtful? Doubtful!! Doubtful!!!

Local Names Old War Loan.

Volume 43 of the Archives of Maryland, containing the Proceedings and Correspondence of the Council of Maryland in 1779 and 1780, is just going through the press, and in the correspondence is contained a letter, which will be of special interest locally. In those trying days, the State was endeavoring to secure a loan, just as the National government secured the Liberty loans, and this letter shows who were the Frederick County men who were patriotic enough to subscribe at that time.

The letter dated June 20, 1780, was written by George Scott, Frederick Town, to Gov. Lee, and follows:

“Please Your Excellency Since I wrote by Mr. Gaunt, who was so obliging as to take to the Treasury 55,630 Dollars, I have not been able to collect any money on Loan.

The Sheriff having dispers'd his Advertisements relating to the present Collection, every Person I call'd on alledg'd they had not more than sufficient to discharge the present Assessment. Incloesd is a List of those Gentlemen who lent money and the Sums annexed.

A list of Money Lent George Scott for the use of the State of Maryland.

	Dollars		Dollars
Major Abraham Haff.....	350	Mr. James Beatty.....	1,000
Mr. Peter Stimmle.....	600	Mr. Adam Link.....	800
Mr. William Bentley.....	2,000	Mr. Handle Barwick.....	1,000
Mr. William Barwick.....	500	Mr. John Barwick.....	600
Mr. George Devilbiss.....	900	Messrs. Thomas, James, Baker and	
Messrs. John Jacob Schley and John		Roger Johnson.....	10,000
Shellman.....	1,000	Mr. Thomas Schley, Jr.....	200
Mr. Peter Grosh.....	2,000	Mr. John Adlum.....	1,000
Mr. Valentine Black.....	1,000	Mr. Melchor Stayley.....	200

Mr. Samuel Duvall.....	1,000	Mr. Daniel Horner.....	500
Mr. Nicholas Tice.....	600	Mr. Thomas Hawkins.....	1,000
Mr. Joseph Wood.....	2,000	Mr. Philip Smith.....	800
Mr. Andrew Fogle.....	400	Mr. Christian Stoner.....	400
Mr. Bostian Wychall.....	200	Mr. Samuel Flemming.....	1,000
Mr. Nicholas Hower.....	1,000	Mr. Andrew Krug.....	400
Mr. Adam Jacobs.....	200	Mr. Richard Richards.....	200
Mr. Anthony Stuck.....	300	Messrs. Laurence Bringle and Jacob Bomber.....	4,000
Mr. Jacob Grove.....	500	Mr. William Murdock Beall.....	1,000
Mr. Elisha Beall.....	250	Mr. Jacob Kendall.....	500
Mr. Charles Shell.....	500	Mr. Frederick Henop.....	400
Mr. John Cronise.....	1,000	Mr. Michael Raymer.....	1,630
Mr. Jacob Schley.....	1,000	Mr. Abraham Kipps.....	300
Mr. John Huffman.....	500	Mr. Thomas Ogle.....	600
Mr. Benjamin Johnson.....	2,000	Mr. William House.....	300
Mr. Philip Pifer.....	300	Mr. Philip Berger.....	400
Mr. Conrod Grosh.....	300	Capt. George Cooke.....	1,000
Mr. Michael Allen.....	400	Mr. Robert Wood.....	1,000
Mr. Thomas Schley, Sr.....	600	Mr. Jacob Miller.....	500
Mr. Jacob Shelman.....	200	Mr. Abraham Faw.....	1,000
Mr. Francis Wantz.....	300		
Mr. George Snatzell.....	2,000		
		Total.....	\$55,630

This list giving the names of those who loaned money for the war of 1776 is very pleasing to me and certainly to many others of Frederick County whose family names appear as aiding in the struggle for liberty. My great-great grandfather Jacob Grove and his son, Jacob my great-grandfather were both very active in assisting the Revolution and were both great patriots. Many times have I heard my grandfather, my father and my aunt Laura Grove speak of their patriotism, the latter was especially patriotic and enthusiastic over the part played by her ancestors during the Revolution, very little of a historic nature has been left behind but tradition. It has always been claimed some records must exist proving these facts. The Grove family like many others spoke the German language, in fact I learned when a child to talk a little dutch from my grandmother Grove who was a Biser, and from my grandmother Jarboe who was a Shaffer. The German language was spoken in their families up to the time they were married.

When this loan was made by these patriots the Government was struggling along for existence without money to pay the soldiers, buy supplies or food to feed the men, many of whom were poorly clothed, their apparel consisting largely of the skins of wild animals. They had old obsolete flintlock muskets, with a scarcity of gunpowder which had to be carefully guarded from the elements of the weather in the old oxen-horn powder flask. What these patriots suffered for liberty and to found a Government on sane and sound principals for the protection of their children and those to follow them can never be realized by the present generation of moralist or the edu-

cated experts of today. How often have I heard my grandfather George W. Grove who was nineteen years old when his grandfather, Jacob Grove died, tell of these trying times as was told him by his father and grandfather of the \$500 loan which at that time was considered a great deal of money and the many difficulties and sacrifices they had to make at home to raise this sum. Besides the danger of attack by the British on the east and the French and Indians on the west. They lived constantly in fear and often in want. The early pioneers settled near a creek where mills were erected usually of the crudest type, the houses close by or over a spring of water, built strong of heavy logs or stones with port-holes from which a gun could be pointed in different directions, the hole in the wall was usually straight up and down where a gun could be raised or lowered at the outer edge, the opening would be large enough for the gun-barrel to protrude while on the inner side the wall gradually tapered until it would be a foot or more wide, the round port hole battered off in about the same proportion, with the opening in the outer wall large enough for the gun to be pointed in any direction, through this hole one man could fire at a time, while the straight openings would admit of gunners standing on either side and four or five men could be shooting at the same time. My grandfather said this precaution was taken in the event a raid was made, the men, women and children could barricade themselves and drive off the attack. Usually these early settlers would build their homes close by each other for protection and a stockade was built around these buildings. Many such houses or forts were built through Middletown Valley, some of these old homes are still standing or the sites can be seen. The danger from attack by the Indians was far greater than in the Frederick Valley which was being settled rapidly and the Indians rarely, if ever crossed Catoclin Mountain, while they were constantly roaming the forest from the Alleghanies, as far as South Mountain, which also served as a barrier against their raids to the east. My father, Manasses J. Grove who was eleven years old when his grandfather, Jacob Grove died, said he remembered him well, dressed in knee breeches of the belly-flop type, garters, buckled shoes, fluted shirt and his soldierly appearance, his grandfather would tell of his company guarding the Hessian prisoners at the barracks in Frederick, and the scarcity of food, the suffering of the women and children of the valley, while the men were at war or doing military service. My great-grandfather who commanded a body of young men was scarcely twenty-one years of age, when he was sent with his command to guard the prisoners who were captured from Lord Cornwallis at



Barracks Built during the Revolutionary War

Yorktown. While there does not seem to be any record showing it, there is no doubt my great-grandfather was made a major and was put at the head of this body of men through the influence of his father, who was a large landowner, a man of prominence in the valley who showed his loyalty to the cause of the Revolution by giving liberally of the products of his farm as well as financial help. His name appears among those who aided the colonies during these trying days. They all showed true patriotism by loaning their money at a time insurrection existed everywhere and the government was in real poverty, the country was exhausted and the burdens were heavy on the few people who remained at home. On October 17th, 1781 Cornwallis with 7,000 troops surrendered at Yorktown, Virginia to General Washington. Col. Tench Tilghman, aid-de-camp to General Washington, native of Talbot County, Maryland, carried the news of the surrender of Cornwallis from Yorktown to Philadelphia on horse back via Annapolis, October 20, 23, 1781. Some of these prisoners must have reached Frederick in November as my great-grandfather would often tell of the hard winters while guarding prisoners at the barracks and how they were made to work. The prisoners were finally allowed to go to the settlements in the county where many of them located, married and became good citizens.

Among the few old confederates still living on Carrollton Manor is James Daniel Cockrell, who will be one hundred years old October 18th, 1925. He was born near Herndon, Virginia. About the beginning of the Civil War he rode a horse from Virginia to Louisiana, where he enlisted in the third Louisiana regiment and served through the entire war.

He is living with his daughter, Mrs. William Basford at Doubs. His son, Harry lives in Buckeystown. Walter and Mrs. Nettie Cecil in Frederick.

I have made an effort to identify those who loaned the state money during the Revolutionary war from Frederick County and give a short sketch of each one. I have a fairly interesting account of many of them who thus substantially showed their loyalty and faith in the Revolution which at that time was in great distress for money. The first name is Major Abraham Haff who loaned \$350.00. Abraham Haff is mentioned in the deed dated July 19th, 1782 whereby a lot was conveyed on which was built the first Presbyterian church in Frederick. He died in 1812. His will which was witnessed by Michael Kolb and James Rice, he mentioned his sons, Abraham, William and George, to whom he willed his negro boy, Andrew. His daughter, Martha married John James and Mary

married a Brownings. His son, Abraham Jr., who died in Baltimore very suddenly in 1864, clerked in George Fischer's drug store, until Fischer sold out to Doctor Fairfax Schley where he continued until his death. Mr. Haff must have been a man well thought of from the following which appears on the monument now standing in Mount Olivet cemetery. On front panel "To Abraham Haff born Sept. 22, 1805. Died January 29th, 1864, aged 58 years 4 months and 7 days. On right panel "I would not live always. Job 7 ch. 16 vr." On left panel "There remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God. Heb. 4 ch. 9 vr." "Mark the perfect man and behold the upright for the end of that man is peace." Pas. 37 ch., 37 vr. Rear panel "As a token of affection for our SS Superintendent." George Fischer mentioned above established the first gas works in Frederick.

- After the experiments proved successful he named the plant Isabella after his wife. The first gas he made out of rosin instead of coal.

2. James Beatty who loaned \$1,000 lived near Ceresville and had three sons, Joseph, William and Alfred. William Beatty is mentioned in the deed to the Presbyterian Church 1782. Beatty and Himbury had a stone cutter works in the rear where Lowenstein and Wertheimer store stands. Mr. Himbury came from Cornwall, England. Mrs. Roger Young was a Miss Himbury. The name of Beatty appears so often during the whole period of the revolution that they were very active in every movement for independence. The following sketch of the Beatty family shows their prominence. Edward Beatty being a Dissenter was forced out of England under the edit of Charles II and went to Holland with his son, John, (about 1660), coming to the Province of New York and settling at Esopus, Ulster County. John married Susannah Asfordby, daughter of the Hon. William Asfordby and Martha Burton of Steyne in the Marsh, Lincolnshire, England and Ulster County, N. Y. William Asfordby was a younger son of a noble English family. John Beatty died 1720. He was Deputy Surveyor of the Province of New York, and laid out the famous Manor of Livingstone, at the request of Robert Livingstone, First Patroon, this document still being in the possession of the Livingstone family. This was an important factor at the time of the anti-rent agitation in New York during the last century, Susanna Beatty, widow of John Beatty, removed with her children (with the exception of Robert, who remained in New York) to Prince George County, Maryland, in 1730, settling in that part now known as Frederick County, purchasing in July 1732, one thousand acres from Daniel Dulaney, and in May following purchasing additional 939 acres, situated on the west bank

of the Monocacy River, from Captain John Stoddart. The children of John and Susannah Beatty were: Robert born 1692, William born 1695, Charles baptized 1698, Agnes baptized 1699, John baptized 1701, George Thomas baptized 1703, Edward born about 1705, Martha, James baptized 1709, Henry baptized 1711. Robert's children remained in New York. Charles, John, Thomas, Edward, James left descendants. * Some of whom still remain in Frederick County. Colonel William Beatty served in the Maryland Legislature, during the Revolutionary period. He was Lieut. Col. of Frederick Town Militia, and an Officer of the Maryland Line. Judge Thomas Beatty was one of the twelve in Frederick County, to sign the Repudiation of Stamp Act. Captain William Beatty was killed while leading his company into action at Hobkirk's Hill. Col. William Henry Beatty defeated the British at Craney Island in the war of 1812. Dr. Joseph Edward Beatty, Surgeon of the 2nd, Maryland Regiment, Civil War practised medicine in Middletown till 1902, was the son of the late Affordby Philip and Sarah Trapnell Beatty, and was born in Frederick.

Graduating from the old Frederick College, he first read medicine with the late Dr. Wm. Waters. In 1859 he entered the University of Maryland and continued his studies under Dr. Poole, of Poolesville, Montgomery County.

At the battle of Bull Run, with eighteen other surgeons, he remained behind rendering aid to the wounded. He was given a pass by General J. E. B. Stewart and allowed to pass through the lines unmolested. He rejoined the Maryland colors on the eve of the battle of South Mountain and arrived on the scene of the battle just as General Reno was shot. He carried the wounded General off the mountain and when the base was reached, General Reno whose pain was so great that he could stand it no longer, begged to be placed on the ground. Dr. Beatty then attempted to save his life but the General died under an oak near Reno School House.

Soon after the close of the war he settled at Burkittsville with his wife who was Emily Trapnell, to practice medicine. After remaining there three years, he moved to Middletown in 1869.

He was married in 1864, his wife being a daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Trapnell of Point of Rocks, this county. He is survived by two children, Emily, wife of Mr. Paul C. Heffleman, of Monte Vista, California, and Philip A., Chief Engineer of Baltimore city water works at Lock Raven.

Colonel Nathaniel Rochester who founded the city of Rochester, New York in 1810, married a daughter of William Beatty. Mrs.

David Roderick was a great granddaughter. Col. Rochester was very active at the time of the Whiskey Insurrection in 1794. At that time Col. Rochester lived at Elizabeth Town now Hagerstown. Fayette County, Pennsylvania was the center of this uprising which soon led to mob law throughout western Maryland. Col. Rochester was loyal to the state and nation and helped to raise a company of volunteers at Hagerstown. So formidable was the opposition to the excise law that it was expected the arsenal that was then in Frederick would be captured. Troops soon arrived from Baltimore and other parts of the state. Thomas Sim Lee was then Governor of Maryland who called for volunteers. Governor Lee with the troops went to Hagerstown, that his presence might help check the insurrection and give confidence to the people. General Washington left Philadelphia then the seat of the Government with the Secretary of War, to Fort Cumberland. This rapid mobilizing of the troops had the tendency of dampening the ardor of the insurgents. On October 19th General Washington appeared in full uniform and held a review at Fort Cumberland where the court house now stands. This was the last occasion on which General Washington wore his uniform.

- 3—Peter Stimmle who loaned \$600 was from near Woodsboro and at that time was prominent in the section where he lived. A son, Henry Stimmle, a very large man was a fish dealer, and went regularly to Alexander for shad and Potomac herring. John B. Stimmle died near Mt. Pleasant about 1880. Joseph H. Bussard who is living in Frederick said Mr. Stimmle took dinner with him the year of the Centennial 1876 when Mr. Bussard clerked for D. C. Winebrener at his store, North Market street.

4—Adam Link who loaned \$800 was born 1721, died April 24, 1805 aged 84 years. Is buried in the Lutheran grave yard. In connection with Adam Link, in a list of foreigners (389 passengers above 16 males and 83 females 81 under 16 males and females 225) imported in the ship Hope and qualified August 28, 1733 at Philadelphia, there appear the names (children) of Hans Linck aged 11 and Risini Linck aged 7, the age 11 corresponds pretty closely to year of birth 1721. The will of Adam Linck which was made in 1803 describes his plantation on Israel creek. He also mentions a tract called "Four Friends," on Isreal creek on the Baltimore and Annapolis road from Frederick. Mr. Link must have been a man of wealth, describing in his will property at Georgetown and devising considerable money. Mr. Link mentions having loaned his daughter, Elizabeth, money in 1771, who was then married to Henry Stoner. Mr. Link also mentions his grandson, Jacob Boyer, also his four

sons, Adam, Thomas, George, and Daniel. His will was made in 1803, witnessed by Abraham Haff Sr., Edward Solomon, Samie Cook.

5—William Bentley who loaned \$2,000. It is thought he lived between Woodsboro and Utica. He was a witness to the will of Joseph Wood who died in 1782. Col. William Bentley of near Frederick is mentioned as one of the Agents of M. Lacassahne who in October 1790 wanted twenty families to emigrate and improve a tract of land he owned on the Ohio river in sight of Louisville among other inducements he offered to give two hundred acres of land in fee simple to each family.

6—Handle Barwick who loaned \$1,000. 7—William Barwick who loaned \$500. 8—John Barwick who loaned \$600. Were all sons of William Barrack who died 1750. His will was witnessed by Jacob Roaver, Frederick Roaver and Michael Izroug. He mentions the above sons also Peter and his daughters, Catherine, Eave, Mary, and Elizabeth wife of William Crose. His plantation, Monocacy Manor, he divided among his children, making provision for his wife, Catherine and stipulates the number of bushels of wheat, corn, barley, also money and other articles, mentions his house-hold effects including beds and bedding and describes very carefully the marks of his horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. His son, Handeal Barrick, died 1786, who mentions his wife, Judith, his sons, Frederick, Isaac, John, Henry and a daughter, Catherine Crose, and names his plantation as part of Monocacy Manor, witness to the will Adam Smith, George Adam Holbruner, Michael Grinder. William Barrick, his son died 1791. He mentions his wife, Catherine, and his sons, Jacob, William Jr., Michael, and daughter, Catherine, who married Adam Devilbiss who was one of his executors with his son Jacob. He also mentions his daughters, Mary, Susanna, and Sarah. He calls his plantation Monocacy Manor. Witness to the will, Jos. Wood, Jacob Callor, Bartholemey Shoemaker. The Barricks all must have been men of means for that time as in their will they all mention land, wheat, corn, barley, live stock, house-hold goods, English money, pounds and sterling. None of them wrote their names, but all made peculiar identification marks. Col. Henry Barrick is mentioned as being present at a meeting held at Liberty, July 28th, 1812 in the interest of peace. Although warm support was given to the war of 1812 a majority of the people were against it, the country had tired of war. These were probably ancestors of the well known Barrick family of Woodsboro.

9—George Devilbiss who loaned \$900 died in 1785. He mentions in his will my beloved wife, Hannah, among other things he wills her a negro girl called Mary. To his seven children an equal share in his estate. To his son, George, hemp valued at \$20 current money, to John a negro boy called Sam, valued at thirty pounds, to Adam a negro boy called Jacob, valued at fifty pounds. To Jacob Barrick a negro girl called Peggy valued at fifty pounds. His son, John, was made sole executor. He made a peculiar mark to his will which was witnessed by William Smith, Peter Aimmrl, Philip Smith. George Murdock was Register of Wills. Mr. Devilbiss' son, George, lived on the farm where George Cramer lived. Solomon Devilbiss was a relative, and about 1877 he was County Commissioner. He married Miss Cronise, a sister of Simon Cronise who at that time owned the farm that now belongs to the M. J. Grove Lime Co., about two miles from where the battle of Monocacy took place, in 1864.

This farm has played an important part in history. It was here my great grandfather, Major Jacob Grove, guarded the prisoners, while they were working, that had been captured at Trenton and Yorktown during the revolution. The Union forces in the morning burnt the Monocacy bridge to prevent the Confederates from crossing. Some Confederate Cavalry came to the house and pressed Mr. Cronise who was a strong Union man to go with them to locate a ford. Mr. Cronise went with them to a crossing which was used to go to the John T. Worthington farm, when it was a part of Arcadia, now the McKinney farm. Here the Confederate soldiers crossed the Monocacy commanded by General Jubal A. Early made a flank attack on General Lew Wallace army. A horse that was taken by the Confederate Cavalry that morning from John T. Worthington was killed in the afternoon in this battle. Judge Worthington, a son of Mr. Worthington says it was the carriage horse, Davy. He had often jokingly told Colonel Randolph Barton he held him responsible for taking the horse. Colonel Barton was in the Confederate army and took part in the battle of the Monocacy that day.

10—Thomas, James, Baker and Roger Johnson who loaned \$10,000 on the 7th December 1775 the Maryland Convention resolved Frederick County should raise fourteen hundred and forty four men. Thomas Johnson was made brigadier general and in the First Battalion Benjamin 2nd Major Second Battalion James Johnson Colonel Roger Johnson 2nd Major Fourth Battalion, Baker Johnson Colonel at the same time a gun lock manufactory was established with Charles Beatty, James Johnson, and John Hanson Jr.,

Committee. Thomas Johnson was needed so badly in the council of the United States he was forced to resign. General Beall was chosen soon after. The Johnson's were very prominent and distinguished citizens and helped in every movement for Independence were large land owners and actively engaged in the manufacture of iron. Their output aided materially in giving cannon and other war supplies to the revolution. They were great friends of George Washington socially and politically. It was Thomas Johnson the first Governor of Maryland who placed in nomination at Philadelphia, George Washington for President of the United States. Their descendents are numerous in this county, and are still recognized as leaders in their professions.

12—John Jacob Schley and John Shellman who loaned \$1,000 jointly, both families were very active in the Revolution and the affairs of the county. John Thomas Schley built the first house in Frederick on the north east corner of East Patrick Street and Middle alley where Neidharts bakery stood so many years. The town was laid out in 1745. Mary Schley was the first white child born in Frederick. Her nurse was an Indian Squaw. John Schley born January 2nd, 1767 died Oct. 31, 1835. A large flat marble stone marked his grave, buried in the Reformed grave yard. John Shellman was a witness to the will of Christian Stoner who died 1803 and was probably the father of John M. Shellman. Henry Bair who served in the Revolutionary war, married Mr. Shellman's daughter. His son, Dr. Jacob Bair, married Elizabeth Dorsey of Howard County. Dr. Bair was in the war of 1812, and at Fort McHenry at the bombardment. Jonathon Tyson married Elizabeth, a daughter of Dr. Bair. Three sons are now living Jacob Bair Tyson, Frederick, Henry Bair and C. Dorsey Tyson, Baltimore. Mr. Jacob Bair Tyson who is now eighty-three years old in discussing prohibition, said, "I always favored temperance, but prohibition has gone too far. It was the custom of my father and every other gentleman when a visitor arrived at his home he was always invited to and expected to take a drink if only a teaspoonful of whisky which was always kept in a decanter on the side board, good will and temperance then prevailed among gentlemen, and very little drunkenness was seen." Catherine Shellman, wife of Jacob Shellman, was born about 1760, died June 25, 1813 in her 54th year. Is buried in the Reformed grave yard.

14—John Adlum who gave \$1,000, lived in the stone house South East corner Patrick and Middle alley. He died in 1819. In his will he mentions his wife, Margaret and his son, Joseph, and daughter,

Elizabeth. His will was witnessed by Jacob Borger, Peter Fout and Jacob Keller. John Adlum was present at a meeting held at the court house Frederick 24th January 1775, unanimously approving the proceedings of the American Congress and the late Provincial Convention. Mr. Adlum was a member of Observation and particularly prominent during the Revolution. Major John Adlum is mentioned as being one who presented wine and cider to the Committee when the Cattle show was held at the Bridge Hotel on the Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike road. The Committee pronounced it to be excellent, tasteful and highly commendable. Franklin street at Schleysville was known as Adlum Lane, then a part of Locust Level. Frank Schley who was recognized as an all around sport in those days, about 1860 bought a part of this tract of land from the father of George William Smith, and built a lot of houses for his workmen who were engaged in the lime business. The property is now owned by the M. J. Grove Lime Co.

12—Thomas Schley Jr. loaned \$200. Thomas Schley attended a meeting at the court house Frederick on Friday the 18th of November 1774 where resolutions were adopted for carrying into effect the "non importation, no consumption and non exportation, with England."

13—Peter Grosh who loaned \$2,000, and 14—Conrod Grosh who loaned \$300 were brothers. They were very active in the Revolutionary war, and their brother Michael was a lieutenant in the Continental army, and was killed at battle of Germantown. They were very prominent men. The property where the city hotel now stands belonged to Conrod Grosh. This is one of the very prominent spots in Frederick County, which is now the site of the Francis Scott Key Hotel. There has been a hotel here since 1790 and perhaps from an earlier date. Formerly known as the City Hotel, it has been one of the leading houses of entertainment in Western Maryland for a century. A number of interesting events have taken place within it's walls. In a letter from a gentleman in Frederick Town to his friend in Baltimore Town. "On Monday last, July 17th, Capt. Morgan from Virginia, with his company of riflemen (all chosen), marched through this place on their way to Boston. Their appearance was truly martial, their spirits amazingly elated breathing nothing but a desire to join the American army and to engage the enemies of American liberties. They were met a mile out of town by three companies, viz.: Capt. Price's company of riflemen, Capt. Grosh's and Capt. Beatty's companies of militia, and escorted a few miles out of town, amidst the acclamation of all the inhabitants, who

attended them. Peter and Conrod Grosh were on the Committee of Observation and attended many meetings in the cause of Independence. Michael Grosh was a Private German Regiment number 1528. He also attended many meetings to help the revolution.

Valentine Black who loaned \$1,000, it is supposed lived near Creagerstown. Daniel Delaney and his son, Walter, about 1750 sold two hundred lots in Frederick among the purchasers was Valentine Black.

17—Melchor Stayley who loaned \$200 lived near Yellow Springs. Probably the first of the large Stayley family in this county. Died 1791. His will was written in German. I will and desire that my son, Jacob, shall have all my land and he is to pay to my other six children ten pounds each a year. Witness to the will signed in German. Joseph Stayley, Jacob Stayley, Frederick Heffner, Margaret (wife of Peter S. Stayley) is buried in the reform grave yard, born October 21, 1797; died January 24, 1873. 18—Samuel Duvall who loaned \$1,000 was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates 1782, was probably the head of the well known family of that name in this county. Samuel Duvall was surveyor for Frederick County from 1784 to 1811. Jacob Bringle in his will mentions having bought several tracts of land from Samuel Duvall.

19—Daniel Horner who loaned \$500, was probably the head of the Horner family Emmitsburg.

20—Nichols Tice who loaned \$600 was related to the Bussard family. They moved west. Mr. Tice was a member of the Observation Committee and attended a meeting held at the court house November 1774 to support the continental congress. He attended a meeting held at the court house 24th January 1775. On September 14th, 1778. He was appointed Deputy Quarter Master for Frederick. January 1st, 1776 Nicholas Tice was appointed Quarter Master for the Fourth Batalion of 1440 men to be raised in Frederick County. 1786 was Trustee of the County poor.

21—Thomas Hawkins who loaned \$1,000 was very active in the cause of the revolution. November 18th, 1774 was appointed on the Committee to represent Frederick County to carry into execution the Association agreed on by the American Continental Congress. He attended a meeting held at the court house January 24th, 1775. Was elected State Senator in Frederick County in 1811 and to the House of Delegates from 1800 to 1820, except the one term he was elected Senator.

22—Joseph Wood who loaned \$2,000 was very active in helping the revolution up to the time of his death which occurred in 1782.

He attended a meeting November 18th, 1774 when a committee was appointed to carry into execution the association agreed on by the American Continental Congress. At a meeting held at Linganore Frederick County April 3rd, 1775 Joseph Wood Sr. contributed to the relief of the poor of Boston at a meeting held at the court house Frederick Town 12th, September 1775. Joseph Wood Jr. was chosen a member of the Committee of Safety on the 7th December 1775 when it was resolved Frederick County was to raise fourteen hundred and forty-four men, Joseph Wood was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Battalion. Mr. Wood was prominent in affairs and a large land owner. He names ten children in his will also his wife, Catherine, to whom he leaves the third of his estate including beds and bedding and household furniture. He mentions his plantation called Woods Farm and part of Monocacy Manor. He directs his son, Joseph Jr. to pay 150 pounds hard money to his six daughters, Sarah Wickham, Mary Hedges, Cathryne Reynolds, Rachel Bernhart, Rebecca Bentley, Ruth Bentley his children were Robert, Sarah, Joseph, Mary Catherine, Abraham, John, Rachael, Rebecca and Ruth. His wife, Catherine, was made Executrix. Witness to his will, William Bentley, Jacob Collins, Peter Grose, Joseph Wood Jr., his son is mentioned in the deed to the Presbyterian Society 1782.

23—Philip Smith who loaned \$800 died 1790. Wills his wife, Eve Christiana, one good Feather Bed, bedstead, furniture, thread and yarn that is spun, flax and wool that may be ready, one spinning, one working Weel, Clock, two cows, one bay mare saddle, Bridle four sheep, two iron potts, two iron Kittles, ladle Skimmer, fleshfork, one pewter dish, eight pewterplates, six spoons, two pewter Barons, one stone plate, two stone Water Potts, two chairs, third of my rale, and personal estate. Describes his land Pattern Sandy spring part of Monocacy Manor.

24—Andrew Fogle who loaned \$400, died 1786. Mentions his land Resurvey on Andrews Chance near Israel Creek, also property at Georgetown. Wills his wife, Susanna Catherine, among other things two Barrels good Syder yearly during her natural life. His children, Catherine Bostian, Henry, Susanna Wilson, Philip, Mathias, Balsar. Witness Joseph Wood, Peter Band, Nicholas Hartsock.

25—Christian Stoner who loaned \$400 died 1803. In his will says I am a Blacksmith. No doubt was proud of his occupation. He must have been a man of means. Mentions his property in Frederick. Provides for his wife, Hannah. He gives three hundred lbs. current money to his daughters, Elizabeth Hoffman, Phebe Reich,

Mary Sophia, Sarah. Witness John Shellman, Jacob Harman, Peter Buickhart. (Susan Stoner) relic of Christian Stoner is buried in the Reformed grave yard, born 1782, died August 8th, 1857, aged 75 years, 3 months.

26—Bostian Wychall who loaned \$200. I have not been able to locate.

27—Samuel Fleming who loaned \$1,000, Died 1788. He willed the plantation called Taskers Chance containing 362 acres to his wife, Allice and his negroes, Stock and personal Estate. Gives his son Thomas, 200 acre Tract called Friendship. Samuel deceased Barbara Fleming 2 sons, Houses and lots in Frederick Town. Daughter Allic Two Thousand lbs. currency, Mentions his sons Samuel, Arthur, Robert, Joseph, Sister and Brother in law Lillum Ferguson and Thomas Carlton. His wife and George Murdock Executors. Witness Mathias Bucha, Adam Loy, Jacob Humbert. Mr. Fleming is mentioned in the deed dated July 19th, 1782 to the Presbyterian society. He lived near Yellow Springs. His son, Doctor Thomas Fleming lived near O'Possumtown, in the house where Ross Warrenfeltz lives. He was not only a noted physician but a great sport and a chicken fighter. Mr. Fleming was the great grandfather of Chas. F. Fleming. J. Ed. Schell married his daughter, Ida May. Frank K. Schmidt married Minnie. William H. Michael Middletown married Nannie. In 1771 Samuel Fleming built the house where Clayborn Thomas lives about three miles north of Frederick on the O'Possumtown pike. It is built of native lime stone in perfect blocks, the walls are twenty inches thick, and should be an object lesson to some of our experts and builders of today. A stone in the north end has cut "S. F. 1771," showing the date it was built. Mr. Fleming must have been a leading citizen of his time, the land, location and surroundings all testify to this, the house is remarkably well built and finished with native wood, which is still well preserved. The frame is all oak. The floors are white oak boards. The mantles are all different fluted and hand carved, some running up toward the ceiling, diamond shaped, others square, and oval, a wonderfully fine dark wood cupboard reaching to the ceiling is worth seeing. The chimneys are large, a different flue for each fire place, the fire place in the basement is of immense size, four by twelve, large enough to roast a whole oxen; here is where the cooking was done by the slaves. The ceilings in the basement are ten feet high. The stairway winds around leading to the garret in the style of two hundred years ago, the balustrades are hand made, heavy and curved. What is supposed to be the guest room has love'y hand carved cornice imitation

of Troy. The molding in the rooms show neat work. Nearly all the rooms were supplied with large fire places, as wood was then used for heating purposes. The old spinning wheel in perfect condition stands by the fire place in the parlor. The old hand made shutter fasteners still in perfect order, hinges on the cupboards and thumb latches showed the blacksmiths were skilled workmen, the nails were all hand made, the plastering laths were hand rived, the window sash, large heavy doors with long iron hinges. The spring a fine one just across the road from the Colonial Mansion is covered by a heavy arch, and steps lead down to the water. All in splendid condition. A stone building over the spring was used as the slave quarters. The old iron hinges and locks are still in use. Miss Mary Ellen Thomas who takes pleasure in pointing out the places of interest says, "A stone building attached to the house used as a kitchen was torn down by my father," she is sorry this was done, would like to have kept the house as it was originally built on account of its history.

28—Nicholas Hower who loaned \$1,000, was present at a meeting held at the court house January 1st, 1775 approving the efforts for independence. Nicholas Hower was a hatter and lived on Patrick Street, where Emory B. Shipley's Tire Store stands. Mrs. Allen G. Quynn and Mrs. Randolph Fleming were his sisters. The Howers were once prominent here and part of the family moved to York, Pa.

29—Andrew Krug who loaned \$400, was pastor of the Lutheran Church from 1771-1796. He preached in the German language, until the time of his death. He is buried in the graveyard near the church.

30—Adam Jacobs who loaned \$200 died 1847. Divided his estate among his ten children, Mary, Jacob, David, Christiana Boyer, Elizabeth Boyer, Catherine Covall, Daniel, Adam, Susanna, Margaret. Witness John J. Sponseller, John Lease, Samuel Poole, Thomas Sapington was Register of Wills. His daughter, Catherine married Jonathon Covall. Jonathon Forrest Covall, son of Catherine Covall, nee Jacobs, married Emma Dofler. Mrs. Covall is living with her son, Forrest Dofler Covell at Schleysville, her age is seventy-seven. Mrs. Covell who is a descendent of the Mong family, has a bible with a record of the family since 1741. Mrs. Covell is also connected with the Harbaugh family of Frederick County. In the bible is a small silk flag about 6 x 10 that Mrs. Covell prizes very highly. It was sent by her brother, George Peter Dofler, who was taken prisoner during the Civil war at the battle of Culpepper. He died in prison at Richmond, Virginia, February 29th, 1864, aged 21 years.

31—Richard Richards who loaned \$200. I have not been able to locate.

32—Anthony Stuck who loaned \$300. I have not been able to locate.

33 and 34—Lawrence Bringle and Jacob Bomber who loaned \$4,000 jointly. Lawrence Bringle died 1799, must have been a man of wealth and prominence. His will a long one well written, goes into detail, making disposition of his large estate of land, houses, personal property, and negroes. Wills his wife, Eve Margaret, one negro woman, Rachel, her two children and all her offspring hereafter, one Negro boy John. After her death they go to my six children. Gives his wife the choice of one horse, of two cows, and their increase. His son, John, shall provide food and pasturage. Gives his wife, Eve Margarte, the house hold and kitchen furniture that belongs to the house where I now live. His unmarried children have the uninterrupted right to live there in the house. His married children are to furnish his wife fire wood, and food supplies yearly. Plantation of 200 acres also 120 wood land, to his son, John, purchased of Samuel Duvall, adjoins the land of Richard Potts and Edward Solomon, one negro Robert, and his wife, two negro boys George and Robert, one negro girl India, Daughter Catherine, one negro girl Rose, Daughter Rachel, one negro girl Nancy. He is indebted to his brother Christian Bringle living in Spanish Dominions the sum of fifty-five pounds. Provision must be made to pay him out of his estate. Son Peter 60 acres out of lot No. 19, purchased from Robockah and Benjamin Dulaney along the main road leading to Baltimore, one negro boy Henry. Son Jacob plantation purchased from Col. Joseph Sim adjoins the land belonging to William Beatty, William Campbell and Edward Salmon, one negro man Ben. Son Nicholas a tract of land owned by William Beatty and Sebastian Graff, negro boy Arthur. John shall have the saw mill. Mr Bringle mentions his children, John, Catherine, Peter, Rachel, Jacob, Nicholas, Christian. Witness Lawrence Bringle Junior, John Gomer Junior, Peter Fout. Jacob Bomber I can't locate, but it is supposed to be Jacob Gomer.

35—Jacob Grove who loaned \$500 was my great grandfather. He was active in the revolution, and delivered free from his farms in Middletown Valley large quantities of provisions to the soldiers and prisoners in Frederick where he had charge of the Barracks and guarded the prisoners. The German language then was generally spoken in Middletown Valley, for that reason this section was isolated and did not keep in active touch with the outside world,

nor did the people living in the valley get credit for their activities or the splendid part they took in helping in the Revolution surrounded as they were by Tories and spies and so far as I can find my great grandfather, Jacob Grove was the only one living in Middletown Valley who loaned money to help the Revolution. My great great grandfather who lived at Sharpsburg, Washington County, was fined because he did not join the Revoultion against the mother country, England. The Proceedings of the "Committee of Observation" for Elizabeth Town District, Frederick County (now Washington County) show that Jacob Grove was among a list of men who had refused to enroll themselves as "Associaters," 29 April 1776, and on 30 December 1776, it was ordered that Jacob Grove and the others should pay each a certain sum or assessment and deliver up their fire arms immediately (if they have any) except pistols. Jacob Grove was ordered to pay L. 3. This was a compulsory assessment. My great great grandfatler, Jacob Grove, two years later took the oath of fidelity and with his sons became very active on the side of the revolutionist. His name appears (no. 196) in the returns of Richard Davis, as a signer in 1778 of the "Oath of Fidelity" in Washington County, Maryland (see Brumbaugh's "Revolutionary Records of Maryland" p. 14.—In order that conditions as they existed at that time may be better understood it was then difficult to get intelligent or information of any kind to the ruralists or backwoodsmen, many of whom only understood the German language. The leader in a community generally made public, sentiment whether for or against the Revolution, as a further evidence of this my great great grandfather, Jacob Grove, wrote and composed his own will, in 1819, at that late date the will clearly indicates he used broken German in describing his property. For instance he wrote "ferat County, Pensylvania," meaning Fayette County, Pennsylvania, many other words are crudely spelled, making them difficult to pronounce. But the will shows these early settlers were ever mindful of their trust in God, and they made an honest effort to provide for their children in a just manner without showing favoritism. The will just as it was written without any corrections, is interesting, showing the customs and manner of disposing of property at that date besides the spelling is especially crude. He also signs his name to the will Jacob Graff while his grave stone in the Reformed cemetery at Sharpsburg reads Jacob Graff. His wife buried by his side reads Catherine Grove. The will is as follows:



Graves of my great grandmother and mother who are buried side by side in the old German Reformed graveyard at Shattuck, Washington County, Maryland. His name is spelled Gray and the last name is of my mother. It is in a special location which that one of his wife, whose name is spelled Gray, who died first, is in a special place and shows the year of time. This picture was taken on November 1, 1929 by John F. Kreh.

“In the neame of god Amen

i Jacob graff in the county of Washington and Stete of maryland I am sigly and not well and i no nod wen i die wen god will call me out of this worll so in this my will and testament: i give my soul in the hands of the allmeitig god and my body to berred in christian order Now is this my will my wiffe Catharine graff me take of my goods or property what she plase and will sud har: and what she hes ned and five hundred pound of gud money most be put in Interest so that my wiffe Catharyne graff can cat the interest ierly as long as long as she is alive: wen She is Ded dar all is to be prist (praisid): Den if my Sons will come to tak dem at the presment the me and if the will nod the me mak vendu but no spirios is to be given at the seal N. B. the hous and lott wher I life is nod to be sould, it me by poste Den phillip graff me tak et or one of the Sons the money coms all to my children thise ar my my first born Son John graff 2 Jacob graff 3 henry graff 4 peter graff 5 Stepen graff 6 phillip graff and paul graff and my too Doughters eliszbeth graff and Catharyne graff N. B. henry graf is to hef Dem lots and house in feiet (Fayette) county pensylvania for 400 dollars four hundred in perd of his Shier of money and if deris eny more money in his Shier he is nod to hef ed but the Interest Ierly wen he is Ded den all coms to his children house and lots henry graff can not sell his house nor the lots it come to his children for I paid for it paul graff is to hef the Interest of his Shier money wen he is Ded den all coms to his children N. B. My Daughter elisabeth graff hav children dem that can nod speck nor here i gives twenty Dollar eich for a presond this most be paid out of my property. N. B. My Daughter Catharine graff har shier of money most be med in so many Shiers as she has children and she most be counted for one shier as one of har children for I paid har all Redy N. B. in my wreiten book it most be Sin what one of my children hes Received that the oder me cit the sem the 2 Beble Dem that hes most ned of my children the me take one at 4 dollars the oder books devide as it sutes now i take for me executors my son peter graff and phillip graff i gife Dem all bour to full fill this my will and testament all this i wrote in sindre times with my one hands: Jacob graff N. B. my Sons is nod to mek nendn the me com to citter and Devide all my goods and property and my too Doughters elisabeth graff and Catharine graff my executors is to give eich a beeth or the welly in money, but if my Daughters will come and take the beds the can but them intoo cits and oder things my Sons will give Dem this is my last will and testament the thirteenth day of August 1819

Jacob graff Seal.”

“We the undersigned being present at the signing of the above will Beny. F. Hickman, John M. Knode, George Bowers, John Kelly the 7 day of October 1819 Peter Graff & Phillip Graff.

Geo C. Smoot Reg-”

The will of my greatgrandfather, who had charge of the Barricks and guarded the prisoners, and who is buried in the Reformed Cemetery, Middletown by the side of his wife, is as follows:

In the name of God Amen. I Jacob Grove of Frederick County, in the State of Maryland, being weak in body but sound and disposing mind memory and understanding, considering the certainty of Death and the uncertainty of the time thereof and being desirous to settle any worldly affairs, and thereby be prepared to leave this world when it should please God to call me hence do therefore make and publish this my last will and Testament in the manner and form following, that is to say,—First and principally, I commit my soul into the hands of Almighty God, and my body to the earth to be burried at the discretion of my Executors herein after mentioned. I direct that all my property real and personal be sold at public sale and after all my just Debts are paid, the Balance be divided among my children, Mary, John, Jacob, Leonard, Martin, George, William, Daniel and Samuel Grove equal proportion, share and share alike.

Item:—I direct the sale to be made in the following manner, viz.; the personal property in one month or sooner after my demise, the farms near Middletown now in the occupancy of my son Leonard, known by name of “Parkey or Carkey Range,” including a mountain lot containing in all about two-hundred acres, more or less, which will better appear by reference to the deeds of said property, be sold in three callender months or sooner after my decease, and the proceeds divided as above,—The farm near the mountain, known by the name of “Fathers Good Will,” now in the occupancy of my son Jacob, including mountain lands containing in all about one hundred and thirty acres, more or less, which will better appear by reference to the Deeds of said property and a lot of mountain land, known by the name of Stoney Ridge, containing twenty-five acres, more or less, all be sold in four callender months or sooner after my decease, and the proceeds arising therefrom be divided as above.

Item:—It is also my will and desire, that the two farms, now in my occupancy, known by the name of resurvey on Toms Gift and part thereof be sold and divided as above, so that all my property real and personal be equally divided among my children, Mary, John, Jacob, Leonard, Martin, William, George, Daniel and Samuel

Grove, in equal proportions to them their heirs and assignees forever share and share alike.

Item:—I further direct that my Executors be allowed three per cent for settling my Estate, both real and personal, and lastly I do hereby constitute and appoint four of my children, namely, Leonard, Martin, William and Daniel Grove to be sole Executors of this my last will and testament revoking and annulling all former wills by me heretofore made ratifying and confirming this and none other, to be my last will and testament. In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this fourth day of December Eighteen Hundred and Thirty-Three.

Jacob Grove, (Seal.)

Signed, sealed, published and declared by Jacob Grove, the above named testator, as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us, who at his request in his presence and in the presence of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses thereunto. Michael McCartney, Jacob Flook of Jno., John Shindler.

36—Elisha Beall who loaned \$250 died 1838, was Captain in the 5th Maryland Regiment during the revolution and was a very gallant soldier. He left a large estate and many negroes. His household effects must have been very valuable and consisted of Mahogany, Brass andirons and other articles now considered antiques. All the male slaves the age of forty years and all the females above the age of thirty years be manumitted. He divided his estate equally among his eight children. Mary, Harriett Simmons, Eliza, William M., Cassandra, Jemima, Ann Hammond, Rebecca McCleary, George W. He gave each the privilege of selecting a negro servant. George W. my surveyors instruments now in his possession. His son William B., a negro boy John, his granddaughter, Francis a negro girl Nelly, his granddaughter, Mary Beall McCleary a negro girl Louisa. Directs his land be sold within a year. William W., George W. and son-in-law, John H. Simmons, Executors. Witness Ben. Murdoch, Davis Richardson, Richd. B. Murdoch.

By a codicil Mr. Beall revoked that part manumitting his slaves. Witness, W. R. Sanderson, G. Baltzell, David Boyd.

The Beall family was very prominent. Samuel Beall was sheriff in 1760. Elisha Beall was a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary army, was a very gallant soldier. Bealsville in Montgomery County was named after him also, Bealls Rock near Frederick Junction. Mr. Beall then owned the land, it was sold to Vincendiere Magnam a Frenchman, it was afterward called Frenchman Rock. It was here

Larnard Richardson drowned. The Col. Chas. E. Trail estate now owns the land, Major Pettit a civil engineer who was connected with the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, married a daughter of Mr. Beall who was the grandmother of Mrs. Hammond Urner. Gen. Floyd the father of Mrs. Hammond Urner was in the Confederate army and lost an arm at the battle of Chancellorsville. Rebecca McCleary named above was a grandmother of the McCleary family of Frederick.

37—William Murdock Beall who loaned \$1000. Died 1823. He was elected Judge of the Orphans Court of Frederick County in 1781, and served for ten years and was sheriff of Frederick County 1821. He was a very prominent man and a great friend of Roger Brooke Taney. He owned much land and many slaves. Willed his grandson, William Murdock Beall the plantation, Rocky Creek, containing by patent 183 acres, and mountain land by patent 360 acres, farming utensils grain Provender six negroes, Bob, Minta, Leonard, Kitty, John, children of Eliza to serve until first day of January 1853 no longer, Gold watch, desiring he will give his Brother Jonathon, the Silver watch now in his possession, the books reading matter, one bed and bedding. To my grandson, Jonathon Willson in the State of New York two thousand and fifty acres, called Land of Promise, lot of ground in Frederick Town with the buildings adjoining the Market House Ground and the late Col. Baker Johnsons' property, two lots in the city of Washington, two Negro Boys, Patrick, and Ned to serve until 1st January 1850 no longer, one Bed and Bedding. To my grandson, John Ignatius Willson tract called Hope containing 626 acres to remain in his Father's, Thomas Perry Willson possession until he arrives at the age of twenty-one, tract called Resurvey on Tuscarora, by deed from Doctor Beall and wife 150 acres, two negro boys Lewis and Joseph to serve until January 1st, 1850, no longer. To my granddaughter, Mary Elizabeth Ann Rebecca Willson. My dwelling house and lot on Market Street in Frederick. House-hold, Kitchen, furniture, Glasses, Clocks, Beds, Bedding etc. two Negro girls, Cappy and Nelly to serve until 1st, January 1840, no longer, trunk of solid Plates marked WMB. Valued about \$400, carriage and horse. To Brother Elisha Beall my wearing apparel. To my nephew William Murdock Beall Jr., 183 acres called Jedbury Forest. Deeded to me by John Chisolm where Robert Pickus lives, 154 acres adjoining said tract bought of Clopper and Birely. To son William Murdock Beall an infant \$500, to my nephew Levy Hilleary \$500 Elizabeth Lawrence \$200, to my niece Sarah Collins lives in Kentucky \$500.

To each of Elisha Bealls seven daughters, Mary, Harriet, Eliza, Jimmina, Cassandra, Rebecca and Jane \$500. To Mayor and Council Frederick \$500, to be distributed among the poor. I set free ten of my slaves Sal, Jude, Sarah, Lucy, Copper, Lewis, Rolph, Ned, Robert and his wife Rachael, if they are able to maintain themselves I do not want to encourage idleness or vice. To prevent disputes my Slaves are to serve until they are 25 years old, no longer. Executors my Son in Law Thomas Perry Wilson, my nephew William Murdock Beall Jr. Witness, Henry Steiner, Richard Potts, W. Bradley Tyler. The name of Murdock appears often during and after the Revolutionary and they were very prominent in affairs, generally. In 1794 when war was threatened between England and France and the Indians were very bold on the border Governor Thomas Sim Lee of Maryland appointed George Murdock, Lieutenant Col. of Militia for Frederick County. Richard B. Murdock volunteered in the war of 1812 August 25th 1814 when great excitement existed owing to the court house yard which was full of wagons with government archives sent from Washington and the Central Bank was filled with Money sent from Baltimore. George Murdock was sheriff of Frederick County in 1765 and attended the first meeting protesting against the stamp act. Bruce Murdock now clerk to the County Commissioners is a direct descendant.

39—Charles Shell, who loaned \$500, was a great uncle of ex-Mayor John Ed. Shell also Charles David Shell, owned the land called, "Resurvey on the Meadows," on the Liberty or Gashouse road, which he purchased from Richard Potts in 1814. Mr. Shell then built the plantation house where the "Way Side Inn," now stands. One of the daughters of Charles Shell married a Rutherford who in 1842 greatly enlarged the dwelling. In 1852 it came into possession of Colonel Edward Schley who died here in 1857, but his family occupied the dwelling until 1864. Col. Schley was an uncle of Admiral Winfield Scott Schley. Col. Edward Schley sold the property to H. W. Falconer. The stone bridge over Carroll Creek near the "Way Side Inn" was built in 1809.

44—Michael Raymer who loaned \$1,630 was on the committee of observation and attended a meeting held at the court house January 24th, 1775 and was active in the cause of independence, born 1715 died November 25th, 1800, aged 85 years, 2 months, is buried in the Lutheran graveyard. His will was made September 11, 1794. Signed Michael Romer. He divided his estate real and personal in four parts to his daughters, Magdalona, wife of Henry Foutz, Elizabeth, wife of James Beatty, Christona, wife of Mathias Buckey and to the children

of his deceased daughter, Barbara Hass, namely, Michael Hass, Christiana, wife of George Buckey and Frederick Hass, the remaining fourth part of my estate real and personal. Witness Richard Butler, Tobias Butler, Wm. Ritchie. Tradition says Michael Raymer married Catherine Kemp, who landed in Philadelphia with her father, Conrad Kemp August 17th, 1733 and is of the well known Kemp family of the County. In connection with Michael Remer (1715-1800), in a list of foreigners 252 Palatines imported in the ship Winter Galley and qualified September 5, 1738 at Philadelphia there appears the name John Michael Romer (also Remer) aged 23, which age corresponds with the year of birth 1715. "The Meadow" first granted by Lord Baltimore to John Van Meter and subsequently resurveyed November 2nd, 1755, was patented June 9th, 1756 to Michael Raymer, over which he had a dispute with Daniel Dulaney who laid out Frederick in 1745 and owned Locust Level containing 3,800 acres and Taskers Chance containing 7,700 acres both of these tracts adjoined "The Meadows." Dulaney was a Tory, and his land was confiscated, after some litigation the title to the land was awarded to Mr. Raymer. Michael Raymer was very active during the Revolutionary period, and held a commission in the Patriot army. Mr. Raymer deeded this land to Richard Potts in 1792. Mr. Reymer gave the land for the Lutheran Church at Church Hill north of Frederick.

40—Jacob Kendall who loaned \$500. I was unable to locate.

41—John Cronise who loaned \$1,000 was probably the father of John Cronise who died in 1840. His sons were, Isaac, Joseph, Samuel, Frederick. His daughters, Sophia, Worman and Mary purchased a tract of land from Nicholas Holtz. Witness L. P. W. Balch, John Stouffer, John Wachter, Simon Cronise who was born about 1786, died 1829. His wife Charlotte born 1795, died 1820. They are buried in the Reformed graveyard.

42—Frederick Henop who loaned \$400 died 1784. Gives his wife, Mary 200 lbs. current money, I have now lying by me. Mentions his four sons, Frederick, Philip Lucas, Lewis, Daniel. My dear wife and Capt. John Adlum, executors. Witness, A. Faw, John Bruner, Wm. Ritchie.

43—Jacob Schley who loaned \$1,000, was a witness to the will of Thomas Ogle, and was one of the distinguished Schley family of Frederick.

46—Abraham Kipps who loaned \$300. I was unable to locate any information of him.

47—Benjamin Johnson who loaned \$2,000, was second Major of the First Battalion of fourteen hundred forty-four men organized in Frederick County, January 1st, 1776, died 1833. Wills a lot of negroes and land to relatives. Does not mention any children. To my nephew Tobias Johnson of Washington County, the farm on which John Price now resides containing 530 acres which I purchased of Daniel Zerich called Forrest Farm. To my wife Polly Johnson tract of land on which I now reside containing one thousand acres, my Horse, Cattle, Sheep, House-Hold, Kitchen Furniture, Books etc., negro man Baker, negro man Nicolas, negro boy Joe, Negro girl Mary, Hannah, and Beckey. To my cousin Joshua Johnson after the death of my wife, the farm. To my sister Nancy 1 thousand acres. To my brother John Johnson one thousand dollars. My negro man Joseph and his wife Harriet and their two youngest children shall be free at my decease, I give them the House and lot where Richard Thomas formally lived. Executors Joshua Johnson, Tobias Johnson, Thomas Hammond. Witness Nathan Hammond of Ormand, Henry T. Keller, John Mussetter.

48—Thomas Ogle who loaned \$600, died 1789. Was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates 1782. Mr. Ogle gives his wife, Sebilla Dwelling Houses and lots in Frederick Town, adjoining lots of Jacob Steinier in said town. It is my will and desire that all my sons be bound out to Trades when they respectively arrive at the age of Fifteen years. Executors my wife and my trusty friend George Jacob Schley. Witness Thomas Schley, Jacob Baltzell, Richard Butler.

49—Philip Pifer who loaned \$300 died 1813. Volunteered in the war of 1812 at Frederick August 25th, 1814. Spells his name Pyfer. Mentions his children, Ormond, John Warner, Mary, Cathrine, and Philip. Executors Michael Buckey, Ormand Pyfer. Witness William Baer, Geo. Baer of Wm., Adam Baer.

50—William House who loaned \$300, died 1817. Mentions his wife, Mary Magdeline. Daughters, Sophia, Rebecca, Mary, Crisse. His wife, Mary Magdeline, Executrix. Witness, George Kolb, Jacob Berger, Thomas Conner.

52—Philip Berger who loaned \$400.

53—Michael Allen who loaned \$400. Both I was unable to locate.

54—Capt. George Cook who loaned \$1,000, died 1813. Was a man of much prominence and means. He directed all his land be sold and divided among his wife, Elizabeth, and his three children, Thomas, John and Ann. He gives his son, Thomas two negro boys,

Harry and Clem. My wife and son, Thomas Executors. Witness, William Goldsborough, C. W. Johnson, B. Johnson.

55—Thomas Schley, Senior who loaned \$600, was active in the movement for Independence, we also find the names of George Jacob Schley who died in 1811, William Schley who died in 1834 and John Schley who died in 1834.

56—Robert Wood who loaned \$1,000, was at the meeting held at the Court House Frederick 24th, January 1775.

57—Jacob Shellman who loaned \$200, was of the well known Shellman family of Carrollton Manor.

58—Jacob Miller who loaned \$500 died 1810. He attended a meeting held at the Court House January 24th, 1775, and was made first Major of the Fourth Battalion of Militia in Frederick County. Wills his wife, Catherine a small brick house on West side of Market Street, where Doctor William Potts lived. To his son, George, house on Patrick Street, Frederick Town adjoining Major Peter Mantz. His son, John three grandchildren, Catherine Bier, Rebecca Bier, and Henry Bier, Patrick Street 16 and 21, his son, John Miller, his house clock, children George, John, Elizabeth Mantz, Catherine Baker son John Ex. witness Henry Steiner, Jacob Shriner, Saml. Brengle.

59—Francis Wantz who loaned \$300, have not been able to locate.

60—Abraham Faw who loaned \$1,000, came with a party of Germans, who located at the foot of the Sugar Loaf Mountain near what is known now as Park Mills and called the place New Breman. They started to manufacture glass and other mills were built here. Mr. Faw was associated with Frederick Ameling in the manufacture of glass. The business prospered, but the transportation was so troublesome in 1808, the machinery was moved from New Breman to West port near Baltimore, where the manufacture of glass has continued successfully ever since. The place was afterwards known as Fleecy Dale. The Fleecy Dale mill continued to manufacture woolens until about 1855 when the machinery was loaded on the cars at Lime Kiln and shipped to Baltimore. New Bremen was surrounded with factories and furnaces. It was near here the Johnsons had established their factories and furnaces. An attachment grew between the Johnson's, Faw and Ameling and when Abraham Faw who was a member of the Maryland Legislature in 1787, the Johnson's at that time had a bill before the Legislature to grant them two thousand acres of land they had discovered in Sugar Loaf Mountain that had not been patented. Mr. Faw voted for the bill but it was defeated and the Johnson's failed to get the vacant moun-

tain land. Abraham Faw was on the committee of Observation was elected State Senator in 1781 and to the House of Delegates 1786 to 1789. Mr. Faw owned the property where the Frederick Town Savings Institution now stands also where Thomas E. Pope kept his tobacco store. The father of the late Adolphus Fearhake came from Germany with Mr. Faw and others. The original sites of these Mills can still be traced by parts of the old walls race dams and roads. Some of the houses are still standing, others have been torn down, or partly so. They were usually built on a hill with a difficult approach. They are large and well constructed, and were the homes of the owners of the Mills. I remember when a boy on my travels through the Sugar Loaf Mountains, this was then the main road to the upper section of Montgomery County from Frederick and was a much traveled thoroughfare, then some of these old Mills were standing and a great many small houses that had been occupied by the mill hands along Bennetts Creek and Baer Branch with their large stone chimneys at some of the houses where Baer Branch had changed its course, the water was running under the houses. This was a busy section in those early times. There may be a survival of life in this healthy mountainous region, as the M. J. Grove Lime Co. have just built a ninety foot iron bridge, crossing Bennetts Creek directly on the site where the old Fleecy Dale Mill stood.

Monocacy Manor which is so often mentioned by the land owners among those who loaned money for the cause of Independence and were actively engaged in supporting the Revolution is located along the Woodsboro pike and runs south toward Walkersville, bound by Israel Creek and the Monocacy. This Manor is wonderfully productive and these early settlers displayed good judgment in selecting this fine level land and by their thrift and industry they prospered and came to the aid of the new nation at a time it was financially bankrupt.

61—George Snatzell who loaned \$2,000, spelled his name Schnertzell. Died 1810, and is last on the list of those who loaned money at the time of the Revolutionary war. Mr. Schnertzell must have been a man of considerable wealth besides owning a number of houses in Frederick Town. He distributes a large amount of money and mentions the Farmers Branch Bank in Frederick Town. He gives his wife, Margaret and daughter, Catherine and Lovice, the house where Jacob Holes' widow now lives, negro woman Peggy, daughter Sybilla, Christiana, Susanna, son George, house I bought of Frederick Measel. Executors my wife, Margaret and friend Gen. Baltzell. Witness, Mathias Bartges, Michael Batzell, and Henry Sim.

CHAPTER XXX.

POTOMAC RIVER BRIDGE—POINT OF ROCKS—GEN. GEARY—ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—HARRY C. HICK- MAN—CHARLES H. STUNKLE—W. W. SHOCK, TELEGRAPH OPERATOR, POINT OF ROCKS—TRANSFER COMMAND OF ARMY OF THE POTOMAC FROM GENERAL HOOKER TO GEN- ERAL MEADE.

Potomac River.

The bridge across the Potomac River was built about 1850, and on account of its shipping facilities, it became the market for both sections, Frederick County and Loudoun County, Virginia. There was then no railroad through Loudoun County and farmers for miles, hauled their grain to Point of Rocks. James H. Besant had a grain warehouse along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and was not only a large handler of grain for that section, but one of the largest on the whole line of the Canal. All grain then, being shipped by that route to the large flouring mills in Georgetown. This warehouse and the bridge crossing the Potomac were both destroyed during the Civil War. Mr. Besant was a Southern gentleman of the old school, who held the respect of everyone. He was the only son of John Besant, an English soldier of the war of 1812, who settled at Poolesville, Maryland. He married February 14th, 1841. Margaret Reid, the daughter of Thomas Reid and Rachael Collier who was the granddaughter of Joseph Poole after whom Poolesville is named. They had eleven children, seven reaching maturity. William T. Besant, Harry R. Besant and Mrs. William Shoch are dead. G. Mantz Besant and Mrs. Oliver P. Bennett are living in Frederick, Bernard L. Besant at New York, Charles G. Besant at Washington, William T. Besant served in the Confederate army, Co. B., White's battalion, and as courier for General Thomas L. Rosser; he was captured at Brandy Station, sent to old capitol prison, was soon paroled, and was in active service until the close of the war. Fannie Besant married W. W. Shoch, who was the telegraph operator and despatcher of trains at Point of Rocks during the war. Mr. Shock is now living at Rowlesburg, West Virginia. Just before the battle of Gettysburg when the Union army was crossing the Potomac at Berlin, now Brunswick, Generals Hooker, Meade and Hancock rode down the tow path of the canal to get in touch with Washington,

there was no telegraph office at Berlin, they came to Point of Rocks, and there received the message transferring the command of the army of the Potomac from General Hooker to General Meade, although the formal transfer was made several days later at Arcadia, the home of Doctor D. F. McKinney. This fact is so important from a historical standpoint, that I think it due posterity to give the account in full. After the three generals accompanied by their staff and a company of cavalry arrived at Point of Rocks, the telegraph office was in a little box about six feet square between the Canal and the railroad. General Hooker was the first to enter the telegraph office, alone. He and Mr. Shock were the only ones in the office, General Hooker told who he was and asked if he could get in communication with Secretary Stanton. Mr. Shock said he had a line running direct into Secretary Stanton's office. General Hooker told him to ask Secretary Stanton if he could locate President Lincoln. Secretary Stanton replied, President Lincoln was with him then in his office. Then several telegrams passed between President Lincoln and General Hooker. General Hooker went out of the office and General Meade came in and at once got in communication with President Lincoln. After several telegrams had passed, General Meade went out and General Hancock came in when more messages passed between him and President Lincoln. Each of the generals were alone when telegraphing to President Lincoln. Then the message transferring the command of the army of the Potomac from General Hooker to General Meade was received by Operator Shock in the little telegraph office on the banks of the Potomac when soon after the great battle of Gettysburg took place where the confederates lost the flower of their army and it was the turning point of this awful conflict where father fought against son, brother against brother, neighbor against neighbor. As an evidence of this, I might give the names of those who served in each army from the little village of Point of Rocks. So far as I have been able to find out on the Confederate side was William T. Besant, Lewis Spittle, Robert McKnight, Jacob Thomas, E. W. Mercier, Charles M. Boyle, Levin Thomas, William F. Gatton, James H. and Joseph T. Reid, brothers of Mrs. James H. Besant, were both killed in battle at Shiloh. Among the Union soldiers who lived in Point of Rocks were David O. Welling, George H. C. Hickman, Perry O. Nichols, Thomas D. Bond, William Schooley, Thomas Ingram, John Anderson, Thomas Fisher, Thomas Potts and Zack Robinson, colored.

The merchants at Point of Rocks during the Civil War who suffered heavily by both armies were Noble Means, J. B. Dutton, William

H. Adams, Besant and Grover. After one of the raids an amusing incident occurred. Mrs. Dawson who lived on the farm now owned by Mr. Heater in Loudoun County, Virginia, went down to the road as Colonel Moseby's troops passed, and asked him about his raid. He answered, it was very successful. She asked him if he had taken anything from Jim Besant's store, and he said, "Yes." She said she was much surprised as Jim Besant was a confederate and had a son in the Confederate army. He said, "Yes, Jim Besant was alright, but was keeping damn bad company, his partner being a quaker and a Union man." The merchants that followed the war merchants were: W. F. Gatton, R. T. Dawson, B. D. Chambers, Hickman and Williams, S. T. Hickman, George Hickman. The present ones are Wright & Company and J. W. Stocks. George Berry and Mr. Gatton were proprietors of the two hotels during the war followed by Judge Robinson, Mrs. C. M. Boyles, John Nichols and Mrs. Charles Nichols. Among the older people who worked on the railroad were Peter B. Stouffer, George W. Fisher, David Fisher, John Fisher, D. O. Welling, Lewis Spittle, John Elliott, Michael O'Brien and Charles Lambert. Dr. L. T. Duvall practiced medicine for many years and was a favorite family physician. He was succeeded by Dr. R. W. Trapnell.

Among the old deserving colored people were William Whalen, William Hall, William Russell, John Belt, Peter Munroe, Si as Hamilton, Alfred Raney, Alfred Beaner, Henry Frazier. Zack Robinson who was in the Union army and took part in the battle of Monocacy told an amusing story about himself and several others from Point of Rocks. In the route he said he ran as far as Ellicott City. Thos. D. Bond and Will Schooley were fleeter of foot and passed him and went on to Baltimore.

Potomac River Bridge, Point of Rocks

The bridge across the Potomac at Point of Rocks was started about 1850, largely through the efforts of Mr. Geary who was operating the furnace on the Virginia side of the river. Then the iron was hauled by teams that forded the river or were brought over on the ferry boat. Some ore was hauled across the river from Maryland, there was plenty of ore on the Virginia side, but it was claimed the Maryland ore was the best, it was more difficult to get as years before these mines had been worked and some of the pits were fifty or sixty feet deep. The first bridge built was about ready for use when high water washed it away, the contractor lost everything he had. The second was started at once, the piers were raised five feet



Bridge spanning the Potomac at Point of Rocks.

higher and the bridge was rushed to completion and was first used in 1852, it was a double bridge one side for teams and other traffic. The other was equipped with a railroad track and the cars were pulled across the bridge by horses to the furnace where they were loaded with pig iron and the cars pulled back by horses to a siding that connected with the B. & O. tracks. The iron was shipped to Baltimore and Wheeling. The cars then were small with a capacity of ten tons, the empty cars only weighed five or six tons which probably made the loaded weight of the cars about twenty tons which for a wooden bridge of that height showed considerable strength. The bridge was well built of the best white pine lumber and was burnt by Colonel Ashby in 1861. The present bridge was built twenty years ago by a Stock Co. and is a toll bridge. The furnace was operated on the Virginia side of the Potomac river until about the beginning of the Civil War by Mr. Geary who went back to Pennsylvania, raised a company, the 28th Pennsylvania Regiment. Colonel Geary was stationed at Point of Rocks on account of his being familiar with this section which was a stratgetic military point of considerable importance. Colonel Geary treated his old workmen and the citizens generally kindly and they were sorry to see him and his command leave, as often many rough soldiers who were allowed to roam around were troublesome. Colonel, afterwards General Geary was elected Governor of Pennsylvania.

St. Paul's Church.

St. Paul Episcopal Church was built in 1841, the parish was taken from St. Marks, Petersville which was originally a part of All Saints, Frederick. Two deeds under date of August 18th, 1843, one from Daniel S. and Ann C. Duvall and one from John Wirts each gave half acre of ground to St. Pauls Vestry, where the church and graveyard now stand. Colonel Duvall's wife, Ann Belt, was the first person buried in the graveyard in 1843, it was largely through her efforts the church was built. Ellen Moffett who married Benjamin Snouffer the mother of Arch Snouffer, and Sarah McGill who married J. Lloyd Belt, the mother of McGill Belt as young girls solicited subscriptions on horseback to build St. Paul's church. Dr. Smallwood was one of the first rectors; Rev. Dr. Joseph Trapnell was Rector for twenty years or to be exact, from 1st of December 1861 to 3rd of November, 1880. During Dr. Trapnells time a large congregation for many miles gathered at St. Paul's for services every two weeks. The following have been rectors: Rev. William Lauck Braddock, T. Scott Bacon, David C. Luke, Copeland Randolph Page. Rev. Page

was a staff officer of General Stonewall Jackson. George W. Thomas, Joseph E. Williams, W. R. Barker Turner. Among the older members and those who aided in building St. Paul's church were the families of Doctor Lloyd T. Duvall, Patrick McGill West, J. Lloyd Belt, Otho Trundle, Captain Otho Thomas, John Wirts, Benjamin J. Snouffer, Ezra Michael, Miss Phoebe Thomas, who also at her death left a legacy to the church. These were all prominent and respected citizens, large land and slave owners. Among the families who attended St. Paul's church not mentioned before and are buried in the graveyard is the Stouffer, Elliott, Nichols, Smith, Orrison, Paxsons, Peomroy, Hartman, Stunkle, Lowery, Smoot, Adams, McGaha, families. These are also buried: Benjamin D. Chambers, 1st Lieutenant, 1st Delaware Cavalry; George H. C. Hickman, Sargent Co. B. Loudoun County, Virginia. There are several remarkable monuments built of native sand stone and of the famous calico rock that abounds in large quantities in this section. It is to be regretted some enterprising company has not developed this rock. Some of the columns of the Capitol at Washington are of this rock, it polishes up beautifully. The tomb stones of Andrew Jackson Colbert, John Nichols and the monument of Charles W. Wright are all splendid examples of the excellence and beauty of these stones.

The Union troops used St. Pauls Church as a barrick during the Civil War. Colonel Cole's Cavalry also occupied the church for some time. A few years ago, this old church well built of brick, was abandoned, it stands at the foot hills of Catoctin Mountain overlooking Carrollton Manor. A new church was built in the village of Point of Rocks for the convenience of the town people, services are held in old St. Paul's once a year in order to hold some endowments to the church.

Harry C. Hickman

Through the courtesy of Harry C. Hickman, I am in a position to give valuable information of the early history of this section. Mr. Hickman is a highly respected and substantial citizen who has been very successful and owns a good part of the land named in these grants. He also owns a number of fine houses in Point of Rocks. Mr. Hickman has a complete copy of the early grants of land bordering on the Potomac River, then spelled "Potomack," surrounding Point of Rocks, and bordering on the Carrollton Manor track as well as the Catoctin Mountain, then spelled "Kittoctin." He has a valuable map of the village of Point of Rocks as it was laid out in lots August 23, 1835, by H. G. O'Neal, surveyor for Charles Johnson. Among these grants as early as the 2nd of March, 1725, "Hobsons

Choice" was granted to Albert Nelson containing 236 acres, also on the 13th of September 1728, there was granted to Arthur Nelson 217 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres called "Nelson Island." Mr. Nelson must have been a man of considerable influence and standing, and we find quite a number of other grants to him, among them are the following: "By virtue of a warrant granted of his Lordships-Land Office of this province to Arthur Nelson of the aforesaid County for thirty acres of land bearing date of 22nd of September 1761. I therefore, certify as Deputy Surveyor under his Horatio Sharp Esq., Governor of Maryland that I carefully, laid out for and in the name of him the said Arthur Nelson all that tract of land called "The Point of Rocks," lying in the aforesaid County." I also find that Arthur Nelson on the 13th day of October 1752 was given a grant for "Huckelberry Hill" containing 366 acres. On the 2nd of March 1753, was granted "Bayberry Tree," containing 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres. On 22nd of September 1775 was granted the "Orchard Tree" containing 15 acres. Among the grants to other persons; on the 4th day of June 1731, "Kittoctin Bottom" containing 250 acres was granted to John Magruder. On the 2nd of September 1743 "Hooks Hill" containing 55 acres was granted to James Hook, "Lashnuts Folly" granted to Joseph Ray 11th of February 1744. Flag Pond granted to Jacob Duckett 27th October, 1750. "Lucketts Merry Midnight" containing 595 acres granted to William Luckett 25th of January 1755. Trammel Landing " containing 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres was granted to John Trammel, on 10th of February 1776. "Hooks Neglect Recovered by a Hard Struggle" containing 748 acres was resurveyed for Thomas Funck, 10th of January 1775 and assigned to James Hook to whom it was patented the 6th of February 1776. "Ralphs Field" was granted to Joseph Hill 7th day of February 1754. Beginning about 1725 eight grants of land were given to Arthur Nelson, one to John Magruder, three to James S. Hook, one to William Luckett, three to John Trammel, one to Joseph Hill. As early as 1753 "Sweeds Folly" was conveyed by John Delashmutt to John Banner by deed dated the 20th of March 1753.

"Trammels Conoy Island" containing 704 acres was granted to John Trammel, 6th day of June 1783, "Level Bottom" containing 9 acres granted to John Trammel, 2nd of January 1795 the part of "Trammels Conoy Island" containing 17 acres granted to Thomas Johnson, James Johnson, Baker Johnson and Roger Johnson. 10th of May 1796 "Boat Harbour" granted to James S. Hook. These grants cover about all that were given before 1800 and show clearly that the lower section of Carrollton Manor was probably settled be-

fore any other part of Frederick County. The early frontiersman usually followed the water courses as far as they were navigable for large boats and the smaller boats and canoes were used to explore the shallow waters. As I understand, in the very early days boats made regular trips up the Potomac and even up the Monocacy. When this fair valley was reached, naturally these pioneers attracted by this level rich country stopped here and secured all the land they could by these grants, and this section was probably settled as early as 1700 as it took some considerable time to get a grant through from the mother country. We find the river road mentioned at different times in describing the land. "No Name" "Beginning at a bounded Beach standing near the head of Crooked Run on the south side of Kittoctin Mountain and near the River Road." One of the earliest roads through Montgomery County is the river road which followed the Potomac River west. It is more than likely that the road crossing the mouth of the Monocacy and on through the lower part of Carrollton Manor and Trammelstown and on to Trap was one of the very earliest roads and it may be that Braddock traveled the river road on to Licksville and up the Old United States road through Buckeystown on his way to Frederick and Fort Cumberland. Among the grants we find on the 25th of January 1765 to John Trammel, "Trammels Landing" containing $11\frac{3}{4}$ acres, showing at that early date boats landed at or near Point of Rocks and naturally the settlers came here to trade. Then on the 10th day of May 1796, we find "Boat Harbour" granted to James S. Hook, certainly this proves conclusively that during 1700 many boats landed at Point of Rocks. We find Trammelstown mentioned which is quite near Point of Rocks and it may then have been the business center as it was on the river road leading across the mountain to Trap, afterwards Newtown Trap, now Jefferson. We find a re-survey was granted Roger Johnson by special warrant out of the land office, January 19, 1819. These lands which had been purchased by the Johnsons and were included in one tract, the bounds and distances fully describing the various tracts are interesting reading. I am sorry space will not permit me to copy these grants. I will name some of the points of interest as well as the spelling as it appeared on these various descriptions of land. Among the first says "Beginning at a stone planted on "Nelsons Island" thence to various stones on the Potomack river, then up said river and with the meanders of said river thereof." This was Nelson's Island, the survey often refers to Point of Rocks as the point of beginning in these grants. "Huckelberry Hill" described under the re-survey dated March 27th, 1819 and called the "Mine

Bank Farm," showing as has been claimed that ore was probably mined here before the Revolutionary War. In describing "Trammels Conoy Islands," being (Trammel Delashmutt part of "Trammel Conoy Island" at the mouth of Dunkins Gut and down the Potomac River below the Point of Rocks, this survey was made by Patrick West, June 1801. I find in describing the various courses and distances, Nelson's Island or the cleft of rock was the place of beginning and each change of course was described for instance: At a pile of stone on top of mountain a poplar tree, large forked sycamore, river road, leading from Trap to Point of Rocks, white oak tree, elm tree, ash tree marked with five notches, Red Oak and chestnut oak tree marked with five notches, two marked beech trees, stone planted between two marked birch trees, locust stake, marked hickory sapling, practically every known wood is used in describing the various locations, besides, the tracts of land I have named or described I find the following names mentioned in these early days which I think should be of interest to us and posterity. "Conigochiege Manor," "Wilson Island," "Potomac Hill," "Spring Dale Farm," and "Red Bud." 13th of September 1728 granted to Arthur Nelson refers to a "White Oak" on Nelsons Island as the place of beginning running thence with outline thereof, to various stones planted to Potomac River, then up said river with the meanders thereof, the Point of Rocks is mentioned. Said tract of land called "Huckelberry Hill" stones are planted at various points. In these grants we find so many different names and grants and refer to them all. One mentions "The Point of Rocks Originally." I find "Kictautin Bottom" containing 250 acres surveyed 4th of June 1731, granted 10th of June 1734 to John Magruder. "Beginning at a bounded hickory standing near the mouth of a creek, called "Kitautin," alias "Simmons Creek" which fall into the Potomac River about 10 miles above Monocacy." This refers to "Catoctin Creek," but is spelled different each time. Among the later records I find "28th lock on the Canal" waste way of the Canal where it empties into the River "Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Road," "South West Corner Clay Street," "Commerce Street," "Top of Mountain." Among the land owners I find John Woodrow (Lindsey Delashmutt), James P. Wilson, James Baltzell, Emily Stockton under date of July 1st, 1813, William R. King & wife to James Cunningham part of "Hoobsons Choice." The Furnace property consisted of 626 acres in Loudon County, Virginia and lots in Point of Rocks. The deeds were dated 21st of December 1853 to John W. Geary. "Nelsons Island" conveyed by Robert Johnson to Christian Kemp 5th of June 1820, also

describing the land conveyed by Stephen Hoobs to Patrick McGill April 19th, 1820 being part of "Hooks Conclusion," part of "Trammels Conoy Island," part of "Boat Harbour" and part of "Poplar Timber," also to Edward McGill "Russ Land." The "Mine Bank" farm is described as containing 273 acres, re-surveyed March 27th, 1819 on the Public Road leading from Late's Mill to Point of Rocks showing this mill at Flag Pond was built before 1819. Colonel Daniel Duvall was a large land owner, his plantation consisted of part of "Conoy Island." "Re-survey on "Hobsons Choice," "Nelsons Island," "Trammels Conoy Island," "Mine Bank Farm," "Rock Hall," "Whitneck Alley," "Tit for Tat," this land all belonged to the Johnson Estate. It was purchased through Henry Keefer and Edward Shriver trustees, Colonel Duvall owned a number of slaves and farmed on a large scale. This land is referred to as "Kanawha." Doctor Lloyd T. Duvall inherited part of this land and built the handsome home near St. Paul's church. From what I can gather, the Johnsons about 1790 purchased the bulk of the land around Point of Rocks and in 1819 they had all this land re-surveyed and was sold or inherited by the Johnson or McGill heirs. I also find the name of John H. Smoot and wife, Mr. Smoot's wife was a Duvall and inherited part of his estate also a deed from Daniel Duvall and wife to Patrick McGill in 1841. Jacob Bruner, to Samuel S. Thomas, a deed for part of "Rock Hall," dated 11th of May 1821. This other part of "Rock Hall" was deeded to John Dill in 1838. Daniel Duvall deeded to David Trundle 322 acres. I find under date of 7th of January 1839, a deed for part of "Sweeds Folly" and "Whitneck Alley" from John Carey to John Wirtz and from John Wirtz under date of 25th of May 1847 to David Trundle on same date this land was deeded to Otho Wilson Trundle father of Joseph Trundle, Frederick. Conigochiege Manor was surveyed October 1761. The name of Trammeltown is mentioned often, this is a colored settlement near Point of Rocks, and probably was settled before Point of Rocks as John Trammel was one of the first who was granted land in that section.

Charles H. Stunkle.

Charles H. Stunkle who is a resident of Point of Rocks and is more than seventy-five years of age, is well informed about the history of Carrollton Manor bordering on the Potomac around Point of Rocks. Mr. Stunkle took a pride in informing himself about the early history of this section; speaking about Arthur Nelson he said he was one of the very earliest settlers and owned all the Island and rich bottom land along the Potomac, had this land cleared

of timber and under cultivation long before any of the timber had been cut off the Carrollton Manor tract. Mr. Nelson was a slave holder, gave close attention to his farm while he grew tobacco, corn and wheat, he made a specialty of growing hemp which was used for making cloth and ropes for sailing vessels and was in great demand for foreign shipment. Mr. Nelson had a wharf of his own located about a mile east of Point of Rocks where he loaded on rafts and gondola's, hemp, tobacco, wool and other produce as well as lumber; small boats would ply up and down the river during all seasons of the year, but the larger rafts and gondolas were held back until a rain would raise the water. These loaded boats would come down the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers for many miles. Boats were floated down the river and tied up to Sycamore trees along the banks and Islands which were protected by stone thrown out in the river changing the current and making eddy water. These were called boat harbours. The boats were released when the water was high enough to carry them to Alexandria. They had a runaway built around the Great Falls of the Potomac on the Virginia side for boats to pass through, rafts and boats were built at Point of Rocks. Mr. Stunkle speaking of the road that passed by Frederick Stunkle's, his grandfathers house to Trammelstown, that Arthur Nelson had a road built running up the river through his land where the Canal now stands. This was a much used road, flour was hauled across the river at the ford on Nelsons Island to Leesburg from Davis Mill at Greenfield and wheat was brought back. Oxen at that time did a large part of the hauling as the roads were built through marshes and soft ground the oxen carried a good part of the load on their necks, the ox carts only had two wheels, they could be gotten over bad places in the road easier than four wheeled wagons. Mr. Stunkle said that Grafton Crist who died the past year in Howard County at the age of ninety-three told him that he hauled flour over this road from Davis Mill to Leesburg and a load of wheat back, that his father, Nathan Crist often spoke of Arthur Nelson as Judge Nelson and his being a man of affairs, his rich Islands and bottom land along the Potomac where he raised so much hemp, his rafts and canoes would go up and down the Potomac taking tobacco, corn, wheat, hemp and hides down and bringing in return sugar, salt, coffee, tea, molasses and general merchandise. This information from Mr. Stunkle proves what we had learned from other sources, about the very early history of this section. Mr. Stunkle remembers seeing James C. Clarke running the ballast train and also when there was only one railroad track until after the building of the Tunnel in 1867, also when

Colonel Ashby under the direction of Eben Dawson, who very successfully blew the famous rock after which the town took its name down the mountain across the railroad into the Canal, to block traffic, at the same time Colonel Ashby burnt the bridge across the river. Mr. Stunkle relates in 1864 on the approach of Colonel Mosby with his cavalry, Meade's men, a company of cavalry raised in Loudoun County, Virginia, were guarding the bridge over the canal and the railroad, left hurriedly and didn't stop until they reached Ellicott City. Mosby had crossed the river at Williams Point and came down the tow path and before the residents knew, his men had reached Point of Rocks. Mrs. Minerva Clabaugh a widow, saw a soldier taking a flag that belonged to Captain Mean's cavalry, she called to the soldier who was pulling down the flag, "Are you a yank or a reb." He answered by saying "I am a reb." Mrs Clabaugh said what is your name, he answered, Harry Hatcher. Colonel Mosby then captured a train of cars after getting all the merchandise, they could carry. He prepared to burn them, the residents asked Colonel Mosby not to burn the cars in front of their homes. Colonel Mosby then ordered engineer Elliott, a resident of Point of Rocks, to pull the train down below the Curtis American and St. Charles Hotel where it was burned badly twisting the rails. Engineer Elliott was afterwards burned to death at a wreck on the Metropolitan Branch of the B. & O. Mr. Shoch who had taken to the mountain on the approach of the Confederates with his telegraph instrument, during the night went to Frederick Stunkle's who was the railroad track walker and they succeeded in making connection with the wire, Mr. Shoch then telegraphed to Baltimore. The next morning two train loads of troops were sent up. During the night, Peter B. Stouffer who was the railroad foremen with the assistance of his men, started to repair the damaged track. Mr. Shoch was especially active as a war operator and often saved the federal forces from capture, by his promptness in giving information and always sticking to his post until the last minute. Mr. Shoch was not only an expert operator, but he was a skilled electrical mechanic which helped him out many times when he was away from help and repairs. Mr. Shoch who moved to Rowlesburg, West Virginia, after the Civil War, wrote me a very interesting letter from Pasadena, California, where he is now living.

Shoch, Telegraph Operator, Point of Rocks.

Mr. Shoch who was a member of the military telegraph corps stationed along the Potomac River during the whole period of the

Civil War says more battles and skirmishes occurred at and near Point of Rocks than any other place in Maryland. Among some of the interesting reminiscences of the Civil War Mr. Shoch says, "My chance to save the east bound mail train from being captured at Adamstown. The mail train from the west was running late, trying to make up time. The rule was that this train could not be flagged at the Point for passengers west of Baltimore only through tickets, and then it must be flagged by agent, N. B. Means. The signal men on Besants mountain dispatched an orderly to me telling of a cloud of dust on the road from Leesburg towards the river. I knew this foretold of a raid. Believing they would cross at Nolands Ferry and strike for Adamstown, I flagged the mail down at my office. Captain Schutts was conductor and questioned my motive and judgment to which I replied, you know Mr. Garrett's order. I told him I will ride the pilot to Monocacy, will occupy the right hand side where you can see my signals. All went smoothly until we came in sight of a clump of woods to the south of Adamstown where I could see the reflection of the sun on sabers. I signaled the engineer to pull out full speed, this brought the cavalry from cover. By the time the raiders reached the crossing, we were out of range, and the train was saved from capture.

"The first iron clad car that was built was a common flat car with railroad bars fastened to standards inclining toward the top, resembling a steep roof with a narrow covering on top with rails, along the sides with loop holes for inspection and to run the muzzles of small brass cannon out. This car on its maiden trip, came from Washington and stopped at the telegraph office. General Meags, quartermaster General's son, a young man came in and asked me to pilot the engine to Sandy Hook. On our way up the Rebs on the Loudoun side kept up a picket serenade and we let some shots from our guns. We abandoned the car at the telegraph office at Sandy Hook to walk to the Ferry. The bridge had been burned just a few yards west of the office. A soldier fell dead five feet ahead of me, a bullet from Loudoun, did its work. All the way from the Hook to the bridge, a continuous firing from the Loudoun side was kept up. To our great surprise, the Rebs had neglected to cut the pontoon loose and Meags and I crossed on it and had one of those famous dinners that General Chambers wife and girls knew how to win friends with. When the Rebs destroyed several miles of road between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, Mr. Walter C. Quincy made application for me to go with him in his private car to rebuild the lines and track. Then it was I learned to eat hard tack and drink black coffee. It was so

different from the splendid home cooking to which I had been accustomed while boarding with Mrs. Margaret Bost at the Point. I had nothing to do but keep informed of the movements of the Rebs. We had almost completed the job of rebuilding the track. The wires were repaired as soon as we got there. I always made a practice when out on these expeditions to keep a watch until after midnight, the hour the raiders generally choose for their trips because the first three hours sleep is soundest. I was just about to lay down on my bunk the instrument on the table within reach when Marquett the operator at Harper's Ferry called me and said, out pickets at Halltown were driven in by a raiding party headed for your camp. I knew there was no time to waste, I ran to the engine, called the fireman and engineer, told them to get up steam at once and pull out for the Ferry. No one undressed in those days, but slept in their working clothes. After getting the conductor and crew all up, I returned to the car and told Mr. Quincy what I had done, he asked "Are you sure they are coming here?" "Yes, and they will be here in about fifteen minutes," hurry the men up and get away quick as possible." Scouts who were near, told us we had hardly gotten out of hearing when the Johnnies rode in. Mr. Quincy was one of the civil engineers who surveyed the line over the Alleghaney Mountains and described the very Indian paths, I later traveled after I moved to Rowlesburg, W. Va. He understood his profession. In those days men were honored for what they knew and what they were.

"If many engineers of the present day were put up against a proposition like that which confronted the pioneers of the Baltimore & Ohio when they undertook the greatest problem in that line ever known they'd fall flat. We didn't have the advantages of science that are now employed, still their records, all things considered, have never been equalled.

Transfer Army of the Potomac from Gen. Hooker to Gen. Meade.

"Regarding the transfer of the command of the army of the Potomac from General Hooker to General Meade, you are correct. I received and transmitted all the messages and did preserve the originals until on one occasion when Harry Gilmore's men got hot on my trail. I burned them along with my key to the cipher, which we frequently used when we believed the enemy were on the line. I was a member of the U. S. Military Telegraph Corps, composed of 1800 operators in civilian clothes. A special corps under the com-

mand of President Lincoln through "Secretary Stanton" subject to their orders only." Mr. Shoch says the best telegraph operators and engineers on the third the Mountain Division of the B. & O. came to Grafton from Buckeystown and other places in the late fifties and early sixties.

There is one circumstance that bears comparing to "Barbara Fritchie flag." On the bank back between the railroad and canal situated a short distance from the tower at Washington Junction, stands an old frame dwelling from which floated an American flag from 1862 until I left in 1865, guarded by Mrs. Butcher whose husband worked in Peter Stouffers gang and who had a son in the Union army and Charles Boyle his half brother, was in White's cavalry, in the Confederate army.

"Prohibition was unknown in those good old days, when a man did not have to "set an old hen" to quench thirst. I have a vivid recollection of those good mint juleps Charles Boyle used to hand out over Berry's counter to the thirsty and when we went in a big sled of a cold winters night down to a dance at Collington Bealls and got a dipper full of that famous apple toddy that kept our feet in motion till broad day light."

"Before closing I wish to say that I never met any people that I liked as well as those with whom I associated in Maryland, nor is there a country more beautiful than Maryland and Virginia, also West Virginia anywhere I have ever been. California is a lovely state, but taking it all around I like Baltimore as a city and Carrollton Manor as well as any place I have ever lived.

"I must tell you how California has perverted "our Maryland my Maryland" in substituting California for Maryland. I sing Maryland as we used to sing it on the Potomac."

At the beginning of the Civil War, both the Union and Confederate forces were armed with obsolete guns, mostly Springfield rifles manufactured at Harper's Ferry. The pickets would fire across the river, but their ammunition was generally wasted, until July 4th, 1862 the Confederates captured a packet boat at the first lock on the Canal, west of Point of Rocks. This boat had some dozen employees from the war department, Washington on it who were armed with rifles of the latest make, equipped with telescopic sights, it was then good judgment to keep out of their range. A few days after the capture of these guns, Frank Mantz who was superintendent of the B. & O. stopped an engine at the telegraph office which was in plain view of the Confederate pickets on the Loudoun side. The Confederate sharp shooters commenced firing across the river at the

engine. Miss Fisher, a very pretty girl, eighteen years of age, was on the upper porch talking to a Union soldier who was on the ground; Mrs. Nichols who was with her remarked on account of the firing they had better go in. Mrs. Nichols heard something fall, looking around saw Miss Fisher lying on the floor dead. She was a sister of Thomas Fisher who is now living at Lime Kiln and is past eighty years of age. This old stone house still stands near the tunnel and was the first house built in Point of Rocks by John Snouffer, the grandfather of G. A. T. Snouffer.

During the Civil War the Union forces maintained a signal corps on the top of the Sugar Loaf Mountain, this corps was in communication with the war department, Washington, Harper's Ferry, Point of Rocks, Nolands Ferry and Poolesville. Three of the military Telegraph operators at Poolesville were captured and taken to Richmond. A company of cavalry was usually stationed at Licksville, they also had a block house at Nolands Ferry to protect the Ferry crossing the Potomac at this point. This block house was also used to keep local prisoners.

Point of Rocks, on account of its location, hemmed in by the Catoc-tin Mountains and Potomac River and where the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad first reaches the Potomac from the east and Virginia directly across the river made this not only a strategic military point, but one it was necessary for the Union forces to keep well guarded. After the withdrawal of Colonel Geary's men, Colonel's Cole's cavalry and Mean's men as they were known there locally, were supposed to protect Point of Rocks and this section. Cole's cavalry had the reputation of being pretty good fighters while Mean's men had the reputation of running and to keep on running when they got a start. Mosby's men who were very active and especially troublesome in this section had the knack of putting in some pretty effective work when they were the least expected and as they were always short of supplies, it was necessary for them to make a desperate attack and take a risk that was not relished by the average soldier. These attacks meant fighting at close quarters and one side or the other was sure to run or be captured, and as the attacking party was usually the Confederate in these raids, they came with a wild rush and the rebel yell which usually had the effect of starting the enemy in a hurried retreat. This meant the supplies they left behind were quickly gathered up and carried back across the Potomac when the Virginia side was reached they felt reasonably safe from attack or capture. It is said more skirmishes and battles of a minor

character took place at and near Point of Rocks, then any other place in Maryland.

Colonel Lieg White with the intention of capturing Mean's men who were stationed at Point of Rocks, crossed the Potomac at William's Point divided his forces, part of the company went down the Canal, the other part started to cross the mountain and cut off Mean's retreat. Unexpectedly Colonel White's calvary ran into Colonel Cole's calvary then under command of Colonel Vernon, a sharp running fight took place at Beall's Mill and about forty men and horses of Cole's calvary was captured. Joseph H. Trundel, a corporal in White's battalion who took part in this fight is still living in Frederick. White's men continued on to Point of Rocks, but Mean's men on hearing firing up the river left in retreat, going toward Frederick. White's men then recrossed the Potomac at Point of Rocks, taking the prisoners and horses with them. Lieutenant Vernon lost his hat crossing Catoctin Creek which with forty of his men were captured.

I have an old letter written by my father, Manasses J. Grove in reply to a letter from a Confederate soldier who fought at the battle of Cramptons Gap where Colonel Lamar was killed. The horrors of war which has saddened many a home is truly expressed in this letter.

LIME KILN, MD., FEB. 21, 1871.

MR. C. B. SANDERS:

My brother, Frank, to whom your letter was addressed died some three years since. Although living some 15 miles from Burkittsville, I happened to be at my fathers immediately after the battle of Crampton's Gap, and assisted you and my brother in placing in the grave, the Patriotic and gallant Col. Lamar. The scenes of that night are indelibly impressed upon my memory ,especially the emotions of grief you seemed to suffer for your lamented commander and as I thought of the grief of the young, and as you said of the devoted and loving wife as the sad news would be imparted to her, my heart opened and in sympathy with yours, dropped a tear on his grave as we placed his still form in its mother earth. But we will leave the dead with the hope that the God of the Widow and Fatherless, has thrown his protecting shield around the many desolated southern homes."

Through the courtesy of Stanley Delauter, of Broad Run, who found in the family Bible, a paper with the names of the Confederate soldiers who died in the Reformed Church at Burkittsville which

was used as a hospital after the fight at Cramptons Gap. The names were written with a red pencil by the Rev. Wm. A. Steuart who was pastor of the church at the time of the battle. Colonel Cobb was in command of the Confederate troops who were mostly from Georgia. The names taken from the original paper are as follows, which include a brother of Sanders to whom my father's letter was written.

Cop Reeder Co H 16 Ga; H. R. Wiley Co. K. 10 Ga; Geo F. Highland Co D 1 Ga Legi; G. H. McWilliams Co C. Georgia Legion; Isaac Anderson Company C. 24 ga vol; Charles Ganis Co F 6 Va; Benjamin Mathews Co F. 16 Ga; John Dulap Co D. 15 NC; Lt G. D. Ball Co I 24 Ga; Wm Smith Co B 16 Ga; Franklin Folts Co I 15 N. C.; Thomas Hobs Co K. 16 Ga.; D. H. G. Woodland Co F. 24 Ga.; F. I. Flemons 24 Reg Ga.; Thomas Sanders Co G. 24 Ga.; I. L. Russell Co. G. 15 NC; Benjamin F. Gilmore Co G. 16 Ga.; M. Grub Co C. 16 Ga.; James Light Co I 16 Ga.; C. W. Jackson Co H. 16 Ga; B. F. Pratten Co. K. 16 Ga.; John A. Gilam Co. K. 15 NC; B. F. Childers Co. F. 24 Ga.; R. F. Moore Co F. 16 Ga.; S. J. Bice Co F. 1 Ga.; I. E. Aego Co C 1 Ga.; J. H. Ramsky Co G. 24 Ga.; J. A. Farmer Co E. 16 Va; J. R. Goar Co C 1 Ga Cavalry; I. I. McWilliams. Co C 1 Ga.; John Ango Co C 1 Ga.; Azel Batten Co I 15 N. C.

The Battle of Crampton's Gap, South Mountain, Has Been Made Famous by

George Alfred Townsend, "Gath," a Civil War correspondent erected a monument on which appears the names of more than one hundred Civil War correspondents. The monument stands immediately in the Gap where the heaviest fighting took place, and overlooks the beautiful Middletown Valley while less than a mile away at the foot of the mountain stands the quaint old town of Burkittsville—the place of my birth. In 1885 Gath built Gapland Hall and continued writing for some of the leading papers. It was here the scene of his famous novel, "Kitty of Cactoctin" was laid and written. Gath built of mountain stone not only the monument but the Lodge and other buildings where it was not unusual for him to entertain more than one hundred guests for several days at a time. His wine was noted from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Before his death he had cut in the native stone the following," George Alfred Townsend, ("Gath") Gapland Hall—1885-95; "I sought for a man that should stand in the Gap—before me for the Land—Ezekiel 22-30." Sunday 14th about 12. George Alfred Townsend; Bessie E. Townsend. Goodnight. Gath Settled 1884-1911." Gath sold his fine library before his death in Boston—when he became financially embarrassed. The vault cut in the side of the mountain is vacant the bodies have been removed it is said by his grandson, George Alfred Bonaventure, Jr. The scene is enchanting and the lodge a reminder of the Civil War.

The first postage stamp was issued in the United States 1857. The portrait of Benjamin Franklin appeared upon it.

A Franciscan Missionary in 1627 discovered on the site of the present Seneca Indian reservation near Cuba, N. Y., a spring out of which oil was bubbling.

Worcester County was discovered by Vanazzano 1524.

Chestertown, Kent County in 1706 was a port of entry.

Eagle Rock, Garrett County is the highest point in Maryland.

Edward Garret has in his possession a gun said to have been used in the Indian War. It is a single barrel rifle, with the name of J. Grove cut on the barrel. He was a gunsmith. It was bored and rifled out by hand. It is fifty inches in length. It shoots a molded bullet accurate and is supposed to be several hundred years old.



MEMORIAL TO THOMAS JOHNSON

This portrait bust modeled by Joseph Toner of Frederick, awarded on the Court House Square July 4, 1929, bears a bronze tablet inscribed as follows:

"REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT. BOISOM FRIEND OF WASHINGTON. DILIGENT WORKER FOR INDEPENDENCE AND NOMINATOR OF WASHINGTON FOR COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF CONTINENTAL ARMY. MEMBER OF COUNCIL OF SAFETY, OF CONTINENTAL CONGRESS AND OF THE CONVENTION TO RATIFY THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION. FIRST GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND AND ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. TO THOMAS JOHNSON IS LARGELY DUE THE SURRENDER BY THE OTHER STATES OF THEIR CLAIMS TO THE GREAT NORTHWEST TERRITORY. BORN CALVERT COUNTY, NOVEMBER 4, 1732. DIED AT ROSE HILL, NEAR FREDERICK, OCTOBER 26, 1819."

CHAPTER XXXI.

ROCK HALL—ACQUEDUCT OVER MONOCACY AND SENECA—THE JOHNSONS FURNACES AND MILLS—BLOOMSBORO LETTER— MISS JOHNSON.

Rock Hall.

McGill Belt occupies the colonial mansion "Rock Hall," at the foot of Sugar Loaf Mountain. This house was built in 1812 by Roger Johnson a brother of Thomas Johnson the first Governor of Maryland. He was the father of Joseph A. Johnson, who was the father of Dr. William H. Johnson of Adamstown and grandfather of Dr. Thomas B. Johnson of Frederick. The old mansion was built of gray sand stone quarried on the place. The walls are eighteen inches thick, and the wood work is in perfect condition. The original plan of the house still exists and is far superior to the modern houses of today. The rooms are large and well arranged, with a private entrance to each room. Cupboards extend from the floor to the ceiling, filling up all the space between the fire place and the wall. The crown or arch over the cupboards is fluted, and the delicate moulding of the cornice boards is hand made in imitation of the walls of Troy, and show splendid workmanship which can't help but be admired. The hand carved mantles surrounding the large fireplace in the rooms upstairs as well as down with the brass andiron are still in use as they were over a hundred years ago awaiting the old backlog. Mr. Belt who has great quantities of wood still enjoys the log fire. Fluted door jams, heavy two inch thick doors with long iron hinges reaching across the entire door, the iron lock with brass knobs six by twelve inches with an immense key, the old latches with brass knobs, and the old brass knocker hangs on the front door polished and as bright as it was a hundred years ago. The winding stairway, the double porches, the same windows and sash, the original springs that will raise or lower the windows, old time fasteners that can't be raised from the outside, the stairway leading to the wine closet in the cellar is enough to make you feel happy, "But the sad part," Mr. Belt said, "there is no wine there." The pine flooring has stood the wear of more than a hundred years; in fact, the woodwork is all well preserved and in good condition, showing the material used was all of the best. The hornet's nest hangs in the gable. The kitchen with an immense fireplace, the swinging iron crane as left by the Johnsons when the red bandana handkerchief encircled the head of

the old mammy slave who was a real expert in roasting the turkey, pig and possum when it was basted with pure gravy and mint sauce seasoned with rum; this charm of home cooking has passed, I fear never to return.

The first object to attract your attention upon arriving at this old homestead "Rock Hall," is the stone Stile still standing built of immense white sandstone quarried on the place, where my lady of a hundred years ago mounted her prancing steed for a ride over the winding trail along the foot hills of the Sugar Loaf Mountain or through the level valley of Carrollton Manor. As you approach the house on the modern concrete walk you are hemmed in on either side by boxwood. In the center of the yard stands two immense boxwood bushes—the largest I have ever seen. Mr. Belt said he had been offered a thousand dollars for them. They are really remarkable in size and beauty. As you reach the porch you are attracted by the three white sandstone steps, which were also quarried on the place. They are ten feet in length and were blocked off in special sizes, showing the skill of the stone workmen of more than a hundred years ago. The natural beauty of the surroundings is enchanting. The cool mountain air and pure water running by gravity from a mountain spring makes the place an ideal home.

The following tracts of land were purchased by Thomas Johnson, who was the first governor of Maryland. James Johnson, Baker Johnson, Roger Johnson, were brothers and prominent in affairs generally, besides the chain of furnaces on this large tract of land, they helped to work out the destinies of this great nation during and after the Revolutionary War. This estate contained all or part of these tracts of land. Some parts of these grants that belonged to Tories were confiscated by the Federal Government and sold at public sale. "Gunders Delight," "Judburg Forest," Resurvey or Changeable," "Mt. Pisgah," "Foul Play," "Little Worth," "Broadleys Fancy," "Balawick," "Whiskey," "Partnership," "I Don't Care What," making a total of 3271 acres owned by the Johnsons.

The mouth of the Monocacy was one of the places under consideration to build the capital of the United States. George Washington cut a tree on this tract of land to build a canoe to explore the Monocacy and Potomac Rivers where the water was shallow, in his effort to select a suitable location for the capital. Washington's ambition was to make the Potomac navigable as far west as Cumberland and then connect up with the Ohio River. This shows the section bordering on the Potomac River had been settled early and developed. The Johnsons with others had a chain of furnaces throughout Fred-

erick County which furnished iron for cannon and other material for the Revolutionary War. There is probably more mineral products of various kinds to be found on this tract of land of more than three thousand acres owned by the Johnsons than is to be found in any other part of Frederick County, which includes iron ore, glass sand, lime-stone, building stone, green calico rock, which takes on a very high polish, an abundance of wood and water power is to be found in large quantities. The remains of the old iron furnace situated directly on the road leading through Carrollton Manor to the Furnace Ford Bridge crossing the Monocacy. The old race which can be plainly seen follows this road nearly to the old furnace; this race furnished power for the old grist mill on Furnace Branch that stood only a short distance from the Monocacy.

The old log house where the miller lived washed away during the Johnstown flood of 1889. Mr. Belt has in his possession a contract written in 1819 made between Roger Johnson and David Moody who was a half Indian, to burn so many bushels of charcoal for the Johnson Furnace at one and a half cent per bushel showing the furnace was in operation at that time. The iron used in building the first steam boat on the Potomac River by Rumsey at Shepherdstown was made at this furnace; the iron forged here was of superior quality. At that time there was a woolen mill on the place; the last one to run this mill was Daniel Price in the early fifties. The old Distillery which was also run by the Johnsons stood near the present mansion. Mr. Belt in 1881 dug up a wooden log with a hole about three inches bored in the center, that used to convey water to the distillery. The glass furnace on Bennetts Creek, limestone quarried on the place was used in the furnace for fluxing purposes. There was also two lime kiln used for burning lime, the iron ore also the sand stone for making glass were both of good quality. The white sand stone used for building blocks is of especially high quality. These furnaces and mill, belonged to the Johnsons. Fleecy Dale, which was a woolen mill on Bennetts Creek belonged to the Browns; there were other mills, in fact there was a chain of furnaces and mills reaching from the mouth of the Monocacy to Bush Creek near Reels Mill near the old glass works.

Seneca and Monocacy Aqueduct Over the Monocacy.

One of the best pieces of masonry work to be found is the aqueduct on the canal where it crosses Big Seneca. The stone used was all native sand stone, cut smoothly with a finish that will hardly permit a knife passing between them. They are interlocked with iron

dowels which has held them completely in place for more than a hundred years. The locks through which boats passed are all in good shape, and it is worth the trip to Seneca to see this splendid piece of workmanship. The sand stone was gotten from a near-by quarry, while the cement used came from the old Charles Carroll mill on Carrollton Manor. The remains of this old cement mill is owned by Carlos De Garmendia.

The aqueduct over the Monocacy was built of white sand stone from the Johnson quarry. No other stone were used in this entire work. The aqueduct was commenced in 1824, finished in 1827; this is considered a model structure. There are seven arches which carry the loaded boats through the canal which is ten feet deep, twenty feet wide. There is a small monument about the center of outside wall. The tow-path where the mules travel over is also used for foot and wagon travel. A wooden railroad was built from the quarry to the aqueduct over which the stones were transported a distance of little more than two miles. The stone was blocked out at the quarry in the sizes and shapes wanted; about one hundred stone cutters were employed and they were all skilled mechanics. Mr. Belt says this old railroad can still be traced from the quarry to the aqueduct and occasionally an old tie or rail can be found imbedded in the ground. The railroad ran just east of the mansion; this was probably the first road of the kind in the United States. The stones were very heavy, many of them weighing over five tons, they were pulled from the quarry to the top of the hill by oxen and then pulled to the aqueduct by horses and mules. The tow-path where the mules traveled for nearly a hundred years, show but very little wear from the long usage, while the aqueduct itself and the stone show no apparent change since they were placed there, the freezing and thawing weather has not affected them, and the whole construction is a splendid piece of work. The stone for the railroad bridge over the Monocacy was quarried here. Mr. Belt remembers well when this work was done, the railroad had about seventy-five men employed here getting out stone; the stone cutters were all fine looking, and well dressed men of intelligence. They passed the house daily going to their camp at the bridge. Mr. Belt said on account of the distance, the stone had to be hauled; they could not be delivered to the bridge fast enough and as soon as the railroad was graded and the track was laid as far as the Monocacy, building stone was shipped by rail over the B. & O. railroad in order to complete the bridge. The old wooden railroad used by the canal having long before rotted away; the stone for the railroad bridge was hauled by two wheel oxen

teams and stone wagons pulled by horses and mules, but the distance made the deliveries very slow. It seems strange some enterprising company has not made an effort to develop this quarry. There is an immense quantity of white sandstone here that can be easily worked to any size and shape. The stone are also noted for their fire resistance; they were used in all the furnaces and lime kilns in this section and were hauled during McGill Belts time to Catoctin Furnace for relining the iron furnaces at that place, which were then owned by Col. McPherson. These stones were hauled by mule teams to Catoctin Furnace, first bringing a load of pig iron to Frederick for shipment, they would then come on to the quarry and take a load of stone back. It would take two days to make the trip, showing the difficulties of transportation those days. The Johnsons had a wagon road running from the various furnaces and factories and their residences along the Monocacy and the foot hills of the Sugar Loaf Mountain, up Bennetts Creek to the stone mansion built by Roger Johnson called Bloomsboro, where the Windsor Brothers lived many years. It was sold after their death to Miss Margaret Grinder, the present owner. The road continued to Urbana; another road branched off at Fleecy Dale, now Park Mills Mr. Belt remembers riding horse back with his father, Lloyd Belt, also George Hays, some forty years ago going to Urbana to vote. It passed the old glass works by Fleecy Dale, the carding factory, both on Bennetts Creek, passed the old Johnson Mansion built of Mountain sandstone on to Urbana; another road branched off at Fleecy Dale, now Pack Mills where there still stands an old grist mill that was run first by Captain Ordeman to the old glass furnace on Bush Creek now owned by the Dennis brothers. Traces of this old road which has been badly washed can still be seen as well as part of the ruins of these old factories. Charles T. Brosius, Sr. says he remembers this old road well, which passed the old Kohlhaus dwelling and this road was used by his uncle Thomas R. Jarboe in going to his wood lot in the Sugar Loaf Mountain some sixty years ago. It was finally abandoned owing to the heavy washing rains. House's Chapel built many years ago still stands overlooking Bennett Creek and this lost road.

In connection with this old lost road and the ancient mansion "Bloomsboro" which is still standing along the Sugar Loaf Mountain, I will reproduce the description so beautifully expressed in the Frederick Times adding some historical facts of the Johnsons who were so closely connected with this tract of land and their splendid achievements during the Revolutionary War in forging the

way to independence. The name of Johnson will, with Charles Carroll of Carrollton live on forever in the annals of this great nation; and this old Commonwealth will always honor, love and respect them.

Governor Thomas Johnson, years ago inherited a valuable tract of land from his father. An immense mansion of more than thirty rooms had been constructed in the heart of this tract near Creagertown. The lands passed from the hands of Governor Johnson and is now owned by Harry F. Leatherman. Before coming into the hands of the Leatherman family, the farm, "Springfield," was owned by many of the leading families of Frederick County.

"Rose Hill," once the old mansion where Governor Johnson lived in retirement is another historic feature of the great tract of land which the Governor and his relatives owned in Frederick County. This estate is now owned by Noah E. Cramer.

Bloomsboro Letter.

The following article gives many interesting incidents of the Johnson family and the estate of Bloomsboro.

MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE TIMES:

"I venture to ask of you space in the columns of your valuable paper for a brief description of an old Frederick County landmark that may prove of interest to some of your readers. Being belated during a squirrel hunt by the deepening shadows of old Sugar Loaf, whose proper name should be Lost Mountain, I sought the shelter and hospitality of the ancient mansion of 'Bloomsboro,' now owned by Mr. Arnold Winsor, one of the most pleasant and hospitable citizens of Urbana district. Mr. Winsor is the proprietor of one of the oldest homesteads in Frederick County. The mansion in question was built by old Major Roger Johnson, a brother of the first Governor of Maryland, and who at that time owned all the land from Urbana to Point of Rocks. The Major in 1815 was the proprietor of two furnaces then in active operation. The one was situated not far from the mouth of the Monocacy where the new bridge now spans what is known as the "furnace ford." Ore was brought down the Potomac to the Monocacy and up that stream to the furnace, where it was melted into pig iron. From here the pig iron was transported in wagons, a distance of six miles, to the second furnace, on Bennett's Creek, adjoining the homestead in question and converted into smaller bars ready for the market. Traces of this old road are still plainly discernible, and are gladly welcomed by the panting hunter, well nigh exhausted from his scramble up

the steep mountain declivities, who converts it into an agreeable foot path.

"This morning as I sat on the broad piazza in front of the dwelling, quietly puffing away at my cigar and sipping some of mine host's most excellent home-made wine, I noticed many of the names and dates cut, probably with diamond rings upon the small multipaned antique windows of the old stone house and discovered that today was an anniversary of one of these long-forgotten inditings. I read, traced in a delicate lady's hand, "Emily Johnson, Aug. 20, 1832." Fifty-four years ago. For more than half a century have summer suns cast their pitiless ray upon, and winter winds told their mournful tales to those self-same windows; for more than half a century have vernal and autumnal frosts traced with icy breath their fantastic delineations upon that fragile glass, and yet there is to be found as clear and traceable as the day of their pristine impress, those delicate and fairy-like lines, written by hands long since turned to ashes and gone to mother earth.

This set me to dreaming, and after an undisturbed reverie of half an hour I asked Mr. Winsor if he could tell me anything concerning the fair inscriber. To my surprise I learned that he had known her. He depicted her as the most beautiful of women, loved by all who knew her and whose untimely death brought sorrow and sadness to the hearth-stone of every home in the wide circle of her acquaintances. The old gentleman's eyes grew intensely bright and he became interestingly eloquent as he described this charming heroine of his boyhood days. "I remember well the old Major," he said, "with his cocked hat and his silver knee buckles; robust in form and stalwart in figure he sat his horse, every inch a soldier. And fair Emily, she lived and died here, more beautiful than the wild flower that graces the mountain ledge and purer than the winter snows that cap its eternal peaks. One day, Emily was taken with a slight indisposition. Her father, who was a physician, administered to her and as time wore on the young girl would go herself to the office where drugs were kept and with her own hand take the medicine from the phial. At last a sad day dawned. The sun never shone more brightly; old Sugar Loaf never looked more divinely blue, nor ever slept more tranquilly the calm dark water of Bennett's Creek, than enwraps in dreamy slumber the mountain's base. Emily had gone to her room to read and when the servant called her to the meal at noon, the dear girl was found on her bed a corpse, with her hands calmly folded and the volume which she had been reading lying open across her bosom. The exact cause of her death was

never known, but is attributed to heart disease." Mr. Winsor then took me to her grave. Not a tombstone is to be found within the enclosure, which is well filled with the dead and kept in excellent condition by the present proprietor of the estate. He also pointed out the last resting place of the old Major, and told me how scrupulously he respected the grassy pillows of the God's acre.

Here they lie, old age and youth, side by side. The master hand of the old Major that directed the forces of the furnace forges, and the eyes that swept over his vast estate are stilled and closed in death; the voice of the young maiden who sang her martin carol with mocking bird and bobolink and rain dove's croon, or breathed her vesper prayer with whip-poor-will and katydid, had lost its music in the tomb. The fires of the forges have long since died out, the broad stretches of woodland have been swept away, yet still they sleep unconscious of the change. The old Sugar Loaf stands as an eternal vigil, flinging its guardian shadows o'er the grassy pillows, the deep, dark waters of the mountain born stream sigh a perpetual requiem, and though alone and half forgotten, yet the wild roses bloom as sweetly, the wild birds sing as softly and the wild grasses wave as tranquilly o'er their silent and unmarked graves.

(Signed) "X"

BLOOMSBORO, AUGUST 20TH, 1886."

McGill Belt who is one of the best informed citizens in lower Frederick County has lived at the old Johnson home all his life. His father, Lloyd Belt moved there in 1839. His grandfather, Alfred Belt had previously bought the farm from the Johnsons. Mr. Belt remembers riding on horse back behind his grandfather Alfred Belt, who pointed out to him certain roads as Braddocks Pass. George Washington who was aid-de-camp to General Braddock on his march to Fort Duquesne, was intimately acquainted with the Johnson's who were operating a furnace, factories, a distillery and a flour mill, were large land and slave owners, it is assumed at that time they called on the Johnson's. Mr. Belt says the road that Braddock marched over has always been known as Braddocks Pass, ran on the east side of the present Belt mansion, which was built by Roger Johnson. The county road now passes on the west side of the house. The old Braddock Pass continued on down the east side of the house, past the old grist mill and the old furnace crossing the Monocacy at the old Furnace Ford, where the Furnace Ford bridge now crosses the Monocacy on the main highway between Washington and Fred-

erick. Mr. Belt says he doesn't think there is any question but that Braddock with Washington crossed the Monocacy at one of three Fords that were used at that time. Mouth of the Monocacy, Furnace Ford, or the Greenfield Ford. Mr. Belt said they often used the upper or Greenfield Ford when the Potomac was high and backed the water up the Monocacy. It was in the Spring when Braddock passed, and it is very likely the river was high. Mr. Belt says there was such a close friendship existing between General Washington and the Johnsons, it is barely possible he would have passed through the sparsely settled country then without calling at their home, and this is very plausible from the fact that Washington was placed in nomination for President of the United States by Thomas Johnson the first Governor of Maryland, showing the intimacy then existing between Washington and the Johnsons.

It is also claimed that George Washington was the guest of Colonel Luckett at the "Merry Midnight Farm," which is on the road leading from Point of Rocks to Brunswick. The farm is now owned by David M. Souder. On the property is located the first stone house built in that section, the brick in the chimney being sent from England. Mr. Belt who is distantly connected with Colonel Luckett says he had no doubt but that Colonel Luckett entertained George Washington.

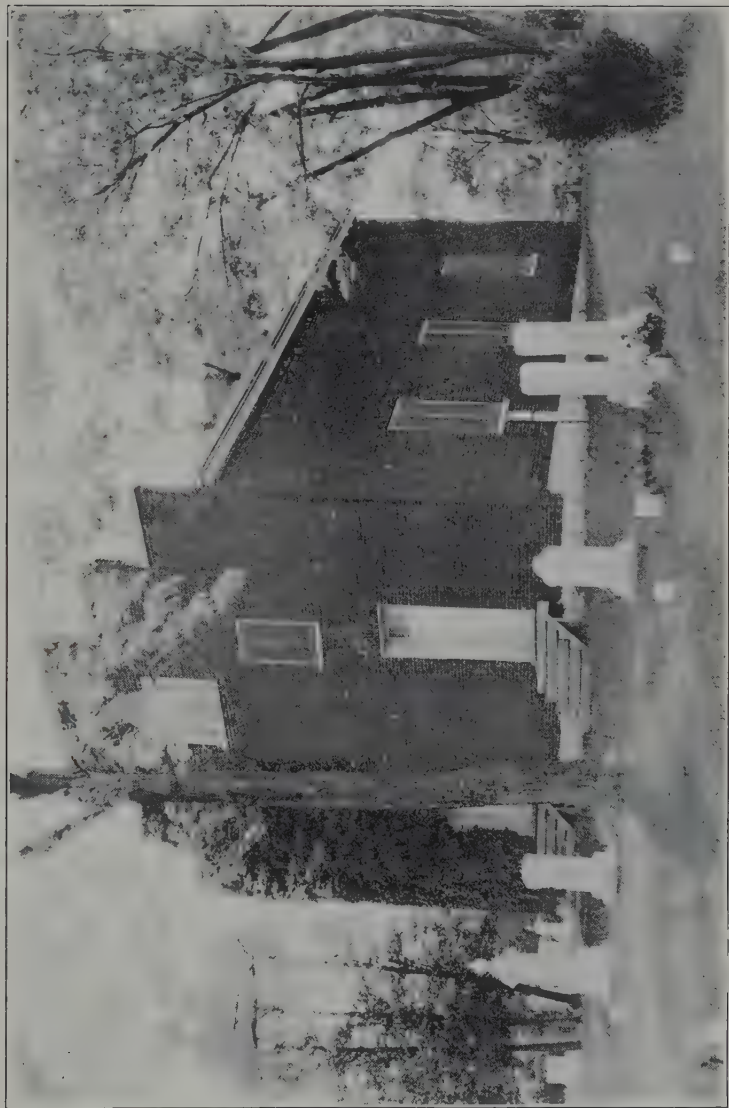
Mr. Belt has a number of very old interesting papers in his possession, when he handed them to me they were tied up in the *National Intelligencer*," a tri-weekly published at Washington, D. C. under date of December 28th, 1865, or nearly sixty years ago. Among the papers is a patent that refers to the mines on this property at the early date of 1712. The patent is for 1002 acres of land to Orlanda Griffiths of Frederick County and is described "as of our Manor of Conegochiehue." The patent states "for the sum of fourteen pounds, fourteen shilling sterling caution according to instructions to Charles Lord Baron of Baltimore our great Grandfather of Noble memory his instructions to Charles Carroll Esquire his then agent bearing date at London the twelfth day of September, seventeen hundred and twelve and registered in our Secretary's office of our said province together with a paragraph of our Dear Father instructions bearing date at London the fifteenth day of December, seventeen hundred and thirty-eight and registered in our land office. We do therefore hereby grant and confirm to him the said Orlanda Griffiths the aforesaid tract or parcel of land."

Mr. Belt also has in his possession the original deed from Francis Deakins to Roger Johnson made this fifteenth day of May in the

year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five and is recorded by "William Ritchie clk" of Frederick County. "In consideration of the sum of two hundred and forty-five pounds, ten shillings, assign forever all that tract or parcel of land called Mount Pisgah as resurveyed for said Francis Deakins on or about the sixteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six and containing by patent four hundred ninety-one acres more or less situated in Frederick Co. and near the Sugar Loaf Mountain." The deed has an acknowledgment which is unusual at this time and I will reproduce same. "On the same day and year Mrs. Elionar Deakins wife to the said Francis Deakins appeared before us, being privately examined apart from and of the hearing of said husband declared that she was willing and freely relinquishing all claims to the Land within described, that she was not induced to make such acknowledgement by the ill usage of her said husband or threats of a fear of his displeasure." It was also necessary this acknowledgement had to be made before two Justices of the Peace and this one was signed by Daniel Reintzel and Geo. French both of Montgomery County. The paper on which these old patents were written is heavy, the writing runs pretty straight across the unruled paper; the letters are all well formed and are perfectly legible, so different from the writing of today which in many cases is difficult to read.

Mr. Belt takes a great interest in St. Paul's Church, which stands at the foot of Catoctin Mountain. Looking across Carrollton Manor the Sugar Loaf Mountain looms up beautifully, while the Baltimore & Ohio trains are plainly visible going down through the heart of the Manor. To the south the farm houses, hills and broad fields of Virginia are plainly seen. The outlines of the Potomac River and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal winding their way eastward makes a pretty scene. The location is a lovely one.

The days of the inland waterways and canals have passed. The picturesque scenery in the slow moving packet boat carrying passengers propelled by steam, but usually by mules on the tow path who were urged along by the driver. The boatmans horn sounding a warning when approaching the lock that the gates be opened for the boat to pass through is no longer heard. To me these boats were an interesting sight. It was through the vision of Thomas Cresap who settled the upper Potomac about 1740 followed by George Washington the Potomac route to the west was selected, but by the time the canal reached the Alleghany Mountains the railroad had changed the mode of transportation and the canal received its death knell.



St. Paul's Episcopal Church, near Point of Rocks, overlooking Carrollton Manor.

CHAPTER XXXII.

BRADDOCK'S SPRING—GEN. BRADDOCK'S MARCH TO HIS DEFEAT—ORDER OF MARCH—BENJA- MIN FRANKLIN—NATIONAL HIGHWAY.

Braddock's Spring.

Braddock Spring is a noted historical spot about three miles west of Frederick, Md., on the National Highway from Baltimore to Wheeling, W. Va. During the French and Indian war against its colonies in 1755 Gen. Edward Braddock had headquarters in Frederick, then known as Fredericktown, and the plan of his campaign was to march his troops from this city on to Fort Duquesne, which is now Pittsburgh, Pa., thence to Niagara and Frontenac. With him at that time were Gov. Horatio Sharpe, Benjamin Franklin and Geo. Washington, the latter aid-de-camp to Braddock. It was on the eventful march that the general stopped at this spring and quenched his thirst, for it was in the heat of summer that he began the journey. The rest is history. He was mortally wounded before he reached the fort in an ambush by the Indians and died July 13th, 1755. The spring is said to be in the same condition as when the English and Colonial armies tramped the dusty road nearly two hundred years ago. The Hagerstown and Frederick Electric Railroad have a pumping station near the spring to furnish water for Braddock Heights, the summer resort nearby. The exact trail of this historic march will probably never be known, as there seems to be a question as to the route taken by General Braddock on his fatal march to Fort Duquesne. On the 24th of April, 1755, General Braddock with George Washington, his aid-de-camp, met Gov. Horatia Sharpe and Benjamin Franklin at a tavern on west All Saints street, Frederick, to arrange for teams and wagons to transport their supplies. Some difficulty was experienced in getting horses and wagons, but this was finally arranged.

Benjamin Franklin at that time was attempting to establish a postal system for the colonies and he came from Philadelphia to consult with General Braddock and get his aid in opening up post roads.

During this time many small bodies of men offered their services to Braddock, they were poorly armed and clothed, they did not make much of an impression on Gen. Braddock who was accustomed to well trained soldiers with a military appearance. Braddock preferred men with handsome uniforms and polished arms to these

sturdy frontiersmen who were accustomed to the habits of the Indians and their manner of fighting. Braddock left Frederick on the 1st of May in a chariot with four horses which he purchased of Governor Sharpe, at the same time Braddock's army left Frederick for Wills Creek. Whether Braddock left Alexandria with his men and marched direct to Leesburg on the Virginia side of the Potomac or left Alexandria by boat and landed on the Maryland shore and then marched to Hungerford tavern, now Rockville by Hunting Hill and Darnestown, Dawsonville, Bealsville and on to Frederick, tradition seems to be very meagre, but it is claimed Braddock and Washington stopped at a tavern at Licksville, then a trading post, near the Potomac on the River Road or main highway, following the Potomac from the tide water counties west. The older people on the Manor have always claimed Braddock came up through Licksville to Frederick and as Charles Carroll had settled Carrollton Manor five years before and had built a wagon road from Dougherogan Manor to Carrollton Manor both of these roads were much used at that early date. George Washington who was familiar with the roads especially in Virginia, where he had been in the employ of Lord Fairfax from 1749 to 1753 surveying the country west of the Blue Ridge Mountains, would have marched from Alexandria to Leesburg which was really the shortest route to Frederick, unless they came up the Potomac by boat. Braddock's army separated at Leesburg, part going to Winchester and part of his army with Braddock and Washington diverted their march to Frederick to get wagons and supplies, and when Braddock resumed his march, it was to go by way of Winchester to join the other part of his army. As a further evidence and to support tradition as is claimed by the older citizens that Braddock and Washington in 1755 came to Frederick through Licksville and Carrollton Manor, on April 14th, 1755, the command under Colonel Dunbar had reached Lawrence Owens, 15 miles from Rock Creek, while on April 14th, 1755, General Braddock held a consultation with Com. Kippel at Alexandria. There were present at this meeting, Govs. Morris, Dinwiddle, Sherry, Sharpe, and Dulany. Williamsburg was then the Capital of Virginia. At this conference Braddock promised to be beyond the Alleghenies by April, and it is charged that he even prepared expresses to be sent back to announce his victories. He proceeded from Alexandria across the mountains to Winchester, which at that time was a military strategic point. Besides the remains of Fort Loudoun, an old building is now standing in the heart of Winchester with this marker. "From 1749 to 53, while in the employ of Lord Fairfax

this building was from time to time used by Washington as a surveyors office and used as a stockade." A monument stands nearby with the following inscription; "This monument marks the trail taken by the army of General Braddock which left Alexandria, April 9th, 1755 to defend the western frontier against the French and Indians."

To still further support our claim, I reproduce from Major General Edward Braddock's orderly book, his order of March to Col. Dunbar from the camp at Alexandria to Frederick and Sir Peter Halketts Regiment. Also a copy of the report of a body of men who accompanied this expedition as taken from their daily report. There is no question but Col. Dunbar's men traveled what is now known as the Old Georgetown road. And Sir Peter Halkett marched to Winchester as will also be shown by General Braddock's orderly book.

"ALEXANDRIA, MONDAY, APRIL 7TH, 1755.
Parole Dublin.

After Orders.

As Col. Dunbar's Regimt. is to march on Saturday, they are to receive tomorrow nine days Provisions one for tomorrows use and the remaining 8 days the men to carry them.

The four companys of Sir Peter Halketts Regimt. the Royal Regt. of Artillery Engineers and the Hospitals are to continue to receive their provisions as usual till further Orders.

March Rout of Col. Dunbar Regiment from the camp at Alexandria to Frederick in Maryland.

	Miles
To Rock Creek.....	15
To Owen Ordinary, (Now Rockville).....	15
To Down's Ordinary, (Now Clarksburg).....	15
To Frederick.....	15
	—
	45

Within a few miles of Frederick, cross the Minocasy in a Float."

It is true that part of the men who were with Braddock came up the old Georgetown road called themselves Seamen who were put under the orders of Colonel Dunbar when they left their boats at Rock Creek. The description of their march tallies exactly with the lay of the land on the old Georgetown and Frederick road and if two noted personages like Braddock and Washington had been with them, some mention of this fact would surely have been made, but

three days after they arrived at Frederick, a guard turned out to receive the General. Showing conclusively General Braddock did not come with this body of men. Their detailed record of each day follows:

“(a) A Journal of the proceedings of the Seaman (a detachment), ordered by Commodore Keppel to assist on a late expedition to the Ohio, from the 10th of April, 1755, when they received their first orders from the Army at Alexandria in Virginia, to the 18th day of August following, when the remaining part of the Detachment arrived on board His Majesty’s ship “Garland” at Hampton: with an impartial account of the action that happened on the banks of the Monongohela, and defeat of Major General Braddock on the 9th of July, 1755.”

“April 10th, 1755. Moderate and fair but sultry weather; today we received orders to march tomorrow morning, and 6 Companies of Sir Peter Halkett’s Regiment to march in their way to Will’s Creek.

“April 11th. Our orders were countermanded, and to provide ourselves with 8 days provisions, and to proceed to Rock Creek, 8 miles from Alexandria, in the Sea Horse and Nightingale’s boats tomorrow.

“On the 12th, agreeably to our orders we proceeded and arrived at Rock Creek at 10 o’clock. This place is 5 miles from the lower falls of Potomack, and 4 from the eastern branch of it. Here our men got quarters, and we pitched our tents; found here Colonel Dunbar, whose orders we put ourselves under.

“On the 13th: We were employed in getting the Regimental stores into waggons, in order to march tomorrow. This is a pleasant situation, but provisions and everything dear.

“On the 14th: We began our march at 6, and were ordered with our detachment to go in front, and about 2 o’clock at one Lawrence Owens, 15 miles from Rock Creek, and 8 miles from the upper falls of Potomack; and encamped upon good ground.

“On the 15th: Marched at 5 on our way to one Dowden’s a public house 15 miles from Owen’s, and encamped upon very bad ground on the side of a hill. We got our tents pitched by dark, when the wind shifted from the South to the North—from a sultry hot day it became excessively cold, and rained with thunder and lightning till about 5 in the morning, when in 10 minutes it changed to snow, which in 2 hours covered the ground a foot and a half.

“On the 16th: On account of the bad weather, we halted today, though a terrible place, for we could neither get provisions for our-

selves, nor fodder for our horses, and as it was wet in the camp it was very disagreeable, and no house to go into.

“On the 17th: Marched at 6 on our way to Frederick’s Town, 15 miles from Dowden’s; the roads this day were very mountainous. After going 11 miles, we came to a river called Mouskiso, which empties itself into the Potomack; it runs very rapid, and after hard rain is 13 feet deep; we ferried the Army over here in a flatt for that purpose, and at 3 o’clock arrived at the town and put our men and ourselves into quarters, which were very indifferent. This town has not been settled above 7 years, and there are about 200 houses and 2 churches, one English, one Dutch; the inhabitants, chiefly Dutch, are industrious but imposing people; here we got plenty of provisions and forage.

“On the 18th: At 10 the drums beat to arms, when the Army encamped at the north end of the town, upon good ground; we got our tents pitched and lay in the camp, and the Sutler dieted us here; orders came for us to buy horses to carry our baggage, as there will be no more waggons allowed us. We found here an Independent Vessel belonging to New York under the command of Captain Goss.

On the 19: The weather here is very hot in the day but the nights are very unwholesome, occasioned by heavy dews.

On the 20th: A guard turned out to receive the General.

On the 21st: At noon the General arrived here attended by Captains Orme and Morris, his Aids de Camp, and Secretary Shirley, and went to the Head Quarters, a house provided for him; and Sir John St. Clair arrived here.

On the 24th: Very hard showers of rain, and from being very hot became excessively cold and blew hard.

On the 25th: Received orders to be ready to march on Tuesday next. Arrived here 80 recruits and some ordinance stores.

On the 27th: We sent 3 of our men to the hospital, viz: John Philips, Edw. Knowles and James Connon. Employed in getting ready to march.

“On the 29th: We began our march at 6, but found much difficulty in loading our baggage, so that we left several things behind us, particularly the men’s hammocks. We arrived at 3 o’clock at one Walkers’, 18 miles from Frederick, and encamped there on good ground; this day we passed the South Ridge or Shannandah Mountains, very easy in the ascent. We saw plenty of hares, deer, and partridges. This place is wanting of all refreshments.

On the 30th: At 6, marched on our way to Connecochieg, where we arrived at 2 o’clock, 16 miles from Walker’s; this is a fine situa-

tion, close by the Potomack. We found the Artillery stores going by water to Will's Creek, and left 2 of our men here.

May 1st, 1755: At 5, we went with our people, and began ferrying the Army &c., into Virginia, which we completed by 10 o'clock, and marched on our way to one John Evans, where we arrived at 3 o'clock—17 miles from Connecochieg, and 20 from Winchester. We got some provisions and forage here. The roads now begin to be very different."

General Braddock was in Frederick some time preparing for his march according to the following taken from his orderly book:

"FREDERICK, FRIDAY, APRIL 25TH, 1755.

Parole Appleby.

Col. Dunbars Regiment to hold themselves in readiness to March by the 29th.

After Orders.

One Corporal and four men to march to morrow Morning to Rock Creek with four waggons that came up this Evening; when the party comes to Rock Creek they are to put themselves under the command of Ensign French."

FREDERICK, SATURDAY, APRIL 26TH, 1755.

Parole Bedford.

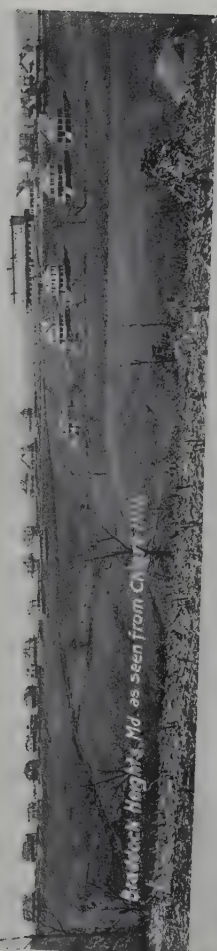
Col. Dunbars Regiment to furnish 3 officers for a Court Martial to try some prisoners of the Independent Company & Capt. Gates Preside, the report to be made to General Braddock.

FREDERICK, SUNDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1755.

Parole Chester.

Col. Dunbars Regiment is to march ye 29th and to Proceed to Wills Creek agreeable to the following Route:

	Miles
29th From Frederick on ye road to Conogogee.....	17
30th From that halting place to Congogee.....	18
1st From Conogogee to John Evens.....	16
2nd Rest	
3d To the Widow Baringer.....	18
4th To George Polls.....	9
5th To Henry Enock's.....	15
6th Rest	
7th To Coxs, at ye mouth of little Cacaph.....	12
8th To Col. Cresaps.....	8
9th To Willis Creek.....	16
Total.....	129



Braddock Heights, Md. as seen from Observatory



Braddock Heights, Md. as seen from Observatory

BRADDOCK HEIGHTS

A Summer Resort on top of Catoctin Mountain overlooking Frederick and Middletown Valleys. Braddock with his army crossed here April 30, 1755 on his way to Fort Duquesne.

It is a pretty well established fact that Braddock after leaving Fredericktown continued west practically following the old Indian trail, that was then used by the early settlers as a wagon road which was a little south of the present National Highway across Catoctin Mountain. Braddock entered Middletown near where the present mansion of Herman Routzahn stands. Here the old road can be plainly traced back toward Catoctin Mountain passing in the rear of the residences of Dr. Noah E. Kefauver and Mrs. Charles Brane. Braddock crossed Catoctin Creek and it is said Washington made a survey and located the site where the present covered bridge now stands. Braddock crossed the South Mountain at Turners Pass, better known as Mrs. Dahlgrens where the battle of South Mountain was fought in 1862. About half mile north of Turners Gap, or Mrs. Dahlgrens on South Mountain near the line of Braddocks march, the old Revolutionary Soldiers and citizens in 1789 erected a monument about fifty feet high of rough mountain stone, they called it Washington's Monument. It is said it was the first monument built in recognition of Independence in the United States. Braddock camped for the night at the foot of South Mountain about a mile east of Boonsboro, at "one Walkers." The second day he marched through what is now Keedysville to Lappans Crossroads across the Devils Backbone on to Conogogee, now Williamsport. At that early date, this was a place of considerable importance and business, a trading post, several taverns and inns were located here. It was on the Main road west and south as well as on the Potomac River at the junction of the Conocohegue where small boats and rafts were used for transportation. Braddock crossed the river at Williamsport and marched to John Evens, now Martinsburg where they joined the balance of the army and continued to Willis Creek or Fort Cumberland. The road from Winchester to Willis Creek, was at this early time well established besides the fort, a trading post had existed here for sometime. Washington used this road on his perilous mission to check the French and Indian invasion along the Ohio in 1753. Again in 1754 Washington marched over this road to Fort Necessity where he met defeat at the hands of the Indians and French and Fort Necessity was captured and destroyed. In 1755 Braddock marched his troops over this road from Winchester through Virginia until he reached little Cacapon River where he crossed the Potomac into Maryland and continued along the river passing through "Shawanese Old Town" now Oldtown, then to Colonel Cresaps, and on to Wills Creek, now Cumberland. At that time there was no road through Maryland further than Williams-

port, there the highway west crossed the river into Virginia, now West Virginia, on to Martinsburg and Winchester.

After Braddock's defeat, the Indians roamed the country in large and small bodies, killing and destroying everything in their reach. The settlers built small stone houses or forts; they also erected stockades, enclosing their homes. These were of great importance to the people as a place of protection against the Indians, but often they were captured and whole families murdered. To meet the emergency of the situation in 1756, Fort Frederick was commenced and was garrisoned with two hundred men. Then the importance of a nearer and more direct road to Fort Cumberland was seen in order that there should be no delay in forwarding either supplies or reinforcements. The following letter written from "Conigogegh, now Williamsport is quoted in full.

"Conigogegh, 13th June, 1758. Sir: As it will be the greatest benefit to his Majesty's Service to have a Road of Communication open from each of the Provinces to Fort Cumberland, I am under the necessity of requesting you to have the straightest road reconnoitered leading from Fort Frederick to Fort Cumberland. Recommending to those you appoint to mark it out, to report the time that 500 men will take to cut it. Any expense you may be at shall be paid by Sir John St. Clair, as he will be the nearest to you. Please to send him the report of it, if found practicable, he may send troops to work at it. I am with the highest regard, Sir, your most Obed't. and humble serv't.

HENRY BOUQUET.

National Highway.

TO THE HONORABLE GOV. SHARPE"

This letter soon led to the building in Maryland a highway across the Alleghany Mountains which has been and probably will always be one of the greatest importance. The skill of these early surveyors who located this road, will always stand as a monument to them. The route of this great highway was not changed in the least detail, when a modern road was recently built, our engineers followed the original survey and found that any other route across the Alleghany was impractical.

The first mission of this road was to protect and bring peace to the early settlers. Then to open up the west to those from the east who were hunting the wealth of the great praries. This road carried an endless chain of men, women and children some on foot with packs, others on horse back; some in long covered wagons to bring cheer to

the trip, the bell team with fancy trimmed horses of whom the wagoner was very proud, was often in line which would be followed merrily on by the steady stream of travelers. Others were pulled along by oxen and cows, while the colts, calves, pigs, sheep, turkeys and the watch dog trailed along with the caravan. Then the steam car made its appearance as a competitor to this old road. The rattle of the stage coach and the crack of the wagoners whip was no longer heard and the great highway was abandoned. For years, this road leading across the mountains and by the lofty peaks of the Alleghaneys were impassible. Again the mode of travel changed, the automobile taking the place of the faithful horse and is a strong competitor of the luxurious passenger coach and the local freight train. The quiet mountain roads have again awakened to travel, the sound of the honk of the horn of the automobile is constantly heard in the mountain passes and an endless chain of motor vehicles is passing over these modern well built roads which has made Maryland famous. For posterity's sake of which I have no right to be ashamed, our Company built the first modern road in Frederick County and we have helped to link up this splendid road system in Maryland.

As a further evidence in our efforts to retain the historical part, this section has played in making this nation. These historic highways have been traveled by many a noted citizen. We allow these events to pass without keeping a record, which would be worth so much to posterity. Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, Roosevelt, Wilson probably every President has traveled these roads. For this reason it occurred to me a marker giving some historical data would be interesting to the traveler.

The monument was dedicated with interesting ceremonies April 20, 1923, on the "Georgetown Pike," between Washington to Frederick, about two miles east of the Monocacy bridge and about the same distance from Urbana, bearing the following inscriptions:

"This Boulder erected to the Memory of Colonel George R. Dennis, who more than forty years ago on this spot pointed out and looked with longing eyes for a road to be built over this route to lessen the distance, the grade, the curves and the danger. Colonel Dennis' wish has been realized through the efforts of Frank H. Zouck, Chairman; and John N. Mackall, Chief Engineer, of the State Roads Commission; William J. Grove, President, and Chas. T. Brosius, Jr., Superintendent of Construction of the M. J. Grove Lime Company."

"On the Thirtieth Day of June 1791, George Washington ascended this hill and looked over the beautiful Monocacy Valley. This farm

was then owned by John Scholl. The Mansion House is on the property of Mrs. Fanny McPherson Dennis.

"George Washington was met here by a Cavalcade of Horsemen from Frederick, Major Mountjoy Bayley, Chief Marshal; Colonel John McPherson was one of the committee.

"In 1824 Lafayette was accompanied from Frederick this far by Dr. John Tyler and others on his way to Washington, D. C. General Lafayette bid adieu and took his last look on South Mountain and the Frederick Valley."

At what is commonly known as Braddock Spring on Catoctin Mountain stands a large stone with a bronze marker.

"This boulder marks the National Trail over which traveled General Edward Braddock and Lieutenant Colonel George Washington 1755. Erected by the Frederick Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution 1924."

Near the Jug Bridge is an iron stone with a brass marker.

"General Lafayette, friend of American Liberty arrived at the bridge nearby on his way to Frederick, December 29, 1824. Greeted by a delegation of citizens, including the gallant Lawrence Everhart, who had come to escort him into the city. Lafayette made here an address, expressing thanks for the hearty welcome."

"Erected by Sergeant Lawrence Everhart, Chapter Sons of American Revolution, September 12, 1822."

A granite mounment stands about three miles south of Frederick, with the following brass marker.

"This boulder over looks the Monocacy battlefield, and is in memory of the southern soldiers who fell in the battle fought July 9, 1864 which resulted in a Confederate victory. Erected July 9, 1914, by the Fitzhugh Chapter Daughters of the Confederacy of Frederick, Maryland."

There are three markers on the Monocacy Battlefield erected to Federal soldiers who took part in that fight.

This monument was erected by the State of Vermont. To designate the position of the Tenth Vermont infantry during the battle fought here on the ninth day of July 1864. To save Washington and we saved it.

Seven companies occupied the Washington Pike while three companies occupied the Buckeystown road opposite the Thomas house 1915.

87th regiment Pa. Vol. Inf. 11th brig. 3rd Div. 6th corps organized at York, Pa., September, 4th, 1861, mustered out June 29, 1865. 67th regiment Pa. Vol. Inf. 2nd brig. 3rd div. 6th corps. Army of the Potomac organized at Philadelphia Pa., in summer and fall of 1861. Mustered out July 14, 1865.

138th Regt. Pa. Vol. Inf. 2nd Brig, 3 Div. 6th Corp. Army of the Potomac, organized at Harrisburg, Pa. August 26, 1862. Mustered out June 28, 1865 near Washington, D. C.

Erected by the commonwealth of Pa. in commemoration of the bravery, sacrifices and patriotism of the 67th, 87, and 138 regiments that fought on this battlefield July 9th, 1864.

Coat of Arms.

Virtue Liberty and Independence.

4th Reg. IV.

Erected by the State of New Jersey to commemorate the heroic services of the 14th regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry 1st brigade, 3rd division 6th Army Corps. Army of the Potomac at the battle of the Monocacy, Maryland, July 9, 1864. The 14th regiment, New Jersey volunteers was organized on the Mommouth battle ground and mustered in to the United States service near Freehold, New Jersey, August 26, 1862, and was mustered out June 18, 1865 near Washington, D. C. The Union forces commanded by General Lew Wallace, on this battlefield, so stubbornly opposed the Confederate troops under General Jubal A. Early as to assure the safety of the National Capitol.

CHAPTER XXXIII

LEAGUE OF NATIONS—JOHN BROWN'S RAID, AT HARPER'S FERRY 1859—FIRST PRISONER TAKEN IN JOHN BROWN'S RAID—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—STONEWALL JACKSON—BARBARA FRIETCHIE—JEFFERSON—BEALSVILLE—REV. D. GUY BREADY—OLD MILLS—ADDRESS BY WILLIAM J. GROVE—FIRST CATHOLIC RURAL LIFE CONFERENCE OF THE ARCH DIOCESE OF BALTIMORE—THE OLD WATER POWER MILLS—MIDDLETOWN VALLEY—THOMAS' BURYING GROUND.

League of Nations.

During the Civil War Maryland did not secede, but it divided on the question, and forty thousand or more Marylanders joined the forces of the Confederates. Bradley T. Johnson from this county led the first organized company of soldiers from this state across the Potomac. There were brave men in both armies whose lives were sacrificed, besides the great property loss. Let us hope there will never be any more wars, and follow the example of our martyr President, Woodrow Wilson, who sacrificed his life in an effort to bring about a world peace through the League of Nations. He had seen the advance of science, and the awful result of poison gas, and the new and effective murderous machines, that it seemed criminal for the lives of our young men to be sacrificed brutally and inhumanly by making them face such horrible methods of warfare. These youths were promised an everlasting peace with the ending of the World War. Wilson endeavored to bring this about but was thwarted by his enemies, however, his dauntless spirit of peace is a torch which he has tossed to others to carry on after he has fallen in the race. But hot-headed Republican politicians opposed what they considered would be an advantage to the Democratic party, defeated the bill, which is a disgrace to the United States, education and a christian people, who claim superiority over all other nations in wealth, intelligence and morality. President Wilson also showed wonderful vision when he vetoed the vicious Volstead Act. Through his executive ability the Federal reserve bill was passed, that took control of our finances out of the hands of the money changers. This act has, and always will make our money staple and save this

country from financial panics, and places Woodrow Wilson among our great presidents. He will stand out with Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Cleveland and Roosevelt. The name of Woodrow Wilson will live on forever, and should be held as sacred as Lincoln; both lost their lives for a great cause—Wilson for a world peace, Lincoln for freedom.

John Brown's Raid at Harper's Ferry, 1859.

Frederick Douglass, who was undoubtedly the most gifted orator of his race in his day, delivered an eulogistic address on Old John Brown at the 14th Annual Commencement of Storer College at Harper's Ferry on May 30th, 1881 in which he claimed for him "the honor" of having originated the War between the States which resulted amongst other things in the Abolition of Negro Slavery, using these words "If he, John Brown, did not end the war that ended slavery, he did, at least begin the war that ended slavery—and that not South Carolina but Virginia—not Fort Sumter, but Harper's Ferry and its Arsenal—not Major Anderson but John Brown began the War" and when a complete and impartial History of the War shall be written it will be seen that the John Brown Raid at Harper's Ferry in October, 1859 was indeed the beginning of actual hostilities that then and there the first shot was fired.

It was the later part of June 1859 that Brown first made his appearance at the Ferry—with him was Jeremiah G. Anderson who was one of his lieutenants. They pretended to be miners looking through the mountains prospecting for minerals. July 3rd he was at Sandy Hook on the Maryland side of the Potomac with his sons Watson and Oliver and Anderson and not long afterwards Brown rented a small secluded farm some five miles from the Ferry belonging to the heirs of Dr. Booth Kennedy. It was at this place that there gathered during that summer and early fall his followers, coming from the North one or two at a time and generally at night, and, here was taken the rifles, pikes, powder and percussion caps, bayonets, swords and blankets and supplies for an active campaign for it was Brown's purpose to wage war.

Sunday night, October 16, 1859 at 8 o'clock Brown said to his companions: "Come men, get on your arms; we will proceed to the Ferry." They took with them a one-horse wagon in which were placed pikes, torches, and some tools including a crowbar and sledge hammer. His actual force all told was 22 men with himself, three of whom never crossed the Potomac. Five of those who did cross were negroes, ten were killed, seven were hanged and five escaped.

At that time the Potomac was crossed at the Ferry by a covered wooden bridge—the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad track on one side and a wagon road on the other side of this bridge—Brown took possession of the bridge, cut the telegraph wires and proceeded across. At that time the United States Government had a large armory and arsenal at Harper's Ferry for the manufacture of the muskets used in the army and navy. The gates to the armory yard were closed and locked. Brown broke down this gate with his sledge hammer and crowbar and took prisoner Patrick Higgins [I knew him well], the watchman on duty—placed two of his men on the railroad bridge and sent his lieutenants Cook and Stevens to capture Col. Lewis Washington and others and bring them and their slaves to the armory yard as hostages; but few of the citizens of the Ferry were moving about and these few did not appreciate what was going on.

The western mail train on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad arrived at the Ferry about one o'clock and was stopped—Shepperd Hayward the negro porter at the station and captain A. J. Phelps in charge of the train started across the bridge to see where the watchman was and learn why the signal lights were out. They had gone but a short distance when they were ordered to halt by two men, with guns, pointed at them. Phelps stepped behind one of the bridge timbers—but Hayward poor fellow started to run, was fired upon by Brown's men and mortally wounded, dying a few hours later. It is a strange commentary that the very first man killed in this effort to free the slaves was this free negro, Hayward. With this tragedy the intent of the invaders was made manifest. Phelps was not allowed to proceed with his train until daylight, and then refused to go forward unless Brown would walk over the bridge with him in front of the train. Phelps afterwards said he was afraid the bridge timbers had been tampered with. He took the side of safety first. In allowing this train to proceed Brown made his greatest blunder—for thus the news of the foray was spread far and wide. With daylight came the usual stir in the Ferry and as citizens awoke and started to work, they were arrested and held as hostages by Brown and his men in the Armory buildings. Some of them were fired upon and killed by Brown's men—one of whom a mulatto Dangerfield Newby by name, killing Thos. Borely and George H. Turner and was later himself killed by a shot from a musket loaded with a six inch iron spike and Brown's men were attacked and killed wherever seen, and were finally driven into the engine house in the Armory grounds.

A fine article of the raid in detail in the *Century Magazine* for

July 1883 written by Alexander R. Boteler at the time a member of Congress for that District of Virginia and who lived near Shepherdstown some ten miles away. Mr. Boteler's farm "Fountain Rock" adjoins the farm where once lived Daniel Morgan of Revolutionary fame, the man who led the first body of armed men from the south to the siege of Boston in 1775, who was with Montgomery at Quebec, Gates at Saratoga, Greene in the Carolina's, was in command at the Cowpens, when our own John Eager Howard and his 20th Maryland Regiment won the battle by a bayonet charge and our own Sergt. Lawrence Everhart saved the life of Col. Wm. Augustine Washington in Washington's personal rencontre with Col. Tarleton of the British Army.

First Prisoner Taken in John Brown's Raid.

Edward Aughinbaugh gave the following account of his capture by John Brown's men.

"My father was the owner of a drug store at Hagerstown, Md. I was a boy in the store and a telegraph operator. For several weeks prior to the raid, John Brown and Cook were frequently at my father's store. They pretended to be book agents, and in this way they were enabled to travel about the country without exciting suspicion.

"Cook, you remember, was the brother of Ashbel P. Willard, who was Governor of Indiana at that time, and Daniel W. Voorhees pleaded most eloquently but ineffectually to save his life.

"Among my duties as a telegrapher was to keep the wire in repair between Hagerstown and Frederick City, a distance of twenty-six miles. The day the raid began the line between these two points ceased to work. I started in a wagon to find the break. I found it near Middletown, and having repaired it I drove into Frederick City. There I took supper, rested my horse and at nine o'clock at night (it was bright moon-light) I started on my return to Hagerstown.

"About midnight as I drove up to the tavern on South Mountain, thirteen miles west of Frederick City, I was halted by a man with a gun in his hand. He told me that I was his prisoner, but that no harm would come to me if I obeyed his orders. He called me by name. I asked him what was up. He gave me no answer, but took me to the tavern and a few minutes later we were joined on the veranda by three others, all armed, one of whom I recognized as Cook. He shook hands with me, told me to be a good boy, but that I could not leave the tavern until morning. Of course I had no idea what it all meant. He said that tomorrow would reveal all. The tavern was deserted, every one having run away.

"Cook was at the tavern until early morning. Men were coming and going, giving whispered information to him. These were his scouts. At daylight Cook shook hands with me, told me I had better remain half an hour longer, and bade me good bye."

Presbyterian Church—Stonewall Jackson—Barbara Fritchie.

Lotteries were used to raise money to build churches, showing Christians were not so scrupulous as now. This article was written in part by Albert S. Brown and gives an account of General Jackson's movements, which lead to the beautiful poem, "Barbara Fritchie," by John Greenleaf Whittier, which has made Frederick famous.

The first Presbyterian Church built in Frederick stood at the south west corner of Bentz and West Fourth Streets. It was surrounded by a burial ground and brick wall, and was sold in 1887 to

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

[illegible]

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the Salvation Army who erected a "Barracks." The deed is dated July 19th, 1782. Jacob Bentz conveyed the lot to Samuel Fleming, Alexander Ogle, John Chisholm, William Beatty, Joseph Wood, Jr., Abraham Haff and John Neill, Trustees for the "Presbyterian Society" now settled in Fredericktown and its environs. The land is described as all that parcel of land called "Long Acre" being a part of the tract known by the name of "Tasker's Chance" 73 square perches of land to be by them always used and occupied both as a burial ground and as a place of meeting for the public worship of God and to and for no other use, trust, intent or purpose whatsoever. The Legislature of Maryland of 1816, authorized a Lottery as follows. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that John McPherson, John Ritchie, Joseph Fleming, John Bayley, James Robertson, Frederick A. Schley, William Gunton, Robert McPherson, John P. Thompson, Samuel Fleming of Arthur and John Reynolds or a majority of them be and they are hereby authorized to propose a scheme or schemes of a lottery for raising a sum of money not exceeding the sum of \$30,000.00 and the money arising therefrom to be appropriated by them to the purchasing of a lot of ground and building thereon an English Presbyterian Church and parsonage house in Fredericktown in Frederick County. This was a common means for the raising of money for public purposes at that period and the laws of Maryland are filled with such grants, some to pave streets, build bridges, turnpikes, churches, and school houses. The Rev. James G. Hamner was pastor of the church in 1831, on the night of December 30, 1830 there was a particularly atrocious murder committed in the Harbaugh Valley just north of Sabillasville. John Newey his wife and two children, Newey's father-in-law and a boy were murdered by a man whose name was John Markley who after killing all these people set fire to the dwelling house in the hope of destroying all evidences of the cause of the death. The fire was seen by neighbors who came before the house was entirely burned and some of the bodies were removed. Markley made his escape, was arrested in Baltimore, brought to Frederick, tried, convicted, and hung on June 24th, 1831. Dr. Hamner and Dr. Shafer the pastor of the Luthern Church were the spiritual advisers of Markley and as the evidence was all circumstantial Markley protested his innocence to the last. After the execution of Markley, Dr. Hamner and Dr. Shafer issued a card printed in the papers that no matter what Markley said about his innocence, they knew he was guilty. Another incident in which the church or its pastor had at least a part, arose during the Pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Ross and relates

to the question of whether Barbara Fritchie waved the flag over the "Rebel host" with Stonewall Jackson riding ahead as set forth in Whittier's poem. Dr. Ross was a Virginian and his wife a Virginia lady and before coming to Frederick in 1858 they lived in Lexington and knew Stonewall Jackson while he was one of the professors in the Virginia Military Institute and the General knew them. While the Confederate army was around Frederick in September 1862 the General called to see Mr. Ross and his wife at the Manse, probably returning a call made on him at his headquarters in "Best's Grove" near where the Confederate monument stands on the Georgetown Pike. General Jackson's command, a part of which was camped in "Worman's Wood's" on the Libertytown Pike, was passing down Market Street and the General with Major H. Kyd Douglass of Hagerstown, one of his aides left the line of march and rode to the Manse and sitting on his horse under the large silver maple tree that then and until a few years ago stood at the corner of the Manse pavement wrote a short note regretting his inability to see the Reverend and Mrs. Ross before leaving the city, but could not hope to do so at that untimely hour of the morning. The note is dated September 10th, 1862 at five and one-quarter o'clock in the morning and was pushed under the door by an orderly and Jackson rode on with Major Douglass to the end of the street, turned south and came into Patrick Street, some 150 yards beyond where Mrs. Fritchie lived. Major Douglass verified this and the note itself gives good evidence that General Stonewall Jackson never passed the home of Barbara Fritchie and could not possibly have given the order to fire on the flag as set forth in the poem. Mr. Ross resigned the pastorate of the church the following month and was succeeded by Rev. Robert H. Williams in 1864. Stonewall Jackson was born January 21, 1824, at Clarksburg then Virginia, he was not forty years old at the time of his death caused by a wound fired by his own men at Chancellorsville, Virginia in 1863.

Jefferson.

Jefferson was on the main road between Baltimore and Knoxville, Tennessee, and the wagon route leading through the great Shenandoah Valley. In 1734, Robert Harper settled at the Junction of the two rivers, Potomac and Shenandoah and established a Ferry. Lord Fairfax, the friend of George Washington, gave him a grant of a mill right of it in 1748. It has since been known as Harper's Ferry. Washington selected Harper's Ferry in 1794 as the site for the

National Armory which continued to make arms until the Civil War when it was abandoned.

Naturally, this made Jefferson a place of some importance, it was the first settlement west of the Cactotin Mountain and was then called Trap, it is said on account of the many persons who were robbed there, for protection six or eight wagons traveled in a company. At that time many taverns existed with odd signs to attract the traveler. "The sign of the ship," and other wooden cuts hanging in front of the tavern. Competition must have been great, the advertisements were unique. Such as he is prepared to furnish the best the market affords, inc'uding a variety of good liquors, and gives a list of his prices for lodging, meals and liquors, part of which is here quoted.

"Lodging, 6d., Stabling, 1 d. per night. Spirits, 4 d. per gill, wines from 1 S. three d. to 3 S. per pint. Cattle kept in pasture one d. per night."

This village has the distinction of having three names, Trap, Newtown Trap, and Jefferson.

Among the early merchants were George C. Biser, Culler and Buckeye, H. P. Kessler, Abraham Hemp was the butcher—Shaff and Doty the harness makers—Milliner J. Dare, G. W. Crum and J. J. Culler, Physicans—R. Chilcote, Woolen Factory—B. Lewis, Grist Mill—J. Roderick, Wagon Maker and Blacksmith.

John S. Lakin and brother settled in 1743. Daniel, Michael and David Culler settled in 1772 they all received large grants of land. W. H. Lakin, Col. T. Johnson, L. S. Grove, H. Cochran, J. Horine, J. Wm. Hargate, Columbus Dade, Andrew Kessler, Geo. T. Whip, Ezra M. Thomas, H. A. and J. G. Etchison, Frederick Miller, W. A. Hemp, J. Easterday, were all promeinnt citizens in their time.

Bealsville.

Bealsville, was one of the ear'y towns of considerable importance, in the valley, on account of the numerous nearby mills. The old woolen mill where cloth, linsey, and yarn were made, was run by Captain Kaylor, Brandenburg, Summers, and Wm. B. Taylor was the last to run the mill in 1881. It is now a country store. The name was changed to Harmony when the post-office was established here. John Brandenburg was the blacksmith and magistrate for many years. George Harshman, shoemaker; Daniel Gladhill, wheelwright; father of the proprietor of the Buffalo Hotel and the undertaker at Middletown. George Leatherman, farmer, he spent his life here. He was an e'lder in the Dunkard Church, is buried at Grossnickle Church. It was here Peter De Laughter shot

Luther Palmer. Henry Wayman was the colored fiddler, and it was he who had the distinction of receiving in the mailsack a keg filled with "Horsey Whiskey" from Martin Rhorback, Frederick. It was said Henry played with more enthusiasm when he had a bottle of liquor in his pocket, and he was careful never to share it with his friends.

Reverend D. Guy Bready.

In revising my "HISTORY OF CARROLLTON MANOR" the Rev. D. Guy Bready who was raised in Adamstown says, "I have just finished reading, for the third or fourth time with increasing interest your "HISTORY OF CARROLLTON MANOR." You were evidently very thorough and painstaking in gathering your material to perpetuate in permanent form the story of the old Manor." To prove some of my history he refers to the "Atlas of Frederick County," by Lake, published in 1873. Mr. Bready says in part.

"I can just remember the old log house which you state was the first building in Adamstown by Robert Palmer, colored. He as a shoemaker, and lived many years in his cabin about where the residence of Mrs. Arthur Cromwell now stands. Adam Kohlenburg built the first residence of logs and frame. He married Evaline Thomas. Soon after they were married, a silver spoon, one of a set which had been given them, became lost, and could never be found. The house was torn down by William Ogle who built a new residence and between the plastering the spoon was found and given to his son George Kohlenburg, who had preserved the others, at last completing the set after eighty years. My father bought the house from the Kohlenburgs. I was born there, then Miss Jo Weaver owned it. In the lot an old stable built L shaped was the scene perhaps of the first Sunday School, which was conducted by an old gentleman named Hess and his wife, but they were annoyed by boys who persisted in throwing red pepper on the stove and making themselves generally objectionable. My father bought the stable, and moved it to his own property. When Calvin Bready built his house, he moved it further down the meadow. The old building is unique, in that it has been moved four times and occupied five sites."

"The old Davis warehouse built about 1835, is still in use by the B. & O. I remember an old grave yard on the Samuel Dutrow farm on the road from Adamstown to the mountain. It was enclosed by six panels of fence. Evidently settlers or Indians were buried there. Across the road there was a spring, and a row of very large pear trees. I presume the site of an early settler. On the homestead of my grandfather, George Bready, stood an immense frame house of the type you mentioned with dormer windows. The second story rooms had high ceilings, there was one large bed room where eight of the boys slept. My father said the windows were so high, that one had to stand on a chair to reach the lower pane. The barn was large and old fashioned. A gate post that was a curiosity to me because it had been worked square, and smoothed like building lumber, and was nearly two feet on a side. It was planted by my great uncle, David Bready, before 1825. He lived here for many years renting about six hundred acres from the Carroll heirs. It included the farms of William H. Renn, John Thomas, Gerry Lakin, and where my uncle Cal. Bready lived, and adjoined the Manor Woods and Padgett farm. My father had a lot of rent receipts, for this estate signed by the Carroll heirs or their agents. When the estate was divided my grandfather bought all on the west side of the railroad. So far as I know, this is the first instance of the sale of any land by the Carroll heirs. I cannot understand why this tract was not under a ninety-nine year lease as were the Geo. W. Padgett, Wm. H. Michael, and J. Ignatius Fitzsimmons farms; but it evidently was not for I know my grandfather bought it before the Civil War. The meadow land of the farm was a favorite camping ground for both Northern and Southern soldiers, probably on account of the abundant water supply, the creek for the horses, and the fine spring for the men. After the soldiers would leave, the boys would go to the abandoned camp ground and gather up guns and swords, but becoming frightened that they would be punished for having arms in their possession, and of engaging in rebellion, would drop all

their plunder into a sort of well between the front and back building of the house. I do not know whether any of it was found when the house was torn down. I heard my grandfather say during the period of the Civil War, he did not sell a hundred bushels of wheat. He lost heavily in crops and horses. He sent a claim to the United States Government after the War for damages amounting to thousands of dollars, but never received anything.

"Of my grandfather's sons, George, was the oldest. He was a conductor on the B. & O. and N. & W. for thirty years. John spent some time in the far west. He was captured by Indians and held prisoner for some months. He brought back a nugget of pure gold, which he had made into a ring, which my sister has now. Calvin enlisted in the Confederate Army. He was wounded several times, once at Gettysburg. Edward ran off from home and joined Mosby's men. His stories of raids, hunger and suffering were always interesting. My aunt, Mrs. Ennis was then a young girl, and visited a family named Ball in Loudon County, Virginia. I do not know that she ever carried official papers for the Confederate Government but she did carry verbal messages, and gave important information to the Southern Army. Her frequent visits across the line, however, were never suspected. She carried letters to and from the boys in the army to their sweethearts and parents, also articles from home for their comfort. She wore a hoop-skirt in those days and I have heard her tell of carrying a pair of boots under her skirts on one occasion to one of the boys in the Confederate Army. I am afraid a girl would have difficulty in carrying a pair of boots under her skirt these days.

"I have seen my grandfathers uniform of the Manor Mounted Guards, but like many other things of historical value, it has been lost." An old horse pistol loaded with powder ball and capped, which he assured me belonged to John Brown, and was taken by him, from the fort at Harper's Ferry, after the capture. I have an old scabbard, which belonged to my great grandfather, Ormond Butler, who was an ensign in a company in the war of 1812, also my great great uncle, David Bready served in the war of 1812. I heard my grandmother say that her father left for service when she was only two weeks old. Ormond is a family name which has been preserved in the family until today. The Butlers are descendants of the Duke of Ormond. It will be recalled that Wordsworth dedicated his poem, 'Ode to St. Cecilia's Day' to the 'Duke of Ormond.' The present Duke of Ormond in Ireland is Richard Butler.

My mother's mother was a Pearre, a descendant of James Pearre, or Pierre who obtained from George III of England letters of patent for large tracts of land, located on the line between Frederick and Montgomery Counties, just east of the Sugar Loaf Mountain. The front part of the building was erected of bricks imported from England, and the back building of enormous native stones. The family grave yard is immediately in front of the house. In it, lie generations of Pearre's. It was claimed he was a geologist, and selected his land because of the rich opportunities it offered for geological study. It was said that this James Pearre was a schoolmate of General Lafayette in France, and when the General visited America, he spent some time at the Pearre homestead. 'I have several articles of furniture which would be interesting to the historian that were used by Lafayette on the occasion of his visit to the United States in 1824; a dining table of mahogany and a dressing table of early American make, which came from the old Pearre homestead. It is likely that General Lafayette dined from the one and powdered his wig at the other. George Baer, member of Washington's Congress in Philadelphia, and Mayor of Frederick at the time of Lafayette's visit was a brother-in-law of James Pearre. My sister, Mrs. R. Lindsay Day has in her possession, an old crayon drawing of George Baer, and a photograph of his wife.

It has occurred to me that I ought to introduce myself. I have known you all my life, but I am sure that you do not know me. My father E. T. Bready, had ten brothers and two sisters. My mother, Mollie Hays, had one brother and five sisters. I have seen nearly all of them die in less than thirty years. My mother was the first teacher in the "New" Flag Pond School. So far as I know, Walter Michael, son of Marion Michael, and I are the only two ministers, who were born on Carrollton Manor. The Manor was always famed for the fine live stock it raised, but it evidently never raised many preachers.

I shall be very glad indeed, to have you stop when you pass through Taneytown, I regret, however, that the best I can offer in the way of liquid refreshment is rootbeer."

Address by William J. Grove.

This address was delivered October 28, 1925 at the "First Catholic Rural Life Conference of the Archdiocese of Baltimore," at Loyola College, Baltimore, Maryland.

"Your Grace, Mr. Chairman, The Reverend Clergy, Ladies and Gentlemen: Why I have

been selected, and the great honor has been given me to read a paper, at this, the 'First Catholic Rural Life Conference of the Archdiocese of Baltimore,' seems a mystery to me but I must admit for a long time I have thought some plan should be worked out to save the rural parish. To prepare a paper on such an important subject to be read before his Grace and this distinguished body of the Clergy, the laity and citizens at this conference, it seems to me someone better qualified to discuss the subject.' 'Coöperation of the Laity in rural parish activities,' should have been asked who could bring this subject to your attention as it deserves to be in a strong forceful way. The paper I have prepared I hope will start the Laity to think what is their duty toward the rural parish. This conference should work out some plan to start intelligent activities for the betterment of the rural parish. I might add concerning recent activities in rural sections, in Western Maryland, a new parochial school has just been completed at Oakland, Fr. Eckenrode is in charge there. A new parochial school is in course of erection at Frederick and part of the building is expected to be occupied next week. Coming on down to Washington we find a splendid parochial school has recently been opened and was built at Gaithersburg through the efforts of Father Cuddy. On my way over from Baltimore to Rockville, when passing Clarksville and old St. Louis Church, I was surprised to see such a fine school where the hero of the 'League of the Little Flower,' Father Bishop resides. In my younger days I had often visited Clarksville and I was glad Father Bishop was fortunate in establishing this school here on the "Plains of Plenty."

"The subject, 'Coöperation of the Laity in Rural Parish Activities,' is of the very greatest importance to rural communities, and deserves prompt and careful attention. I am sorry to say coöperation of the laity in the country districts has been sadly neglected and for this cause the rural parish is fast deteriorating and the need of spiritual guidance for our children is becoming a serious problem. I take for example the parish in which I have lived for more than sixty years, which is truly rural from every angle, and during that long period we have had many priests who have been compelled to feel the lack of coöperation of the laity, and I believe the same condition exists in many of the rural parishes. This church was erected by Charles Carroll of Carrollton more than a hundred years ago to supply a place of worship as convenient as it was possible for the Catholic colony he had brought to this Manor. The church is built on an elevation nearly in the center of this vast estate, surrounded by virgin forest. Here the seed of Catholicity was first sown by the Jesuit Mission Fathers. On Sunday and the holy days when Mass was said these early settlers met, spent the day comingled with each other, and a religious spirit wafted around them. Mass was said then at irregular intervals at the church, probably not once a month. The responsibility of training their children religiously rested with the parents at the home. The prayers were taught the little ones at their mothers' knee by the old fireside. Here the morning and evening prayers, the beads, the Mass prayers were said, and by the inspiration and example of their parents and the priest they grew into perfect manhood with great love and respect for their church.

"There still remains in this parish a few faithful families who steadfastly cling to the faith of their fathers, but how often has my heart beat with sorrow when I see so many children drift away from this old historic church which stands silent and alone except for the priest's house. The old Carroll Mansion, about half mile away, still stands as a sentinel keeping watch over St. Joseph's Church, Carrollton Manor, which the early settlers and the old Catholics of today love so dearly. Is situated two miles from the village of Buckeystown. The road leading to the church passes through the Manor Woods. Once a muddy country lane has been improved into a hard stone pike for the convenience of parishoners. In olden days piety and faithful attendance was the general rule. Pious colored people made many sacrifices to hear Mass, often coming in ox carts to church. Indeed, Mass was said in their homes. It is wonderful how the old colored people clung to the faith taught them so many years ago, but their children have strayed away from the fold. Priest and Laymen have become neglectful. They do not seem by their indifference to realize what is really happening.

"The bell in the tower no longer rings telling the faithful the hour of worship has arrived, awakening us to the fact our dear Lord is appealing to us to come to him. The organ in the loft where the parents surrounded by their children sang so sweetly, no longer is heard. The altar boys with their bright cassocks serving the Priest, are no longer seen. The Sanctus bell telling of the approach of our Lord is no longer heard. A supreme quiet exists in the few filled pews. The Mass begun, the gospel read, a few words of advice given by the Pastor, and the short service is over, then quickly the congregation drifts apart into distances of from one to ten miles.

"The Sunday School, a real community, gathering where catechism was taught, and the children sang so joyfully is no longer organized and attended. The crowning of the queen of May, the procession, the lovely flowers are no longer seen. There is no apparent interest

in the children, in the Priest, or in his surroundings. The result is soon we find our young people drifting away from Holy Mother Church and the faith of their fathers. What is to be done in rural communities where Catholics lack these advantages and conveniences? It means that there must be an awakening of church activities to the necessities of the times, that this neglect by the laity must be remedied. God demands that the faith of their children be protected. This can only be done by the coöperation of the Priest and the parents.

"View the situation as we may. There must be a cause for the large number of children being brought before our juvenile courts. What part of this is due to the failure of coöperation of the laity in rural parish activities or by the parents allowing their boys and girls too much freedom, or is caused by too much education or a lack of religious training or too much interference with the parents control over their children? The responsibility of rearing children should rest with the parents at the home, and I cannot emphasize too strongly this responsibility, especially in the rural parish. The parents should be qualified to guide and guard over their children. The intense love of the parents for their children can and never will be equaled by anyone else, and all the laws placed around them will never improve their habits or make them better boys and girls without the support of their parents, for this reason we owe an obligation to our children and certain efforts on the part of the laity are necessary to overcome these conditions. There must be closer coöperation in rural parish activities between the church and the laity. A good Catholic education is essential for the welfare of our children. The laity must show their interest and generosity by contributing liberally to the support of this work. Enthusiastic coöperation is desirable and beneficial in every undertaking, it is doubly so, in matters of faith. It is the duty of the laity to aid in all parish activities in rural sections. It is the duty of the parish priest to take his parishioners in his confidence and where it is possible to bring the laity to and with him in every undertaking. Encouragement is essential and helps largely to bring success in every movement, and by the coöperation of the laity in rural parish activities we will have achieved a great work, and God will surely approve our efforts.

"Parish meetings should be held by the laity at least once a month, where discussions may be had by which our children and the careless laity may be saved. Let the laity take an intense interest in 'The League of the Little Flower,' which will mean so much to our children. It must be supported and some sacrifices must be made by the laity to bring the parochial school, the strong right arm of the church into rural communities.

"A good Catholic education is essential for the welfare of our children. We must show our interest and generosity by contributing liberally to the support of this work. I mean by this the lay brothers, the nuns and sisters must teach our children and by their example and the environment youth will be preserved and protected from the many dangers of today. We will save their faith, they will be happy, and live pure and innocent lives."

The Old Water Power Mills—Middletown Valley.

An interesting account written by Judge John C. Castle who is living along the foot hills of South Mountain, where he witnessed the battle fought there in 1862.

"A long time ago these old land marks were razed and most of them have fallen into decay and nothing left but a hole in the ground or a pile of stone, overgrown with weeds and briars, a roost of the owl or bittern. The water no longer dashing and splashing over the old moss covered water wheel.

"Many are the stories told about these old ruins but we must remember there are three kinds of history: of facts; of romance; and of tradition. A history of facts as regards these old mills, is hard to acquire. The records only give the land bought and sold and not when built.

"There were many of these old water power mills years ago. To give a history of them, we must first describe the stream. An all-wise Providence gave man water power long before he gave him wisdom to invent steam. Starting with the Catocin that rises in the upper part of Middletown Valley and flows around and between the hills until it reaches the Potomac River a distance of about twenty miles; had located on its banks ten or twelve mills besides dozens of saw mills. The first was a mill built by Mr. Ecker, who sold out to Richard Gross-nickle. Farther down the stream a mill was built by Mr. Mealy, the father of Charles Mealy, the well known liveryman of Frederick. Mr. Mealy sold it to Ezra Routzahn, who sold out to Joseph Harp, who sold it to Johnson, who was a county commissioner. Farther up the stream a mill that was owned by Daniel Biser, father of the Postmaster of Frederick

City. On down the stream a large stone mill was built by Mr. Everhart the great-great-grandfather of ex-judge Lighter or Russel Lighter of Middletown. I do not know who first ran the mill for it was built in the 1700's, but we know it was a long time ago. It was run by the Mealy's and then the Peterberries; then sold to John Miller. Then by Nathan Edmonds, until 1861, then sold to John Snook, who ran it until his death, then it was sold to Joseph House. The mill stood along the national highway now the state road; it burned in 1888.

"Down the stream was a larger brick mill run by Ezra Remsburg, this stood on the road leading from Middletown to Burkittsville. Mr. Remsburg sold it to John and William Kemp. They sold out to Daniel Kefauver. After Mr. Kefauver's death the mill passed on to his son Samuel; it burned in 1880. Mr. Kefauver rebuilt the mill but in a few years it burned down again. Farther down was a mill built by John Kefauver and later was run by Peter Young. This mill stood along the Broad Run road at the place known as Lovers Leap. Farther on there was a mill built by Casper Remsburg, over a hundred years ago, it was run a long time as a flour mill and handed down in the Remsburg family to Benjamin Remsburg, who converted it into a woolen mill. It was destroyed in the great flood of 1868.

'On a stream that forms a junction with the Catoclin was a large mill built by John Shafer, (my great-grandfather). This was a powerful mill, built of stone, in the 1700's and was owned by a company; the Shafers and Jarboes. (William Jarboe, my grandfather), and finally went into the hands of the Edmonds, who later converted it into a woolen mill. The dams were all washed away in 1868 and never rebuilt. It had a water wheel twenty-four feet high which gave a wonderful power. It was located about two miles south of Middletown. Farther on we come to Steiners, the Parker and Hammond Mills. Then comes the Rice Mill now owned by B. Lewis, located between Jefferson and Burkittsville. On Little Catoclin a stream rising in the Catoclin Mountains above Harmony stands a mill built by James Kinna. After his death the mill was sold to the Summers, it is now owned by John Lutz who still conducts the milling business. Down this stream is a large stone mill built by John Bowlus in 1800.

"When Mr. Bowlus finished building this mill, he was heavily in debt, and when he started he never stopped week day or Sunday for six or eight weeks, and his work was heavy. In those days the mills ground for toll. When the Bowlus estate was closed, this mill was sold to John Miller, who ran it for a number of years. He installed an engine, the first one of the valley to have steam power. Mr. Miller sold to the Kellers. Geo. Keller improved the mill by putting rolls and did a good business. This mill is now owned by ex-county Treasurer, Charles Biser. It is along the old Hagerstown road about a quarter of a mile from the state road. Of all the water power mills the last two mentioned are the only ones doing business. On the road from Middletown stands the ruins of an old mill, that was owned by Sargeant Everhart. It was very old, and Everhart owned the land all around it he probably built the mill. It was built of brick and very large. In the early part of 1800 the mill was burned and a young man by the name of Rhoderic was burned up, as it was on Sunday night the superstition is he was murdered, and the mill set on fire. It was again rebuilt and ran for some time by Henry Smeltzer who married a daughter of Samuel Everhart. It was then conducted by a Capt. George Rhinehart, for several years, and then by William Edmonds and from this gentleman to the Phleegers and known as the Bloomfield Mill. After Mr. Phleeger stopped the milling business it was run by a Mr. Stitely, and then a Mr. Swain. The mill was burned down in 1911.

"On a stream rising northwest of Myersville near what is known as the Monument School House, and called Grind-Stone Run, stands the ruins of two very old mills, one was built by Benjamin Morgan for a distillery, was run a long time for that purpose, and was finally turned into a paper mill. Down the stream was a large stone mill, for a number of years was conducted by the late Daniel Main, the grandfather of Charles Main, the well known butcher of Middletown, and finally passed into the hands of Hamilton Snyder. This was a very rough rocky stream flowing through the mountains and was full of the finest fish, the miller had no trouble on Sunday to have a fine meal of the large fish, that he would catch on Saturday. There is no doubt in my mind if some of them were caught on Sunday. North of Myersville near Jerusalem where the first settlers of the valley pitched their tents stands. An old mill called Devauls Mill near the Spring. One of the Devauls is still living and is very old, the mill has been standing idle for a long time.

"On a stream rising at the foot of Catoclin Mountain, was an old mill built sometime in the seventeen hundreds by a Mr. Bowlus the father of ex-County Commissioner Steven Bowlus, and the grandfather of Lewis and Jacob Bowlus, who was commissioner. This was a large flour mill. It finally passed into the hands of John Danner and to his son, Henry Danner,



Home of Roger Brooke Taney, South Bentz Street, Frederick, Md. Taney was a slave owner, and in the erection of his house had to provide quarters for his slaves. The house is substantially built, and the slave quarters are interesting.

the father of William Danner, the auctioneer of Frederick. This mill stood near the road leading from Middletown to Jefferson. It was in the center of the valley, and turned out large quantities of flour. Farther down the road was a large flour mill built early in the eighteen hundreds by Jacob Feaster, and ran by that gentleman until he became too old, and then by his son-in-law, John Long. He conducted the mill until his death. The property is now owned by John Long of Jefferson. On the road leading from Jefferson to Burkittsville was an old mill that was owned by Emanuel Fink. I don't know much about the mill but lots of funny superstitious stories were told long after it was abandoned, people passing along the road of nights could hear the mill running, could see the miller sitting in his room, but when they go in the mill all would be dark. The mill was finally sold to Scott Kefauver, of Braddock, who tore it down and the superstition passed away with the mill."

Roger Brooke Taney

Recently a corporation was formed called the "Roger Brooke Taney Home, Incorporated" for the purpose of establishing a national shrine in Frederick as a memorial to Roger Brooke Taney, late chief justice of the United States Supreme Court. The incorporators are Governor Albert C. Ritchie, Senator A. Leroy McCardell, Edward S. Daleplaine and Hammond Clary. The other active members includes Mrs. L. Victor Baughman, Mrs. Francis H. Markell, William Tyler Page, Judge Hammond Urner, David C. Winebrenner 3rd, H. Dorsey Etchison, George B. Delaplaine and W. Clinton McSherry.

Roger Brooke Taney who came from Calvert County about 1800 immediately launched into politics in Frederick County, and was a candidate on the Federalist ticket for the House of Delegates with John Hanson Thomas, John Troxell and Robert Cumming. They were assailed by the *Republican Advocate*, the Democratic paper. The campaign was one of barbecues. The first took place at Middletown by the Democrats. A table seated six hundred persons. There was an abundance of meat, bread and whiskey, although Mr. Taney was a Federalist, he was allowed to speak at the meeting. The campaign was bitter and very exciting, as an illustration *The Advocate* says:

"Even old Charles Carroll, that hoary headed aristocrat, has gone down to the Manor no doubt with a view to influence the tenants on the place. Shall the people be dictated to by this lordly nabob because he has more pelf than some others? Has he more virtue, more honor, more honesty than a good industrious farmer? Dares he with his British monarchical and aristocratic policies, come into Frederick County to cajole, to swindle the people out of their rights? Is he, old in iniquity as he is, to be the chief director of the people on the Manor? Citizens of Frederick County! Set Charles Carroll at defiance."

The heat, intensity and bitterness of the campaign can be well imagined from the fact that such men as Roger Brooke Taney, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Richard Potts and others were subjected to unstinted abuse.

Mr. Taney and the other Federalists were defeated at the election in 1802, which was the last one taken by Viva Voce Vote and with the property qualification. Mr. Taney, when defeated, was a very young man but he soon established himself as the leader of the bar. He rose rapidly; was Attorney General of Maryland, Attorney General of the United States and Chief Justice of the United States. He stands as one of the greatest of men and Maryland should be proud of her illustrious son.

The house where Roger Brooke Taney lived still stands as originally built by Judge Taney on South Bentz Street, Frederick.

CHAPTER XXXIV

FIRST CHURCH ON CARROLLTON MANOR—RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION—ST. MATHEWS CARROLTON MANOR—THE MANOR REFORMED CHURCH—TRINITY CONGREGATION, ADAMSTOWN—ST. JOHN'S, BUCKEYSTOWN—MANOR LUTHERAN CHURCH—DOUBS M. E. CHURCH—THE FIRST SETTLERS—THE FRENCH AND INDIAN PERIOD.

First Church on Carrollton Manor. Religious Persecution.

Lord Baltimore brought with his colony Catholics and Protestants who had left their mother country to escape religious persecution. Lord Baltimore granted religious freedom in Maryland where you could worship God according to the dictates of your conscience.

The Germans commenced to settle in Western Maryland, stopping and locating at the streams as they reached them, the Monocacy, Middle Creek and on West as far as the Connococheague. They staked off the land by a spring, cutting or marking the trees by which their title was known as the "Tomohawk Right" which often led to disputes until their patents or rights to the land were established. These Germans all proved to be good citizens energetic, thrifty, and rapidly developed the country unmolested in their religious belief. But not so with the Puritans who had been expelled from Virginia and the Quaker Missionaries from Pennsylvania who accepted the hospitality of Maryland and took advantage of its religious toleration which had existed since the founding of the colony. Being unappreciative of the welcome and liberality extended to them they soon became restless and dissatisfied causing much religious dissention. Their religious feeling and prejudice was so great that it led up to the act concerning religion when Catholics were not allowed to hold offices, or worship in public. For that reason Charles Carroll was not allowed to build a church of his faith on his own land, but he did as early as 1776 give the land along with a substantial contribution to a Protestant denomination to build a church at what is now known as the "Manor" or "Church Hill" on a high location overlooking the whole of Carrollton Manor and not more than a mile from Tuscarora, the home

of Charles Carroll of Carrollton which has been used for church purposes ever since. Now two churches, a Reformed and Lutheran stand on this land, and it is probably the most interesting piece of property in Frederick County. Here Charles Carroll of Carrollton, a Catholic leased ten acres of land for a rose a year and contributed forty shillings toward the building and on this spot was erected the first church on Carrollton Manor. At that time Catholics were not allowed to hold public services, but they could have a chapel in their homes, and privately worship God according to their faith. In 1766 the Reverend Joseph Powell for the Moravians leased from Charles Carroll of Carrollton ten acres of land on which he built a log church house, and probably taught school as at that early date this was often done by the minister in the community.

The following account of this church is taken from the Moravian History of Frederick County.

"On Carroll's Manor a few miles south of Fredericktown, English services were held by the minister there from 1766 to 1772, during which time the Hon. Charles Carroll of Carrollton gave ten acres of his land on the Manor to our church on a lease of twenty-one years for the consideration of a rose per year and himself contributed forty shillings toward the building of a meeting house for our use which was built in 1768. English services were held there until nearly all who had attended them had moved to North Carolina in the western part of which state our church had purchased a tract of 98,985 acres from John Earl of Granville, the proprietor."

As a boy I remember hearing Samuel Grinder who lived here and rented one of the Carrollton Manor farms tell that Charles Carroll had leased land for a Protestant Church and all the rent he required was a rose per year. As a child this seemed like a strange transaction to me. Mr. Grinder was not a Catholic, but his family were and he always defended their faith vigorously. "Know nothingism" was very strong then and Catholics suffered persecution at its hands. Mr. Grinder died a Catholic and with his family is buried in St. Joseph's grave yard.

While Protestants were free to build churches and worship publicly anyway and anywhere they cared, Catholics were not allowed to worship in public. But in recognition of the services of the Catholic country of France and the wonderful patriotism and heroism of the Catholic colonists during the Revolutionary War and through the efforts of George Washington who himself had changed his anti-Catholic opinion, and he opposed further persecution of Catholics, this ban was then lifted, and Catholics were allowed to worship publicly in the church of their faith.

St. Mathews Carrollton Manor.

Scharf History says, "In 1812 the corner-stone of a union church for the Luthern and Reformed Congregations was laid near the old

meeting house," which was probably the one built in 1766 in which Mr. Powell lived and preached and other ministers afterwards occupied.

St. Mathews Church was built during the ministry of Rev. D. F. Schaffer, pastor in Frederick. Before a congregation was organized the following Reformed ministers served the people living in this community. Wm. Runkel, 1784-1801, Daniel Wagner, 1802-1811; Jonathon Helfinstein, 1811-1828; S. Helfinstein, for a few months. In 1831 a congregation was organized by Rev. John H. Smaltz, pastor at Frederick, which he continued to serve until 1833, Charles Righley, 1833-1835; Daniel Zacharis, 1835-1840. In 1840 this congregation with Jefferson and Loudoun congregations were made a new charge and was served after that by the following ministers: George W. Willard, 1840-1844; Robert Douglas, 1846-1850; Wm. Calendar, 1851-1852; A. P. Freese, 1853-1855; Samuel Phillips, 1855-1857; Wm. F. Colliflower, 1857-1866; S. S. Miller, 1867-1873; N. H. Skyles, 1875-1883; when the charge as it now exists was formed. For a period of more than fifty years the Reformed and Luthern congregations worshipped in a church, owned jointly by them.

In 1893 Jefferson was detached and the congregation of Adamstown and Buckeystown in conjunction with St. Mathews was formed, and the Lutheran interest was purchased and a new building was erected during the pastorate of Rev. I. M. Motter. The building committee were Stephen A. Thomas, G. W. Myers, E. T. Waskey, C. F. Zimmerman, and S. C. Thomas. Since 1883 the ministers were A. J. Heller, S. L. Whitmore, I. M. Motter, Atville Conner, J. D. Thomas, and R. E. Wilhelm.

In the graveyard adjoining the church the names of Thomas, Zimmerman, Waskey, Remsberg, Hafner, Cook, Scarff, O'Hara, Johnson, Payne and others appear on the tombstones.

The Manor Reformed Church.

In May 1883, the Maryland Classis in session at Westminster, Carroll County, Maryland, St. Mathews, (Manor); Trinity, (Adamstown); and St. Johns, (Buckeystown), congregations were detached from the Jefferson charge, to which they formerly belonged, and a new charge was made, known as the Manor. It was supplied by Rev. W. H. Skyles, pastor of the Jefferson charge, until the 1st of July 1883, when its first regular pastor was installed.

Trinity Congregation, Adamstown.

During the year 1868 the members of the Reformed Church, living in and around Adamstown, were organized by Rev. S. S. Miller, pastor of the Jefferson Charge. Under his leadership they erected a substantial frame building, and on the 6th of June, 1869, it was consecrated. It was known as Trinity Chapel.

John B. Thomas, R. P. Dutrow, Samuel Dutrow, Josiah S. Thomas, and Dr. J. D. Thomas, were the members of the building committee.

St. John's, Buckeystown.

This congregation, was organized the 14th day of January 1882, at a meeting held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Buckeystown, which was given for the purpose. The pastor of the Jefferson Charge, N. H. Skyles was assisted in effecting the organization by Rev. T. F. Hoffmier. Twenty-seven persons were enrolled as members. The congregation continued to worship in the M. E. Church until they erected a brick building which was dedicated on the 9th of June 1885. The building committee consisted of the following persons: M. J. Grove, Wm. Krieg, E. T. H. Delashmtt, Otho J. Keller, and the pastor, A. J. Heller.

In a letter from Rev. D. Guy Bready, he tells of an amusing incident that occurred while he was preaching at St. John's Church as follows:

"I had the pleasure, about twenty-five years ago, of preaching to and meeting your father, in the Reformed Church at Buckeystown. I was then only a student for the ministry. I well remember the incident, for that afternoon, the notes of my sermon blew out of the window before I was through using them. I have never used notes since."

Manor Lutheran Church.

The Manor Charge has developed very rapidly since its organization in 1886. Three churches and a parsonage have been built.

In January, 1893, during the pastorate of Rev. A. H. Burk, the Lutherans bought out the Reformed interest and took immediate steps to build a new frame church on the site of the former church. A beautiful graveyard is near the church, in which many of the early settlers of Carrollton Manor are buried. I am giving the names and ages of some of the older prominent people and of others who generation after generation are buried here.

On a slate stone plain letters appear.

"Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Mary Whip, who was born the 2nd day of December 1782, and departed this life on the 9th of October 1821, a. 38 y., 10 months, and 7 d., leaving a

distressed husband and four small children to mourn the loss of affectionate mother and loving friend."

A large sand stone with the letters cut deep and plain has this inscription: "In memory of George Whip, born on 10th Nov. 1781, and departed this life on the 10 day of Sept. 1825, a 41 y., 8 m., 28 d.

Adieu dear friend, I take my leave,
Farewell my loving wife,
Our children your guardians be,
And bless your widowed life,
When from this world you are released,
Its sorrows and cares,
In everlasting joy will meet,
To sing our praise."

Mary Ann Finger b. July 13, 1775, d. 1822.

George Thomas, of H., d. March 28, 1888, a. 84 y., 10 m., 5 d.

George W. Copeland, d. Jan. 28, 1895, a. 85 y., 1 m., 9 d.

Mary A. Copeland, d. Nov. 6, 1903, a. 85 y., 1 m., 6 d.

Mrs. Salome Secrist, b. Cannawago 11, York County, Pa., Jan. 4th, 1799, d. Mar. 11th, 1890, a. 91 y., 2 m., 7 d.

Jacob Basford, d. Nov. 20, 1923, a. 84 y., 5 m., 7 d.

John H. Schaeffer, d. April 10, 1887, a. 80 y., 3 m.

Gideon M. Zimmerman, d. April 28, 1896, a. 72 y., 6 m., 12 d.

The following names also appear on many tombstones:

Blessing, Boyer, Bruner, Bushey, Davis, Dixon, Engle, Fout, Guisbert, Hargett, Hildebrand, Kline, Late, Michael, Myers, Phlenger, Remsburg, Ritchie, Schwartz, Specht, Umbaugh, Wenrick, and Yowell.

The most interesting graveyard on Carrollton Manor stands about a mile west of St. Joseph's Church. The epitaphs are nearly all in German. The stones are large and letters plain. The place has grown up with brush and trees.

On a very heavy native sand stone, in large letters.

Slate Stone

On slate stone

On fine marble stone

Hier Buhet
Im Hern Gabriel Thomas
Giboh Renzu Klein
Schiffr Stat
In Deut Schland
Under Paltzs
Den 12 inn 1721
Gisborbrendeu
18 January 1794
137 All Worten 72
7 Monath-6 Tag.
Zum Andenken Von Gotohren
Den 3 den Febriarius 1736
In chur fhaltz zu
holdorff bey Heydelbery
1st gestorbenen 21 November 1820
aftier 84 yahr
9 Monat und 18 tag
thim im geist zum
grab oft him seche genein

Versenken sprich herr
dass ich erde bin libre de Mechs jeden Tag
dass ich weiser uiden Mag.
Zum Andenken Von
Barbara Hoffman
Giberheren den 24 dun Mertz
in Jahr 1749 Starb den 19 den September 1821 aft.
Worden 72 Iahr 5 Monat and 26 days
A berich weis dass meiner loser
lobet under wird mich herr nach
Aeis dererden auferwechen und ich werde inmeinem fleisch
gott Sehen.
Zum Andenkenkon
Von Franz Hoffman
Grbohnnon den 10 ten August inn
Jahr 1750 Om Dewtschandnahe by Laudud Sarb den 25
1819 Aher 68 Jahr 8 Mont und 15 days
Rube Sauft indeiner gruft
Nach uberstandener leiden
Ris dich ernst Jesu Stinerge ruft
Zic uner narden frenden
Heir Ruhet in Hern
Peter Thomas
Gistorben den 14 the Novebre 1806
Seines Alt 34 Jahr
9 Monat & 27 Tag.

In memory of John Thomas, who was born June 6th, 1757, and died April 5th, 1796, age 39 years, 9 months and 29 days.

"And must this body die,
This mortal frame decay,
And must these active limbs of mine,
Lie moulding in the clay.
Corruption, earth and worms,
Shall but refine this flesh,
Till my triumphant spirit comes,
To put it on afresh."

I. N. Memory of Elizabeth Thomas, who was born in December 1764, and died July 20th, 1825, aged 60 years and 7 months.

"My flesh shall slumber in the ground,
Till the last trumpets joyful sound,
Then burst the chains with sweet surprise,
And in my Saviour's image rise."

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Thomas, who departed this life April 18, 1849, in the 61st year of her age.

"Weep not for those whose race is run,
Their prize is gained, their tail is past,
To them the flower of grief is done,
And misery's storms has frowned its last.
They sleep in Christ, the sleep of peace,
Unflushed by dreams of earthly sorrow,
Till earthly day and nights shall cease,
Before a bright and glorious morrow."

Sacred
to
the memory of
Benjamin Bruner
born
10th Feb. 1798
and departed this life
4th Dec. 1835
aged 36 years
9 months and 27 days
A Gaddefi BaH

The pastors of the Manor Charge were Rev. Burk from 1886 to 1887. C. W. Sechrist, 1887 to 1892. Rev. Burk was recalled in 1892 and remained pastor until 1897. W. L. Heuser began his work in the charge in 1887. In 1883 the Church at Doubs was built during the pastorate of Rev. W. H. Settlemyer. Improvement and repairs were made upon the church in the winter of 1899 during the pastorate of Rev. Heuser. The parsonage for the charge is situated at Doubs. The following have served as pastors: Geo. W. Miller, W. H. Oney, P. H. Kitterman, P. J. Wade, E. L. Folk, J. E. Ainsworth, and C. H. Shull.

April 24th, 1887, Rev. Burk organized a congregation, known as St. Luke's at "Point of Rocks." The congregation used the M. E. Church until 1899, when during the pastorate of Rev. C. W. Sechrist a frame church was built.

Doubs M. E. Church.

Doubs M. E. Church was built by Rev. Reuben Kolb in 1879. It was first a part of the Buckeystown Circuit, then Middletown, now Doubs with Taylortown, Point of Rocks, Jefferson. The following ministers have served as pastors: Charles T. Weede; H. P. West; Henry Breuner; J. R. Schultz; M. E. Lowe; W. I. Dice; Jesse Starr; J. W. Smith; E. C. Baker; Philip Edwards; J. W. Jeffries; R. N. Edwards; Geo. F. Stiles; Castle; J. W. Briscoe; E. H. Show-acre; Robert Bartlett; William T. Johnson; Wm. T. Graham; C. J. Hoover.

The First Settlers.

The first settlement of record made in the Frederick and Middletown Valleys were in the year 1710, by emigrants coming from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and Cecil County, Maryland, by way of the Susquehanna and the Monocacy. They settled at Monocacy (Creagerstown), Woodsboro, The Glades, Jerusalem, Beaver Creek, Connococheague, (Williamsport). The first settlement in Middletown Valley was made at Jerusalem a few miles north of Myersville, by Swiss emigrants led by Newcomer, Funk, Hoffman, Buhrman, Suman and Warrenfeltz. They immediately built a fort or block house which was used for a church. After a few years these people who were Mennonites abandoned this settlement, and moved over the mountain, and joined a Mennonite settlement at Beaver Creek, which was made at the same time as the Jerusalem settlement. The next was made near where Wolfsville now stands by the Hoover, Wolf, Blickenstaff, and other families. The next near Ellerton by Bittle, Harp, Bussard, Routzahn, and Shank. These Swiss were

immediately followed by other emigrants who came over from what is now Cecil County, Maryland, who were mostly Irish, Scotch, English, and a few Germans who settled in the same place that was deserted by the Swiss. They pushed their settlement down along the east side of the valley to a couple of miles north of where Middletown now stands. It was from among these people that Captain Philip Meroney enlisted his Company of 97 men, who marched to Boston in 1775, supposed to be one of the Companies of the "Flying Camp," who went up there from Maryland. A copy of the muster roll is published on page 314. Beginning about 1715, and from that time there was a steady stream of German emigrants from the Rhine County who settled along the Catoctin Creek, some of these coming by way of Philadelphia, and others from Cecil County. These people brought no money with them, were very poor, and suffered great hardships. The valley at that time was heavily wooded and clearings had to be made before their supply of food could be raised.

Another settlement was made near Burkittsville, by the Williard, Grove, Slifer, Crampton, and others which soon became the largest settlement on the Catoctin, as it was near here the Germans met the English who pushed up from the Potomac. Settlements were constantly being made until the whole line of the creek was well taken up. It was about this time, Jefferson was settled by Culler, Lakin, Thrasher, and others.

These settlers, soon as they were able, began to erect flour mills, woolen factories, shops and tanneries, for their own use, there being few public roads in existence—in fact, when Braddock's Army went through the valley there were places which had to be cut wider to let wagons pass, and at that time there were less than a dozen carts in use among the people. This roadway was said to have been blazed by an old Indian, named Nemacloin, and which is now practically the bed of the old National Pike.

Before the advent of these early settlers, the valley was a great hunting ground used by the Indians, of which a small tribe roamed about, known as Catoctin, and from them these settlers learned to be trappers, and hunters which many of them afterwards followed. Some also becoming Indian scouts, who in later years became very useful in protecting these settlements from Indian invasion.

A letter written in German and dated 1716, found among the papers of the late George (Rauezahn) Routzahn, refers to a business transaction in connection with the building of a Lutheran Church at Jerusalem. It is therefore evident that St. John's, near Ellerton is the oldest Lutheran congregation in Middletown Valley.

The first settler where Middletown now stands was Frederick (Fritz) Lauber, a German gunsmith, who became a trapper and an Indian Scout. It was not until 1736, that he built his cabin near where the residence of Charles Butts now stands in Middletown, on the old Indian Trail leading from the Susquehanna past Mount Ka-kalpa (high knob) on through what is now Cramptons Pass near Burkittsville, where George Alfred Townsend (Gath) resided to the junction of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers. A settlement was then started which at first was called Smithfield, named for Lauber-Smith, his shop and clearing which is now Middletown.

A few years later a heavy tide of emigration set in coming from the south, German provinces, composed for the most part of Lutherans and Reformers. These people united and held union services in the old meeting house or fort which was built a couple miles southwest of Middletown and on November 1750, Philip Kiffanier bought sixty-seven acres of land of one Caleb Touchstone, for forty pounds, current money on which to erect a church. The old blockhouse was immediately torn down and the first church (which was an Union Church) was erected on the old blockhouse site. It was built of logs 30 x 33 feet and was used during the French and Indian Wars, as a fort or place of safety when Indian raids were threatened. As the Laws of Maryland did not permit any church to own more than two acres of land, the tenants occupying the land in excess of two acres refused to give it up, upon which suit was brought and the church lost the sixty-five acres of land. In 1771, the church was moved to Middletown, the land was deeded to the church by one Crate Crone. The name of the piece of land where the first church stood was called Whiskey Alley. The Reformed Church at Middletown was organized about 1756, or forty years after the church at Jeruslaem. The old road to Hagerstown, then Elizabethtown, went by Myersville, Smoketown, and Funkstown.

The French and Indian War Period.

These early settlers having located their homes, built their cabins, and began to have cultivated fields, were more or less annoyed by their Indian neighbors, who had begun to steal from them, which resulted in bad feeling between them, but as Indians were not plentiful in that locality, the settlers were able to take care of themselves.

It is related that when Braddock came to Frederick, with his army, in 1755, there were quite a number of experienced hunters, and frontiersmen in the valley, and a certain "Major" Clagborn conceived the idea, that he would get these men together, and lead the

advance of Braddocks Army through the wilderness to the west, and accordingly he gathered about 40 or 50 of these men, and went to Frederick to meet Braddock, and offer their services. After much difficulty to get Braddock to come out and inspect his men, and as they were dressed in buckskin, with coonskin caps, and all kinds of rifles, Braddock passed them by unnoticed, and paid no further attention to them. Had he accepted their services, and used them for guides, and scouts, the whole face of his campaign might have been changed, and Braddock saved his life. These men returned to their homes, and tradition says all refused to accompany this expedition, and as a consequence, but few, if any, of the valley people suffered the loss of their lives. Who this "Major" Claghorn was we have no record. It seems to have been customary in those times that when a hunter or frontiersman became somewhat prominent to give him a military title and it may be that he got his title in this way.

After Braddock's defeat, the Indians began to get bolder and more troublesome, and some kinds of organizations began to be made for defence of the settlers. It was decided to build a line of block houses, or little rude forts along the line of the Catoctin Creek, or near it, these were built several miles apart, and extended from the upper part of the valley, as far down as Burkittsville (Cramptons Pass) when upon a signal of danger the settlers would rally at these little forts, for protection. An experienced frontiersman would take command, and as stated above, would soon get the title of Captain, Major, etc.

As the settlements began to get well under way, many other emigrants began to come in. There was of course quite a number of officers of the law appointed, most of which however were Englishmen who had long been citizens of the valley, and soon became unpopular, and as the sentiment began to increase against the British Government, these people began to be despised by this German population, who called them Tories, and various other names.

The population of the valley being almost all German, that language was spoken to a great extent, and as they had only private schools, the children were taught to read and write the German language, in fact there are many persons now living in the valley whose parents were so taught in these early schools.

During this period many small churches were built, quite a number of denominations were represented among these people, the German language being largely used by the various clergyman.

Monocacy.

The territory lying between the Monocacy River and the Catoctin Mountains was known in the early history of Maryland, as the "Monocacy," and was the earliest settlement of white people in Western Maryland, some of whom came here as early as 1710. It seems when traveling along what was then known as "The Monocacy Road," which was the great highway of the south, they came to the rich lands of Frederick County, where an acre could be rented a year for one cent. Many of these emigrants settled on what they called "Monocacy" or "Monocacy Manor." They were mostly Germans of the Reformed and Lutheran faiths. About the year 1730, and which seems to have been their custom, they jointly built of logs the first German Church, known as the Church of the Monocacy, on Hunting Creek near Shryock's Mill which is near Creagerstown. It was my good fortune through the courtesy of Rev. P. E. Heimer, to make an address at the one hundredth anniversary of the Appold Church where I learned a great deal about the early history of that section.

Frederick.

Frederick was laid out in 1745, and incorporated in 1817, and was named for Frederick VI, and last Lord Baltimore. The county was organized in 1748 and took the same name. The location for a town was selected probably on account of the great highway between the northern and southern colonies now known as U. S. No. 15 which came from the north, crossed the Susquehanna at Middletown Ferry a few miles above Wrightsville, on through the Carrollton Manor, by reason of the necessities of a ford on the Potomac on the Piedmont side of the Blue Ridge, came to what is known as Nolands Ferry, near the mouth of the Monocacy. This road crossed the east and west highway to Fort Cumberland, now known as U. S. No. 40 at Frederick. At this crossing the town was laid out by Patrick Dulany, and for whom Patrick Street takes its name. Here the road leading to the Shenandoah Valley branched off crossing the Potomac at Harper's Ferry. The town grew, and with the influx of the Germans in considerable numbers, the land was soon taken up by them. When the Revolutionary War came along, 1775, Frederick was a town on the "outskirts" of our state. Braddock's soldiers camped while here, on the land now comprised in what is South, Madison, and Washington Streets.

In 1735, about one hundred families from the Palatinate Germany came by way of the Chesapeake Bay. These families settled on land

belonging to Patrick Dulaney, where ten years later they laid out the town. Their leader was Thomas Schley, a schoolmaster who built the first house.

They brought with them the customs of their old homes. Their energy soon started the town growing. Their religious spirit was shown by building churches of logs, then more substantially of stone. As an evidence is Trinity Chapel, West Church Street, a landmark, part of the structure was the work of these early settlers in 1763. The old tower and spire is intimately linked with a long period of Frederick's history.

The most ancient building is the Steeple, where the old town clock had only one hand, the hour hand, until Abraham Kemp gave the money in 1860 to pay for putting the minute hand on, the work being done by the late C. F. Adolphus Fox. The clock was constructed in 1797. Its mellow chimes and its soft sweet tones is still an inspiration to those awaiting the time for church. Bells were not confined to the church, but to the markets, the courts, the fire alarms, and often a call to duty which was always responded to promptly. What these early pioneers did to blaze the way can never be appreciated by those who have followed them. An advertisement in the *Frederick Herald*, May 20th, 1848, says Dr. Zacharias, will preach the fifth sermon to the young men in the German Reformed Church 7:30 o'clock. The Reformed Church opposite Trinity Chapel is where Stonewall Jackson attended services in 1862.

The oldest building still in use is Quynn's Hardware Store on East Patrick Street, built in 1780.

The first line of telegraph was run from West Patrick to South or Jail Street, hence its name, Telegraph Street. Saint Street took its name from All Saints Church, which stood on the hill beyond the Baltimore & Ohio Station. It has been said the people of Frederick were so self-satisfied that they would not permit the Baltimore & Ohio to come through for fear of spoiling its beauty. This is not true. The land where the freight yard now is was bought and given to the company and the owners of land between Frederick and the Junction gave the rights of way. J. D. Richardson was the agent of the Baltimore & Ohio, 1848.

In 1831, when the railroad came, Frederick was the western terminal, and remained so until 1842, when the road reached Cumberland. During these eleven years travel by stage ended here and the town and its excellent taverns were entertaining many distinguished guests, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Thomas H. Benton, often passed through and Benton after thirty years in the

senate was defeated for reelection by Henry S. Gezer, who was a Bantztown boy.

Frederick was noted for "Courts Martial," James Wilkinson, who was Aaron Burrs chief collaborator, was tried here for speculation and dismissed from service. After the Mexican War in 1848, General Scott had General Pillow tried here for disobedience of orders and it was attended by Generals Quintman Shields and others. Capt. Gabriel Beckley was so pleased with him, he named his son Quintman Shields Joseph Beckley.

The older people remember the Bock Beer, and oysters that were served by Buck Haller, the gingerbread and small beer by Auntie Suman of Hallerstown, the gingercakes and taffy of Mrs. Harrison, of Pym's and Bireley's Hole and "The Box" where the urchins went swimming, "Sisters Hill" for picnic and Tylers and Mullinix's pond and Weasts Meadow where they skated in winter.

A few years ago Jacob Tyson told me when the bridge on West Patrick Street was being replaced by the present concrete structure, now known as the Stonewall Jackson Bridge, that his father told him of an old stone bridge over Carroll Creek on West Patrick Street, which on account of obstructing the flow of water and flooding their homes was torn down at night by indignant citizens. While this was being done the street was guarded by colored slaves who were instructed to divert travel while they were removing the bridge, which stood near an old mill on the site of the Black Horse Tavern. After the mill was torn down, the course of the stream was diverted and straightened to its present location to prevent floods. Mr. Tyson says he thinks Thomas Ramsburg built the mill. The race was filled up in 1826. The date is on a gate post, said to have been put there by Prof. Englebrecht. On account of the disastrous flood of 1868, Carroll Creek was widened and the "Barbara Fritchie" house removed. I remember well the large sign of a prancing black horse to attract travelers who then used this street in great numbers going east and west. Jacob Schmidt kept the tavern at that time. His son Jacob is now living in Frederick.

In 1848 Michael Keefer was proprietor of the City Hotel. Wiliam Cookerly of the Eagle Hotel. The National Hotel stood on the corner of Church and Court Streets.

Taverns then were located at nearly every town.

Mechanicstown.....	John Need
Sabillasville.....	Harbaugh's Tavern
Creagerstown.....	Zimmerman Tavern
Liberty.....	Daniel Roots Tavern
New Market.....	Thomas H. Etchison
Jefferson.....	Yabler's Tavern



City Hotel—Site of the Francis Scott Key Hotel—Which is rich in Historic Associations

The Eagle Foundry, South Street, where Wilcoxon & Brown lumber yard now stands was first operated by F. W. Pampell. It was purchased by Calvin Page in 1848. Here horse power fodder cutters, corn shellers and other machinery was manufactured, also the Dorsey Reaper which landed the wheat on a platform when rakes threw it off in sheaves, and it was bound by hand. This continued until the self binder was invented. In 1852 probably the first machine to thresh and clean wheat was the Whistley Cylinder with a fan that blew out the chaff. It was called a separator, and was operated by horse power. John Weller was the pioneer thresherman in this section. I can remember when frails were used by the men to thresh out wheat and rye and the women, boys and girls were made to do part of the work. They brought sheaves from the mow, opened and spread them on the floor. It was then frailed out by hand. I have ridden a horse and lead two others when wheat was laid on the barn floor and tramped out by horses. The straw was then gathered up and carried out and the wheat was cleaned up and put in bags. Now we are teaching the young generation not to work but forcing them by law to be brought up in idleness.

I have in my possession the entire file of the *Frederick Herald* for the year 1848, published at the Southwest corner of Market and Church Streets, by Thomas Turner—G. W. Hodges, printer—from which I have taken the following items.

Result of election in Ohio and Pennsylvania not known in ten days.

The late President Harrison's carriage, passed through Frederick.

Williamsport Banner, July 1848, says water was let into the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Monday last and transportation is going on briskly.

Frederick County Bank, John P. Thomas, President.

The Frederick Branch of the Farmers Bank of Maryland at Annapolis. The directors were Godfrey Koontz, Cyrus Mantz, P. L. Storm, J. Shriner.

The Legislature of 1848 was the last annual session, thereafter the legislature met biennially.

A hot political contest was on, the *Herald* advocating the cause of the Whigs, the *Citizen*, the Democrats and Jackson.

The Whig Convention met at the Court House 10th April, 1848. Col. Noah Phillips, Woodsboro was appointed chairman. Dr. Thomas Fleming assistant chairman. D. Charles Baer and John Bartholow secretaries. The following were named delegates to the

Baltimore Convention. John Lee, Valentine Adams, George Bowlus, Jacob Root, John Need, John Phillips.

The candidates for sheriff were Zachariah T. Windsor, George Hoskins, Norman B. Harding, Casper Mantz.

Appointments by the Governor for Frederick County, 1848. For Justices of the Magistrates Courts—1st district; Arthur Delashmut, Samuel S. Benton, Thomas S. Reid—2nd district; Michael Baltzell, John A. Simmons—3rd district; Jacob T. C. Miller, D. Kailor, Jacob Summers of Jacob—4th district; Geo. Schlosser, Ephraim Carmack—5th district; Jesse Hoover—8th district; Abdiel Unketer, Isaac Brower, E. Collins—9th district; John H. Worthington, Joel Hall, Samuel Stephens—10th district; Wm. D. Brown, Wm. Toms, John C. Harbaugh—11th district; Brook Baker, Francis Shaw, Joseph McCoskey—13th district; Edward Coglin, Henry T. Deaver, Jacob Goodman—14th district; Joseph Easterday, Jacob Feaster, Jr., John Wise.

Rejected by the Senate—Charles Worthington, appointed for the 4th district, John Bender for the 2nd district; Soloman Day, Joshua Adelsperger for the 5th district.

Constables; Buckeystown district No. 1—Edward H. Trail, Jacob Droneberger, William P. Allnutt, Soloman Fauble, Thomas Watkins, Wm. Moore. School Inspector; James T. Johnson.

Elisha Howard; Collector taxes, Frederick County.

Physician to jail, Dr. Jerningham Boone.

For political reasons the *Herald* under March 11th, 1848 published "this picture." Our friends would be more than amazed at the unbelievable sum that is now spent, and the people don't even give it a passing thought, but pay their taxes meekly and humbly without a murmur.

"Look upon this picture."

"The following table shows the government expenses under different administrations from the day of Washington to that of J. K. Polk.

Washington	8 years average	\$1,986,524
J. Adams	4 years average	5,362,587
Jefferson	8 years average	5,162,568
Madison	8 years average	18,085,617
Monroe	8 years average	13,057,925
J. Q. Adams	4 years average	12,625,478
Jackson	8 years average	18,224,091
Van Buren	4 years average	28,047,175
Tyler	4 years average	20,304,156
Polk	Expenses for one year	100,000,000

As much has been consumed to carry on the government one year under Mr. Polk's management as during the whole four years of

Mr. Van Buren's while Mr. Van Buren's administration was more expensive than any before or since even the present.

Look at this, men who love their country, look at it.

Frederick Female Seminary in January 1848 had now reached its three years of existence. The trustees were: Gideon Bantz, David Boyd, C. Steiner, G. M. Eichelberger. St. John's Literary Institute: C. H. Stonestreet, Principal.

Loudoun Female Seminary was established at Urbana in 1842 by the Rev. Richard Phillips.

During the past week Dr. Samuel Tyler of this city, in the presence of several physicians and students of medicine performed an operation upon Mr. Josiah Dayhoff, our fellow townsman, who had for many years suffered much inconvenience from a large tumor. The operation was, we understand, very skillfully performed and without any pain. The tumor removed measures $26\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, and weighs 33 pounds, 9 ounces. The time in which the operation was performed was forty seconds.

The paper was filled with advertisements and testimonials from physicians recommending the use of patent medicines. Among other articles advertised were 100 bottles wine of the vintage of 1818. Snuff, lotteries for all kinds of schemes were advertised extensively for building churches, roads, bridges and etc. Among the merchants were A. H. Hunt & Brother, J. B. Hains, Geo. F. Fisher, R. W. Johnson, Frederick, L. C. Belt, Point of Rocks. M. L. Beckenbaugh and J. A. Zimmerman, Creagerstown. Samuel Heard, Graceham. Graham Wright & Company, Berlin Ferry. E. Coghlan, Petersburg. E. Williard, Burkittsville. H. M. Snyder, and H. Stier, New Market. Jones & Swope, Liberty. S. G. Harbaugh, and James Stevens, Middletown. T. J. Biser, Buckeystown. W. I. McBride, Emmitsburg.

The editor makes an appeal to delinquent subscribers to settle their bills with wood, saying the winter was not yet passed.

William Shellman offers farm of 400 acres, 5 miles south of Frederick well timbered and watered near R. R.

Marriage licenses - July 8, John Philager-Susanna Philager. July 29, Licksville, Philip H. Butcher-Ann Lawry. Oct. 10, 1848, Buckeystown, Wm. A. Judy-Anna E. Whitter.

Otho W. Trundle, Pt. of Rocks - \$5 Reward for horse stolen.

Drs. James T. Johnson, Sr. and Jr., the former can be found at his residence, Bloombury, the latter at his office, adjoining Nixdorffs store.

T. C. Delaplane was in the milling business with his brother in Frederick in 1848, when they dissolved partnership. G. W. Delaplane continuing the business.

Arrest and jailed for debt were common then and only wearing apparel and bedding exempted. Address on education of great length were published.

How some of the early names were spelled.—Mathias Bartgiss, Phillip Fiega, Christopher Hanspergher, Phillip Lambrocht, Jacob Schipsler, Henry Windbigler, William Cassell, Francis Hardtz, John Henry Handshew, Conrad Kauffman, Adam Schawacker, Adam Strickstroke, Margaret Schnettzell, Ludwick Weetzheimer, John Winemiller.

Ceresville Mill was built by Cornelius Shriner around 1745, on Israel's Creek, near its junction with the Monocacy River. It was built of stone, one and one-half stories, steep cone roof, two dormer windows, wheel on the outside. Mr. Shriner also owned the Carroll Creek and the Linganore Mills, the later burned down (Mr. Brown conducted here, the well known Linganore Hills Inn, a popular summer boarding house.) The farmers brought their grain to have ground and later hauled the flour to Baltimore for sale over the old Liberty Road—during the winter, and at times they could leave the farm work. Around 1790, Capt. Campbell, and John Derr, the first concocted the idea, as the roads were so bad in winter, of boating their flour to Georgetown. To this end, they had constructed, in the Monocacy dams, to make the water deeper, and attempted to float their boats and flour. But it was found impossible, so this project was given up. The origin of these dams has of later years been misconstrued and were supposed to have been built for fishing. This came from the fact that John Sevastian Derr, was very fond of fishing and had these dams reconstructed for fishing purposes. He riding, in on his pony, and took his colored boy along to bait his hooks.

Grand jury September term 1885. The following served. (R.) Republican (D.) Democrat.

(D) George W. Shank, Foreman, Woodsboro.—(R) William J. Worman, Frederick.—(D) John F. Smith, Foxville.—(D) George W. Neill, Mechanicstown.—(R) James A. W. Jackson, Mt. Pleasant.—(R) E. Frank Coblentz, Middletown.—(R) George W. Moser, Myersville.—(D) William J. Grove, Lime Kiln.—(R) William U. Brightwell, Unionville.—(D) Charles B. Tyson, Frederick.—(D) Gowam B. Philpott, Knoxville.—(R) John E. Phleeeger, Wolfsville.

—(R) Absalom Stover, Woodsboro.—(R) Albert N. Maxwell, Emmitsburg.—(R) George Null, Liberty.—(D) John S. Umberger, Monrovia.—(R) John C. Castle, Middletonw.—(R) William Long, Lewistown.—(R) Jacob L. Miller, Creagerstown.—(D) Joseph H. Bussard, Frederick.—(D) John D. Englar, Johnsville.—(R) John W. Suman, Linganore.—(R) William U. Gladhill, Sabillasville.

One of the most interesting freaks of nature on Carrollton Manor is a spring which comes up through practically solid calico rock. It is surrounded on three sides by these rocks and boils out from a crevice and rushes on and empties into Tuscarora Creek. It is known as Boiling Spring, and is on the farm of the late Samuel Thomas. The deed from John Pheeiger under date of 1851 to John H. Hargett describes it as "Boiling Spring," and part of "Mistaken Rival" and part of "Fathers Lecture." The spring is about six miles south of Frederick on the Ballenger concrete road and is worth a trip to see.

Justina Hankey, born August 24, 1808, died July 10, 1860. George E. Hankey, born April 15, 1849, died December 20, 1915. Mr. Hankey left his entire estate, some forty thousand dollars to Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg. He lays buried in St. Joseph's graveyard by the side of his mother.

A wedding held in Saint Joseph's Church, Carrollton Manor, forty years ago—

"St. Joseph's Church, Carrollton Manor, was the scene of an interesting social on Thursday the 26th of January, the occasion being the nuptials of J. Carroll White of Kansas City, Missouri, and Miss Carrie E. Grove, the accomplished daughter of Hon. Manassas J. Grove of the House of Delegates, of Lime Kiln, this county. The Church was handsomely decorated, a floral arch extended over the center aisle near the altar, from the center of which was suspended the typical "Horse Shoe" emblematic of good luck. The gate entering the sanctuary was handsomely entwined with evergreens, whilst the altar was adorned with beautiful flowers, the beauty of which was enhanced by the brilliantly lighted tapers. At 10:30 from the organ under the musical touch of its talented organist Miss Janie Boone, Mendelssohn's wedding march fell softly upon the ears of the large congregation. Father Hamilton, the officiating clergyman entered the church, the door opened and the bride leaning upon the arm of her father preceded by the ushers and her sister, carrying a silver waiter upon which rested the bridal ring and little Miss Margie Brosius carrying a beautiful floral basket, entered the church and slowly advancing up the aisle, the ushers placed them-

selves in front of the chancel; the expectant bride took the arm of the groom; the little Maid of Honor dressed in pure white, threw open the Golden Gate and followed by the happy couple stood within the chancel where Father Hamilton performed the ceremony with the impressive solemnity of the Catholic Church. After the ceremony an interesting episode occurred, it being the presentation to the bride by the congregation of a beautiful golden Maltese cross. In making the presentation Father Hamilton made a few feeling remarks dwelling upon the services of the bride to the congregation in her several relations as a member of the choir and the general congregational work of the church, the regret experienced in losing so efficient a member and the gift representing one of the emblems of the church was intended as an evidence of the high esteem and appreciation in which the bride was held by the congregation. The Mass was then celebrated and the couple left the church with the best wishes of their many friends. After proceeding to the house of the bride where a sumptuous repast had been prepared, the happy couple left on the 2:45 train for New York. The ushers were: Chas. Houghton, Ollie B. Drill, Cromwell Kessler and Bernard L. Grove, with Ed. D. Grove as best man.

CHAPTER XXXV.

JOHN JARBO—THE CALVERTS—THE LORDS BALTIMORE—FIRST SETTLERS—RELIGIOUS TOLERATION—ANNAPOLIS—MARGARET BRENT.

John Jarbo.

My ancestors on the Jarboe side are so closely connected with the first settlement of Maryland and having recently read, "Makers of America" by Wm. Hand Browne and "The Lords Baltimore and the Maryland Palatinate," by Clayton Colman Hall and the information I obtained from the Maryland Historical Society and I have quoted from these and other sources, it occurred to me that we should know more about those trying times and the difficulties our fore-fathers had in starting a settlement in the New World, this has induced me to write in connection with my "History of Carrollton Manor" a brief account of the struggles of Lord Baltimore in his efforts to establish a staple government with religious tolerance in Maryland. John Jarbo, my forebearer was born in the Kingdom of France, 1619, but the date when or how he arrived in Maryland is not given, but I find in the Archives of Maryland. "Vol. 111. fol. 174—Jan. 2, 1646, John Jarbo took the Oath of Fealty." I also find, "Jan. 29th, 1646, John Jarbo saith upon oath that being in Va. upon Gov. Calverts occasion the Sd. Gov. promised to send a boate down to Va.—presently after Pinnacle arrived at Maryland for this Dept. to bring him up again. But no Boate, coming downe this Dept. was forced to lay out six pairs of his owne shoes wch cost him 300 lbs. Tob—"

Warrants, Lib. 2 fol. 287—"

I find, "John Jarbo a member of the upper house St. Iniegos fort Dec. 29th, 1646." I also find, "Assembly Proceedings, March 1650." "We are sorry to understand that John Jarbo one unto who we wished well, hath behaved himself so unmannerly and contemptuously towards you our said Lieut. William Stone, as appears by several depositions sent unto us this year, he hath done that which we do and have reason to resent as an affront don unto ourselves." This reprimand by the assembly shows that John Jarbo had his troubles and was not free from criticism, and it may have been caused by religious difference, as Stone was a Protestant and Jarbo a Catholic. "In Sept. 1663 Lieutenant Coll. John Jarbo was allowed two thousand & sixty pounds of tobacco to meet his necessary expenses as Burgess."

The above shows he had gained favor and stood well with the colonists; he also held many places of trust under Leonard Calvert, mention has often been made of his faithful services being Sheriff also a Lieutenant Colonel, and as Calvert and Jarbo were both Catholics it is certain Governor Calvert had every confidence in Lieutenant Colonel John Jarbo, until the day of his death March 4th, 1674, while Cecilius Calvert the founder of Maryland died November 30th, 1675, they worked together for over thirty years under the same religious belief, striving through many trials to form a government of moderation, free from radicalism, and by patience and prudence to preserve the rights of all the colonists. During this time the province prospered and a better feeling toward each other existed among the colonists, for that reason I have become doubly interested through my ancestors the Jarboe family. I hold the proud distinction of bearing the name of my grandfather, William Jarboe. I will give a brief account of Lord Baltimore, and the first Maryland settlers.

Orders Given by Lord Baltimore.

The life and history of the first Lord Baltimore, the founder of Maryland, and religious liberty, is so little known that I have largely quoted from histories and authorities.

George Calvert was all honor and true to every trust. He did not perhaps possess the qualities that constitute greatness, but he did possess those of usefulness and true worth. He was judicious, prudent, tactful, and of the most untiring industry. He died before his grant was finally consummated.

The Charter was pronounced by McMahon to be more ample in its terms than any similar charter ever granted by an English King. Notwithstanding, the great power granted the first colonists and the boundaries especially named, there was contention from the very beginning, first, by William Claiborne who did not reside on Kent Island but Virginia and was a constant trouble-maker.

The Dutch had made some settlements on the Delaware after their conquest of the Swedes who had settled there in 1638. Baltimore sent orders to the Governor to have his northern and eastern territories surveyed, and all settlers upon them brought under his jurisdiction. The matter being laid before the Maryland Council, it was ordered that Col. Nathaniel Utie, who lived on Spesutia Island, at the head of the Chesapeake and near the Dutch, should proceed to the Delaware and give notice to the authorities and people there, that they were in the province of Maryland, which he did.

Disputes arose between Maryland and Virginia and also between Maryland and Pennsylvania, which finally led to the establishing of the famous Mason and Dixon line. In each case Maryland lost land, but through the trickery of the Penns and the stupidity of Charles, Fifth Lord Baltimore, a remarkable agreement was made with the Penns, and Maryland lost heavily of valuable lands, for the original boundary of Maryland extended to the 40th latitude and included what is now Philadelphia and parts of the rich counties, Lancaster, York, Adams and other adjoining counties.

To follow Cecilius Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, through his trials, we find they constituted a similarity to those of his father. Cecilius who was forced to remain away from his grant in the new world but he showed wonderful tact and ability in everything he did, and he was ever mindful of the colonists' welfare.

Starting on their voyage with the following: "Instructions 13 Novem. 1633 directed by the Right Honorable Cecilius Lo: Baltimore and Lord of the Provinces of Mary Land and Avalon unto his well beloved Brother Leo: Calvert Esqr his Lops Deputy Governor of his province of Mary Land and unto Jerome Hawley and Thomas Cornwaleys Esqrs his Lo PPs Commissioners for the government of said province.

"1. Inpri: His Lopp requires his said Governor and Commissioners that in their voyage to Mary Land they be very careful to preserve unity and peace amongst all the passengers on Shipp-board, and that they suffer no scandall nor offence to be given any of the Protestants whereby any just complaint may hereafter be made by them, in Virginia or in England, and that for that end they cause all Acts of Romane Catholique Religion to be done as privately as may be and that they instruct all the Romane Catholiques to be silent upon all occasions of discourse concerning matters of Religion; and that the said Governor and Commissioners treat the Protestants with as much mildness and favor as Justice will permit. And this to be observed at Land as well as at Sea."

The letter continues with wonderful advice for the benefit of the colonists.

George Calvert.

It may be well to note that the title Baron of Baltimore, in the Kingdom of Ireland the County of Longford was created in 1625, and conferred by James I, on George Calvert, first Baron. This was seven years before the grant of the Maryland charter, and some years before the arrival in the New World of the first colonists. The

title became extinct in 1771, upon the death of Frederick, sixth Baron, five years before the Declaration of Independence of the United States.

George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore became anxious to retire from official position. He had become a convert to the Roman Catholic faith in England while serving as Secretary to the King, and he asked to be allowed to resign his secretaryship and return to private life. This was granted, but the King retained him in the Privy Council, notwithstanding his change of religion.

Calvert had previously received other marks of royal favor. In 1621 the King granted him a Manor of 2300 acres in County Longford in Ireland.

Calvert had for some time been interested in the ventures for colonizing the new world, and as early as 1609, had been a member of the provisional council for the management of the Virginia colony, and in 1622 was one of the eighteen councilors of the New England Company. In 1620, before the grant of his charter, he had purchased a plantation called Avalon upon the island of Newfoundland. The prospects for civil and religious liberty in England were then at their gloomiest. George Calvert was now a Catholic, to enjoy his religion unmolested wished to imigrate to some vacant tract in the New World. In 1623 he received from the King a grant of land in Newfoundland, Calvert started a trading and fishing post at Avalon, but the affairs of the colony did not prosper, and Calvert determined upon visiting it in person, to investigate its conditions and retrieve its fortunes, if possible. He sailed for Newfoundland in the summer of 1627. The settlers then numbered about sixty persons, and though the season of the year was favorable, Calvert was disappointed both in the character and condition of his colony. He found an inhospitable climate, land little susceptible to cultivation, with fisheries the most valuable industry. Returning to England for the winter Calvert again set sail for Avalon in the summer of 1628, taking with him Lady Baltimore, his second wife (his first wife having died in 1622) and all of his family, except his eldest son, Cecilius.

Calvert found the winters so severe at Avalon he gave up this settlement. His health broken, he tried for a location where the climate would be milder. He explored the country south of Newfoundland and then returned to England rich in discoveries of the new world. After receiving from the King the grant of Maryland, so named in honor of the Queen Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV of France gave to the territory which he had selected the

name of Maryland and Lord Baltimore obtained it by royal patent, it was made out in the name of Cecilius, Baltimore's eldest son and heir to the title. As first drawn, it included the whole peninsula east of the Chesapeake Bay, but it having been shown that some settlements had been made by Virginians in the southern part of this peninsula (now the Eastern Shore of Virginia,) the southern boundary of Maryland was drawn eastward from the mouth of the Potomac. With this alteration, the charter was confirmed on June 20th, 1632. The same year Lord Baltimore died in London. He was succeeded by his son Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore. The boundaries of the new province were as follows: On the north, the fortieth parallel of north latitude (the southern boundary of New England) on the west, a meridian line from this parallel to the first or most distant fountain of the Potomac, and thence south-east, by the right bank of that river, to the Chesapeake Bay at a specified point; thence eastwardly across the bay and peninsula to the Atlantic, and thence northwardly by the Delaware Bay and river to the fortieth parallel.

The territory was held, not like Avalon, in capite, by knights but this province was granted to Lord Baltimore and his heirs to be held by feudal tenure in free and common socage only, the tribute reserved in other words at a fixed rental in lieu of all services, being "two Indian arrows to be delivered yearly, on Tuesday in Easter week at Windsor Castle and the fifth part of the gold and silver ore to be found within the Province." As no precious metals were discovered, this land was a barren provision. The receipts for these Indian arrows are preserved among the Calvert papers in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society and range in date from 1633 down to 1665.

Carroll's Lease to Church.

The custom of making some nominal or gratuitous charge similar to "Indian Arrows," was followed by Charles Carroll of Carrollton in 1766, when as stated by the Rev. Joseph Powell, the Hon. Charles Carroll of Carrollton gave ten acres of his land on the manor to our Church on a lease of twenty-one years, "for the consideration of a Rose per Year" and himself contributed forty shillings towards building of a meeting house for our use." Joseph Powell the resident minister, was a protestant and Charles Carroll a Catholic. Mr. Carroll could assist in building a protestant church for at that time Catholics were not allowed to worship in public, but they could have a chapel in their own homes where religious services were held.

It was not until after 1800 that Charles Carroll was permitted to give the land and build a Catholic Church for public worship on Carrollton Manor Frederick County on which he had settled with Catholics as early as 1750.

However on this same manor he showed a Christian and tolerant spirit by leasing the land and contributing toward building a church of another denomination and had to wait forty years before he could build a church of his own faith.

The Charter.

The charter, which has been said to be the most liberal in its privileges of any ever granted by a British Sovereign, erected Maryland into a palatinate, or quasi-royal government, giving ample authority for the exercise of all the powers of government, within the Province of Maryland, independent of any interference or control on the part of the Crown, was conferred upon Lord Baltimore by the terms of his charter.

The actual settlers in Virginia did not favor the restoration of the old Company, and from them Lord Baltimore had nothing to apprehend. But his enemies were active in London. There was no charge or complaint too frivolous to be urged so it would serve to impede his plans. His charter was objected to on the ground that the powers bestowed upon the Proprietary would be subversive of the liberties of the people; and at the same time, almost in the same breath that the liberties secured to the Maryland colonists were so great that they would make the settlers in Virginia discontented.

Ark and Dove.

The expedition being fitted out by Lord Baltimore was said to be for the purpose of conveying nuns to Spain, and also for carrying troops for that country. With these and other contradictory tales, the departure of the Maryland pioneers was greatly delayed, and it was not until November 22, 1633, that they finally set sail from the Isle of Wight. The vessels were the Ark, of about three hundred tons, and the Dove, a pinnacle of about fifty tons, both of which had belonged to Baltimore's father. They sailed from Gravesend on October 18th, but had no sooner departed, than information was laid before the Star Chamber that the oath of allegiance had not been administered to the crew, and that the vessels were without clearance from the custom-house.

At the Isle of Wight two Jesuit priests were taken on board, and the Company which sailed finally numbered over three hundred persons.

After many delays the Ark and Dove sailed November 22, 1633, from the Isle of Wight for the Capes of the Chesapeake. Their first stop was at Barbadoes where they rested a few days.

First Maryland Slave.

With the colonists was one Richard Thompson, and while they were at Barbadoes he purchased a servant named Mathias Tonsa, and brought him into the colony. It will be seen by this purchase of Tonsa by Mr. Thompson slavery started in Maryland with the first colonist. Richard Thompson was a second son of an English family of distinction, and from whom Adolphus Fearake, Richard P. Ross and Mrs. Francis H. Markell, all of Frederick, are descended. The colonists reembarked and finally on February 23, 1634, reached Old Point Comfort. Not satisfied with that location the colonists ascended the Potomac river and made their landing at Heron Island, upon which the name of St. Clements was bestowed. Nothing remains of this today but a sand bank. The colonists said their first Mass on Annunciation Day, March 25, 1634, which was also New Year's day according to the old reckoning. On this spot they planted a cross saying that this henceforth was to be a christian land. They were about to make the first permanent settlement of Anglo-Saxons within what are the borders of Maryland. Lord Baltimore had appointed as Governor, his brother Leonard Calvert, who purchased from the Indians one of their settlements Vamaco, which is now the city of St. Mary's, here the cession of a sight for a town upon the mainland having been obtained from the Indians who yielded some of their own houses for the occupancy of the colonists. There were then laid out and established the limits of a town, upon which was bestowed the name of St. Mary's, a city now faded from the map, but which was for sixty years the seat of government of the Province.

The Indians.

With the neighboring Indian tribes, the relations of the Maryland colonists, were uniformly friendly. The country was occupied by the Pascataways, a peaceable people, who had evidently made some strides in civilization, for they had not only erected villages, but had also made progress in agriculture, and therefore were not wholly dependent, like the more warlike and nomadic tribes to the northward, upon the chase. These Indians gave friendly reception to the Maryland colonists, and readily ceded to them, in exchange for iron tools and pieces of cloth, not only ground for a settlement, yielding for their occupancy some of their own houses—one of which was

converted into a chapel by the Jesuit Fathers—but also lands for planting, reserving only the right to gather the crops which they had themselves already planted. Their action was uniformly generous, in bringing and giving to the newcomers the results of the chase, and assisting them in hunting and fishing. Important articles of diet among them were dishes which they called “pone” and “hominy,” names which have in this State become familiar in household economy.

In the year 1675, the Susquehannough Indians, whose hunting grounds were to the north of Maryland, and who had by treaties been taken to a certain extent under the protection of the Province, had become greatly reduced in power, and their number diminished, by the ravages of smallpox. At this time a fierce descent was made upon them by their ancient enemies, the warlike Senecas, and the Susquahannoughs fled in dismay across Maryland to the old camping grounds of the Pascataways, by the banks of the Potomac. Shortly after, several murders were committed by Indians on both sides of the Potomac. Of these the Susquehannoughs were accused, and a number of them were killed in reprisals in Virginia. A force was raised,—of Virginians, commanded by Col. John Washington, and of Marylanders, commanded by Major Thomas Truman, who was a member of the Council. A party of Indians was besieged in a blockhouse near the Potomac, in which they had taken refuge. They insisted that they were innocent of the murders, and five of their chiefs came to a parley, offering to prove that, though numbers of their own people had been killed, the murders of the white settlers had been committed not by them but by the Senecas. Their protestations failed to convince Colonel Washington, and it came about that these five men, who, though savages, had come as envoys on an errand of peace, were put to death with the consent and by the authority of Major Truman. For this act of treachery he was impeached by the Maryland Assembly, but escaped punishment by that body on account of a disagreement between the two houses as to the character of his crime.

These first settlers had the primeval forest with which to deal, wherein, as we learn from Father White's *Revelation of the Voyage to Maryland*, “all was high woods except where the Indians had cleared for corne.” Of roads there were none, though, as the same narrator tells, along by the borders of the river (and his knowledge at the time of writing extended no farther) “the woode was not choaked up with undershrubs, but commonly so farre distant from each other as a coach and fower horses may travel without molesta-

tion." But for a long time, in fact for nearly a century, the need for roads as a means of communication and transportation was not felt: the settlements, the plantations were established along the bay shores, or upon the banks of the numerous rivers tributary thereto, and communication from one end of the settled portion of the province to the other was swift and easy by means of the barges, pinnaces, skiffs and canoes,—forerunners of the pungies, bugeyes and skipjacks of today,—which sped from landing to landing, and from shore to shore. The colony was like a new world Venice laid out upon a magnificent scale as to distance.

The earlier homes were rude buildings of logs and boards. It was not until nearly a century after the foundation of the colony that manor houses of fine proportions and with beauty of design,—in style of architecture which, from the period of the erection of these mansions, has come to be known in this country as "Colonial,"—began to find place.

Troubles of Lord Baltimore.

Lord Baltimore's administration of his Province was beset with difficulties from the beginning.

Restless intriguing William Claiborne, who was called the "evil genius of Maryland," in 1631 obtained from Charles 1st, a license to traffic in those parts of America for which there was not already a patent granted. Claiborne planted a small colony on Kent Island in the Chesapeake Bay. With no manorial rights, in his attempt to hold the Island he was constantly interfering with, and trying to bring on discord and contention among the colonists and gave as a reason Governor Leonard Calvert was a Catholic. Claiborne also helped to bring on the dispute between Maryland and Virginia over the boundary, while the troublesome boundary dispute with William Penn, also caused anxiety and trouble, Claiborne was largely responsible for the seizure of St. Mary's, by Ingle, but Governor Leonard soon recovered the Provinces. The contention continued and in order to overcome this prejudice against the Catholics, Lord Baltimore in 1648, appointed William Stone, a protestant, as Governor and reorganized the Council so that one-half the members were Protestants. But Claiborne and his associates continued to claim it was the hot-bed of popery, in order that he could continue to control Kent Island, that had been granted to Lord Baltimore.

The authority of the Proprietary was thus for the time being restored, but Leonard Calvert, the Governor, did not live long to enjoy the fruits of his efforts, as he died in June, 1647, having first named Thomas Greene, one of the Council, as his successor.

Margaret Brent.

It was at the ensuing session of the Assembly, in January, 1648, that Mistress Margaret Brent, made her famous demand for a seat in that body and a vote both in her own right, and as attorney for Lord Baltimore.

It will be noted by the following my forebearer Lieut. Col. John Jarbo had acted for Mrs. Margaret Brent in a business capacity showing his standing in the colony at that time. "Jarbo demands of Mrs. Marg Brent his Lps Attorney 4000 lbs., Tob & 8 lbs Corne due him for his Sallary this year—Jan. 5 1668. Archives of Md—Vol iv. fol. 362.—"

For the remaining fifteen years of Cecilius' life-time the affairs of the Province were unmarked by any special disturbance. In 1661, shortly after the events just referred to, Lord Baltimore appointed his son and heir, Charles Calvert, Governor, with Philip Calvert as Secretary, and once more the Proprietary was brought into as close touch with the Province as he had been while the governor-ship was held by his brother, Leonard, who came out with the first settlers. Upon the death of Cecilius, Lord Baltimore, in 1675, Charles succeeded to his title and estates, and as Lord Proprietary continued for some years, with brief interruptions, to reside in the Province and exercise the government in person.

The proprietaryship of Cecilius extended over a period of more than forty years. During that time he expended large sums of money and impaired his private fortune in the development of his American Province, but did not live to reap the reward of his labors. From the beginning he was beset with difficulties, which continued almost to the end. He had to face the active and persistent hostility of Claiborne and those of the Virginia Company who held with him, and who missed no occasion for seeking his overthrow. He early had a conflict with the Jesuits, both in respect to land tenures and questions of jurisdictions. His authority was interrupted by the Ingle rebellion, and temporarily overthrown by the commissioners of Parliament and the Puritan party. Fendall, his own appointee, proved a traitor to his trust. But, throughout, Cecilius seems never to have lost courage, and under all circumstances he bore himself with wisdom, patience, forbearance, and tact, and by these qualities he triumphed in the end. His own interests and his own authority he carefully guarded; but at the same time he as carefully sought the welfare of the Province and of the people who were in a sense his subjects and when concessions seemed reasonably demanded he knew how and when to yield and so exercised a much less autocratic

power than was conferred by the terms of the charter from which his authority was derived.

Charles, the third Lord Baltimore, was the son and heir of Cecilius, who had died in 1675. During the last fourteen years of his father's life he had held from him the office of Governor of Maryland and resided in the Province. No one knew better than he his father's views and aims, or was more familiar with the conditions existing in Maryland. It will be noted by this paragraph, my forebearer John Jarbo who was then active in the colony must have also been intimately acquainted with Charles, the son of Cecilius, and had assisted him in trying to establish a government free from contention and religious bigotry, which seemed to be so prevalent at that time especially the prejudice against, and the persecution of Catholics as will be seen by the following proceedings.

Puritans.

The Puritans who had become obnoxious to the colonists of Virginia, on account of their extreme views and dissatisfaction, with the opinions of any other religious body, were finally expelled from Virginia and came to Maryland.

Two of the Puritan ministers were ordered to go, and they sought refuge in Maryland where liberty of conscience was assured. They were cordially received by Governor Stone, and soon a large number of Puritans from Virginia followed, who established a settlement on the banks of the Severn, to which they gave the name of Providence. Glad as these immigrants were to avail of the freedom which Maryland offered, and to accept the established conditions of plantation, which were the same as those prescribed for all settlers, their restless spirits were not long content with such a tranquil condition as complete toleration afforded. As the laws did not disturb them, there seemed to be no course left to them but to disturb the laws. It seemed to them a wicked thing that Roman Catholics should enjoy the same liberty as was accorded to them, and in fact peace and quiet did not agree with them. First, they objected to taking the oath of fidelity required of all settlers, alleging scruples of conscience.

Missionaries in 1657 from Virginia, where they were harshly treated, came into Maryland, here they were unmolested, and began to make converts. They were perfectly aware of what the law demanded of residents; and had their aims been merely of a religious kind, they could have made proselytes, established societies, and visited them, without any breach of law and without molestation from the civil authorities. This, however, did not suit them. Per-

haps they thought their testimony would be lacking in clearness unless they passed through the fire of persecution; and as there were no penal statutes to defy, all that was left to them was to break the civil law.

A year passed, and it seemed that they were disposed to fix their residence in Maryland, they were called upon to take the engagement binding them, so long as they should remain in the province, to submit to the authority of the proprietary and his officers, and to take no part in any attempts to overthrow his government or impair his title. This they refused to do; and not content with this, persuaded some who had already taken it, to disown and renounce it, alleging that "they were to be governed by God's law and the light within them, and not by man's law."

Quakers.

The Quakers refused to take the oath, or enter into other engagement of fidelity, alleging conscientious scruples, and also refused to bear arms, leaving the defence of the colony to others. As a matter of fact Quakers settled in the Province in large numbers, were unmolested, and prospered.

By agreement with Bennett and Matthews a modified engagement of fidelity to the proprietary was drawn up, intended for the relief of those who had scruples about the former oath; and the governor himself wanted the law prescribed, by all who took up lands or settled in the province. This gave rise to the only instance of persecution of Quakers under the proprietary rule, if indeed that may be called persecution which was inflicted, not for religious belief, but for open defiance of the law of the land.

Puritan Assembly.

The first Act of the Assembly was naturally one of recognition of the authority of William and Mary, and to this was added an address expressing gratitude to their Majesties, for taking the Province under the protection of the royal authority, and delivering it from the "tyrannical Popish government under which they had long groaned."

The Roman Catholic religion, can be protected in this Province by the laws of England formerly established and yet unrepealed by the Government of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, published by his Highness the Lord Protector, but are to be restrained from the exercise thereof; therefore all and every person or persons concerned in the law aforesaid are required to take notice.

But then follows this delicious parody upon the law providing for religious toleration adopted five years before:

“Such as profess faith in God by Jesus Christ, though differing in judgment from the doctrine, worship and discipline publicly held forth, shall not be restrained from, but shall be protected in the profession of the faith and exercise of their religion, so they abuse not this liberty to the injury of others or the disturbance of the public peace on their part; provided that this liberty be not extended to popery or prelacy nor to such as under the profession of Christ hold forth and practise licentiousness.”

This was religious liberty, as the Puritans understood it. There should be abundance of liberty; but Roman Catholics and Episcopalians should have no part in it. By the same Assembly the former Act concerning religion was repealed.

When upon the accession of William and Mary the authority of the Proprietary was again overthrown, and the rule of the Province placed in the hands of a Governor appointed by the Crown, legislation soon followed, prescribing, for the first time in Maryland, an Established Church. In 1692 an Act for the service of Almighty God and the establishment of the Protestant religion was passed. It provided for the establishment of the Church of England; for the proper observance of the Lord's Day or Sunday (which in this Act is not designated as the Sabbath) prohibited the sale of strong liquors on the Lord's Day, and then proceeded to provide for the division of counties into parishes, the choice of vestrymen and the building of churches or chapels. Last but not least a yearly tax of forty pounds of tobacco per poll was levied upon all the taxables of the parish, and the vestries were especially empowered to accept any gifts.

But where the law applied to Catholics nothing was too severe for them.

What was the temper of the freemen of the Province upon the subject of religious liberty, is shown by an Act of the Assembly adopted in 1654, when the authority of Lord Baltimore had been temporarily overthrown, and dominion over the Province was exercised by William Fuller and others, commissioners under the Commonwealth which had been established in England. Its principal provision was “that none who profess and exercise the popish religion, commonly known by the name of the Roman Catholic religion, can be protected in this Province by the laws of England formerly established and yet unrepealed, nor by the Government of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland, and the Do-

minions thereunto belonging, published by his Highness the Lord Protector, but are to be restrained from the exercise thereof; therefore all and every person or persons concerned in the law aforesaid are required to take notice."

The Puritans, who had been received kindly by Governor Calvert soon after they were firmly established in Maryland defied the law in every way, and caused the overthrow of Governor Stone. This led to an appeal to England by Lord Baltimore in which he was sustained, and Governor Stone was ordered by Lord Baltimore to resume the government once more.

Governor Stone's Attack on Providence.

Stone at once reorganized the government. The new commissioners had fixed their seat of government at Patuxent, and he sent an officer there, who went, as he reports, "unarmed amid those sons of thunder," and despite their threats, brought off the records of the province in triumph.

He next proceeded to reduce the settlement at Providence. Having mustered a force of about a hundred and thirty men, he moved northward from St. Mary's, part of his forces marching by the bay shore, and part being transported in small vessels. Fuller and the commissioners who were now at Providence became alarmed when they heard of Stone's approach, and sent messengers with proposals to acknowledge him as governor and submit to his government, provided they might have indemnity for the past, and that such as chose might leave the province unmolested.

It would have been better had Stone accepted this capitulation; but he thought himself strong enough to compel an unconditional surrender. Detaining the messengers, that they might not give the alarm, he kept on his way. The messenger however, escaped and hastening with the news to Providence, Fuller made preparations for defense.

A surprise being now impossible, Stone sent two ambassadors in advance to assure Fuller's party of his pacific intentions; but as they made no definite proposals, no answer was returned.

There was lying in the harbour a large ship, the *Golden Lyon*, commanded by one Heamans; and as this vessel carried guns, Fuller summoned the captain, in the name of the Protector, to help in the defense, which Heamans was very willing to do.

In the evening of March 24th, 1654-55, Stone's little fleet, on which he had now embarked his whole force, sailed up the Severn, and made its appearance off Providence. When they came within

gunshot of the Golden Lyon, the gunner fired a shot at them, upon which they sheered out of range, and made their way to a point of land, where they disembarked and drew up in military array with drums beating, and the black-and-gold ensign of Maryland displayed in front.

Heamans was now joined by a New England ship, also armed, and both opened fire upon Stone's party, killing one man and throwing them into some confusion. In the meantime Fuller, with a force of a hundred and seventy men, had crossed the river about six miles higher up, and making a circuitous march, appeared on the flank and rear of Stone's party, marching under the flag of the Commonwealth. The word was given on each side: "God is our strength," being that of Fuller's men, and "Hey for Saint Mary's" that of Stone's party.

The engagement was brief: the Marylanders, outnumbered and outgeneraled, gave way and fled, with loss of a few killed and wounded. Many surrendered as prisoners on promise of quarter, and among the rest Stone himself, who had received a wound in the shoulder.

A day or two later Fuller held a court-martial and condemned ten of his prisoners, Stone included, to death, notwithstanding his promise of quarter. He carried out this sentence by shooting in cold blood William Eltonhead, a member of the council, Captain William Lewis, John Leggatt, and John Pedro. He would, no doubt, have dealt out the same measure to the rest, but for the intercession of some good women of Providence and the remonstrances of his own soldiers, who were indignant at this wanton cruelty and breach of faith.

The wounded governor was thrown into prison, and for some time not allowed to see, or even receive a letter from his wife; and though they afterward, as he seemed likely to recover, allowed his wife to nurse him, yet they sequestered his estate and those of the other wealthier men.

Thus disastrously for Maryland ended the first land engagement within her borders.

Josias Fendall.

In the place of Governor Stone, Josias Fendall was appointed Governor. But he became a traitor to Lord Baltimore, and entered into a scheme with the idea of making himself independant of the proprietary. Fendall at first seemed zealous enough for the interests of the province and the proprietary. He organized the militia, districting the whole province, and appointing commanders for each

district, to whom instructions were sent for due mustering and training of the whole fighting population.

Stone in the affair at Providence, instead of summoning all the fighting men simply marched with the men of St. Mary's as if it had been a squabble between two counties. This was all now amended; there were two regiments organized, for the southern and northern halves of the province; and these were made up of local companies, each having its proper officers and rendezvous.

For the remaining fifteen years of Cecilius' lifetime the affairs of the Province were unmarked by any special disturbance. In 1661, shortly after the events just referred to, Lord Baltimore appointed his son and heir Charles Calvert, Governor, with Philip Calvert as Secretary, and once more the Proprietary was brought into as close touch with the Province as he had been while the governorship was held by his brother, Leonard, who came out with the first settlers. Upon the death of Cecilius, Lord Baltimore, in 1675, Charles succeeded to his title and estates, and as Lord Proprietary continued for some years, with brief interruptions, to reside in the Province and exercise the government in person.

Jesuits.

Lord Baltimore had taken the precaution to prevent the criticism that had always been made against the Catholic Church, that it secured large tracts of land and became very prosperous on account of these holdings, and as such were a detriment to and a burden on the State, and was the cause of much contention.

Three Jesuit Fathers, Andrew White, John A. Altham and Thomas Copley, accompanied the first voyage, whether the last named was at that time in Holy Orders, or a lay member of the Society, is not now perfectly clear. These missionaries addressed themselves with heroic zeal to the work before them, the cure of souls and the conversion of the heathen; but they did not stop there, these ecclesiastics proceeded to obtain cessions of large tracts from the Indians among whom their ministrations were conducted, which lands they proposed to hold independent of the Proprietary; Lord Baltimore, though himself sincerely attached to the Roman Catholic Church, was prompt to resent these pretensions, and to take alarm at the prospect of the acquisition of large tracts of land by ecclesiastical bodies. He went so far as to apply to the Propaganda at Rome for the recall of the Jesuit missionaries, and the sending of their stead of secular priests.

Lord Baltimore saw the necessity of some legislation that would

prevent any church or minister from acquiring large blocks of land.

In this State alone no religious body can acquire land by purchase, gift or devise, except a small tract for a church building, without the sanction of the Legislature, no bequest or devise to a minister or religion as such is valid without similar sanction, and no minister of religion is permitted to be a member of the Legislature.

But unfortunately the average man sent to the Legislature, is afraid to assert himself or oppose legislation that is backed up by charity or religious organizations or men of influence; for that reason unjust legislation is often enacted, giving special favors through the legislature, as has been done here in the heart of Carrollton Manor. An institution, where its beneficiaries attend the Methodist Church by special enactment of the Legislature, was given a number of the best farms improved by the finest buildings on Carrollton Manor. These farms containing probably a thousand acres or more of land with improvements, they are entirely free from taxes, which shows the foresight of Calvert, but unfortunately when the clause was made giving the power to the legislature which is always weaker than the people, it has fallen into discard like the charity just mentioned.

Catholics Persecuted.

The persecution of the Catholics continued and at no time were they allowed to say Mass in public or in church until about 1800.

George Calvert the first Lord Baltimore was a convert to the Catholic faith, and well knew the significance of religious liberty. His policy from the first and he was constantly advising and instructing the first colonists the importance of religious toleration in Maryland which he had promised them. In this Calvert had the support of the leading Catholic colonists and the heads of the Jesuit order, starting out under such favorable auspices, however it was not long before religious bigotry became a disturbing factor. The prejudice against the Catholics being in control of the government, although Calvert appointed protestants to high position of authority in the colony, it did not satisfy the extremist, and finally led to the persecution and disfranchisement of the Catholics and the establishment of the Church of England.

That Seymour was a staunch, or rather a strenuous Protestant, is shown by the character of a harangue he made on September 11, 1704, to two Roman Catholic priests brought before him on the charge of saying Mass in public. In this truculent screed he uttered several direful threats, and closed by admonishing them that he was an "English Protestant gentleman, and could never equivocate."

In 1718, the English statutes "for preventing the growth of Popery," were formally adopted by the Assembly as the law of the Province. The adoption of these harsh measures marked a long fall from the liberal policy of toleration established in the earlier days of the colony."

Writs for elections to a General Assembly were issued with the provision that no Roman Catholics should be eligible as delegates or permitted to vote. A new Act concerning religion was passed, expressly excluding from toleration any persons adhering to papacy or prelacy.

Church of England.

The Church of England was established by law in 1692, and the clergy supported by taxation.

Discontent on account of the tax imposed for the support of the clergy of the Church of England resulted on the part of those who did not belong to that church, and the scandalous lives of some of the clergy were calculated to aggravate the discontent. Direct taxes, except the poll-tax, were few and rare, until they were imposed for purposes of defence or for meeting the requisitions of the crown. Then there appeared a disposition to tax everything upon which a tax could be imposed from carriage-wheels to bachelors.

It provided that the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England should be used in every church or other place of public worship within the Province.

Roman Catholics were by an Act of 1704 prohibited from instructing the young, and encouragement was given for the placing of the children of Roman Catholics under Protestant teachers; certain minor annoyances were also occasionally imposed upon persons attached to the Roman Catholic faith, and other discriminations made against them.

It was proposed at one time to form such a school with two head masters—one Protestant and the other Roman Catholic, but such an impracticable plan as that was sufficient to defeat the project.

During the sway of the royal governors, the statutes of England in restriction of the open exercise of the Roman Catholic religion were deemed to be in force in Maryland, and certain disabilities were consequently imposed. Lawyers of that faith were for a time prohibited from practising in the courts.

Maryland regardless of some religious fanaticism has the proud record, in contrast with that of sister colonies, and with the contemporaneous conditions in other lands, that within her borders religious liberty was from the foundation of the colony established;

and though the lustre of this fame was eventually somewhat dimmed by the character of subsequent legislation, yet, at no time in her history did "the temperament which persecutes" here find an abiding place; it does not appear that any one was ever excluded from her territory, or put to death on account of religious belief.

Religious Toleration in Maryland.

There is probably no one piece of legislation, enacted during the colonial period of this country, that has given rise to so much controversy as to its merits as the Act concerning religion, passed by the Assembly of Maryland, on April 21, 1649, of which body my ancestor John Jarbo was a member. It has been described by the distinguished jurist and historian McMahon, as "one of the proudest memorials of our colonial history," and many others have written of it in similar terms. The credit for the passage of the act of religious freedom is due to Calvert and no other. The simple fact of history is that the Act was passed at the instance, or rather upon the insistence of Lord Baltimore, himself, and he was at the time of its passage, a Roman Catholic. It does not appear to have been passed in the exact form which he desired, and fell short of assuring the broad liberty upon religious matters which was expressed in the language of the oath prescribed for the Governor, which we know can be attributed to Lord Baltimore, and a part of which was embodied in the Act. The credit for establishing the policy of religious toleration in Maryland, and the chief credit for the passage of the Act, are simply due to one man, the broadminded Proprietary, and not to any religious body.

Father Moore was not unfamiliar with the principles of religious liberty; and the probability that he was the advisor of Lord Baltimore in preparing his draft of laws for the Province, has been ably argued by General Bradley T. Johnson in "The Foundation of Maryland," published by the Maryland Historical Society in 1883. His great grandfather, Sir Thomas More, Lord High Chancellor of England, who more than a century before had paid with his life's blood for his unswerving adherence to principle, beheld a vision afar off of a place, an island which he called "Nowhere" in which absolute freedom of religious belief prevailed. His views were immortalized in a literary masterpiece called "Utopia."

Annapolis—A Place of Luxury and Gaiety—Cradle of the Theater in America.

A gentleman describing a trip from New England to the Southland has this to say about Annapolis, 1776.

“As we advanced toward the south we find perceptible differences, both in customs and manners. The houses are no longer places, as in Connecticut, at the road-side, at short intervals, limited to a space sufficient for the accommodation of a single family, and furnished with the merest necessities; they are spacious habitations, widely separated, composed of a number of buildings and surrounded by plantations extending farther than the eye can reach, cultivated, not by free labor, but by black men whom European avarice brought hither for gain from the burning coasts of Africa. Their furniture is of the most costly wood, and rarest marbles, enriched by skillful and artistic work. Their elegant and light carriages are drawn by finely bred horses, and driven by richly appparelled slaves. We especially observe this opulence in Annapolis.”

“There is already here a theatre, and the State House is of the greatest beauty, handsomer than any other in America. The portico is adorned with columns, and the edifice surmounted by a dome.”

“I should suppose that the majority of our belles possessed every advantage of a long and familiar intercourse with the manners and habits of London. During the winter, there are assemblies every fortnight; the room for dancing is large; the construction elegant, and the hall illuminated to a great advantage. At each extremity are apartments for the card tables.”

“At Annapolis too, was established the first theatre in America. It stood apparently on Church Circle, on land provided by the Vestry of St. Anne’s Parish, and was opened in 1752 by a performance given by Hallam and Henry’s troupe.” The *Maryland Gazette* was published at Annapolis, in 1727 by William Parks. It was a weekly paper, and the first paper published in Maryland.

The notorious Bennett Allen, who is introduced as one of the characters in “Richard Carvel,” was inducted, in 1768, in compliance with the insistent demands of Lord Baltimore for his promotion, to the benefice of All Saints’ Parish in Frederick County, as successor to the learned and greatly esteemed Reverend Thomas Bacon.

In this town of Annapolis there was not only wealth, there were also culture, and refinement and gaiety, and no little extravagance and dissipation. The favorite pastimes of the young gentry, the gilded youth of the time, were cock-fighting, card playing, fox hunting and horse-racing. There were several social clubs, and, for the encouragement of the breeding of race horses, a jockey club was formed.

The fame of some of the Maryland lawyers both for learning and ability extended not only to the other colonies, but to England as well. Included among their number were such men as Daniel Dulany, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, William Paca, Samuel Chase, and others of distinguished reputation. The Harwood, the Brice, the Carroll, the Paca, and the Chase mansions the last named originally built by one of the Lloyds, are among other noteworthy examples and illustrations of the architecture of that period. Many of them stand today and give to Annapolis its marked character as a typical colonial town.

Carroll Hall which was erected in 1763 by William Paca, the Peggy Stewart house built 1774, the Ogle House, Pinkney house, Rideout house, Scott Mansion built 1765.

The Chase House is the only Colonial structure in Annapolis, fully three stories in height. Its foundation was begun by Samuel Chase, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence in 1769, but it was sold in 1771 to Colonel Edward Lloyd, fourth and finished by him. Here in 1802 the Colonel's daughter, Mary Taylor Lloyd was married to Francis Scott Key the author of the Star Spangled Banner. In 1847 Chase House came back into the possession of the Chases, and in 1888 was bequeathed by Mrs. Hester Ann Chase Rideout to the Episcopal church as a home for women. It is open to visitors.

The home of Charles Carroll of Carrollton signer of the Declaration of Independence, stands without change on the banks of the Spa creek in the church yard of St. Mary's Catholic church on Duke of Gloucester street. Charles Carroll, the signer was born in this house in 1737. About 1852 his granddaughters donated the old mansion with its fine grounds to the Catholic church for the use of young priests. The old state house was built in 1778. Annapolis has a wonderful history. Landmarks of the past can be seen every where and should be saved in their original form.

"On July 3, 1776, one day before the adoption by the Continental Congress of the Declaration of the Independence of the United States the delegates assembled in the Maryland Convention adopted their own declaration, in which after reciting the encroachments upon the liberties of the people made by both King and Parliament, they announced their determination "to join with a majority of the united colonies in declaring them free and independent states."

Appeals for Defence.

It will be seen under the sway of dissipation, the last Lord Baltimore and his advisors gave little heed to the appeals for the safety

of the people on the frontiers, so interested were they in pleasure, and the collecting of taxes, that "When Colonel George Washington was despatched from Virginia in 1753 to march upon the French at Fort Du Quesne, the Maryland Assembly in spite of the urgent appeals of Horatio Sharpe, the Governor, refused to contribute either troops or money. Later, when bills were passed by the lower house for raising money for defence, they were coupled with conditions which it was known the upper house would have to reject, such as the appropriation of the money paid for licenses of ordinaries (which was one of the Proprietary's personal sources of revenue) the levying of taxes on vacant lands,—which would result in a direct tax on the Proprietary's unproductive property,—and a double tax on Roman Catholics. Measure after measure of this nature was passed by the lower house and rejected by the upper. Finally, after Braddock's defeat, and the western part of the Province in a state of terror from the raids and murders committed by the Indian allies of the French, Governor Sharpe consented to an Act appropriating money for fortifications, and for rangers to be maintained on the western frontier, in which the objectionable provisions in respect to the levying of a tax on the Proprietary's manor lands, and the appropriation of the money from licenses were contained.

A century before, Cecilius, Lord Baltimore, had expended a fortune in the planting of Maryland, from which he himself received no corresponding returns whatever. His descendant, Frederick, it was admitted, enjoyed from this heritage at the time of his marriage in 1753, a yearly revenue of £9,500 and at the time of his death in 1771, the amount had increased to £12,000. He was, however selfish and extravagant, cared nothing for Maryland except as a source of revenue, and nothing would he concede, either to relieve the burdens of his tenants, or to defend his own interests.

He never visited Maryland, though he traveled widely elsewhere; and his correspondence with Governor Sharpe related to but few themes. He constantly urged that the collection of rents be pushed, and manifested a suspicion that he was not getting all that was due to him, or that had been collected by his agents. At the same time he made frequent demands for the appointment of kinsmen and favorites to lucrative offices, and curiously enough, for benefits for clergymen whom he sent out; and his acquaintance seems to have included some of the most disreputable members of that profession, reverend gentlemen whose departure from England was apparently the one thing that was in that country urgently required of them. Frederick's dispensation of church livings did not tend materially to

promote the cause of religion, or to increase, through its representatives, respect for the Church of England. It is not impossible that in the sale of church livings, this thrifty spendthrift discovered a new source of revenue. In 1768, Frederick was tried at the Kingston Assizes for an infamous crime, his accuser being a young London milliner. He was acquitted, however.

Estranged from the proprietary government, and now aroused to resistance to royal authority by the encroachments and exactions of Parliament, Maryland was ready to take part,—a distinguished and gallant part it proved,—in the American Revolution. The proprietary Governor, Eden, withdrew from the Province, peaceably, and personally esteemed; and the formation of an independent state began.

Upon the death of Charles, third Baron, his son, Benedict Leonard succeeded to the title, which he held however, for a few weeks only.

Benedict Leonard had, in 1713, publicly renounced the Roman Catholic faith and attached himself to the Church of England. The immediate effect of this change of religious faith or allegiance was twofold. In the first place it excited the wrath of his father, who had adhered to his Church regardless of the effect upon his temporal fortunes, and in the second place it paved the way for the restoration of the Proprietary government in Maryland.

We have seen with what excitement, with what denunciations and violence, certain agitators had taken advantage of the political disturbances in England to secure the overthrow of the Proprietary government in 1689. Twenty-six years later the restoration of that government did not cause a ripple or a whisper of discontent, but there seems to have been some suspicion lurking that the new Proprietary might have inherited some of the prejudices of his ancestors in favor of religious toleration, for they hastened to add the assurance that "Papists are secure while they remain good subjects." "Compassion for truly scrupulous consciences," and assures him that the writers "feel the same for those that are inoffensive to the government and do not pervert Protestants to the superstitions of the Church of Rome."

Charles, Lord Baltimore, was married in July 1730 to Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Jannsen of Surrey, from whom he afterwards obtained a partial divorce. She bore him three children, Frederick, who succeeded to the title, Louisa, who afterwards became Mrs. Browning, and Caroline, who was the wife of Governor Eden of Maryland. In both character and ability Charles fell very far short of his grandfather and namesake."

During the royal government the population of Maryland had but slightly increased. Some of the motives for immigration had been destroyed. Under the Proprietary government the Province had been a sort of haven for all who were oppressed upon religious grounds,—whether Roman Catholics or Protestants non-conformists. But upon the establishment of the Church of England the laws in relation to religion non-conformity became practically the same as those that prevailed in the mother country, though, as a matter of fact, the enforcement of the penal statutes upon this subject, as a result probably of long established custom in favor of religious liberty, was of rare occurrence.

The Lord's Baltimore.

George Calvert the first Lord Baltimore born 1580 died 1632. Converted to the Roman Catholic Faith Proprietary of Avalon; Protector of the Maryland colony, was recognized a man of wisdom, character, and indomitable industry, who, from a comparative modest station, arose to one of prominence and influence, and boldly projected the foundation of a new colony in the new world.

Cecilius second Lord Baltimore and first Proprietary of Maryland. Born 1606 died 1675, religious toleration in Maryland, was the policy of Cecilius from the beginning. He evinced a broadminded liberality and statemanlike ability; and therewith, infinite patience and tact, besides unfailing courage, amidst constant difficulties and discouragements. His character was such as to command admiration.

Charles third Lord Baltimore and second Proprietary of Maryland born 1630, died February 20, 1715. Trouble with Indians and boundary dispute with William Penn. He sought to walk in his father's footsteps, but fell very far short of him in ability and liberality of mind. He also was beset with difficulties, but he was less skillful than his father in meeting and overcoming them.

Benedict Leonard fourth Lord Baltimore and third Proprietary of Maryland, conformed to the church of England, held title but six weeks, born 1692 died April 5, 1715. We know little except that his change of religious faith resulted in the restoration of dominion over the Province to his son.

Charles fifth Lord Baltimore and fourth Proprietary of Maryland born 1679, died 1751. Traveled among the crowned heads of Europe and when he finally returned made an agreement with the wiley Puritan William Penn by which Maryland lost a large territory, the original boundary of Maryland extended beyond Philadelphia. He

was characterized by weakness and vanity, manifested alike, in his career as a courtier, his relations with the Province, and his dealings in connections with the boundary disputes.

Frederick the sixth and last Lord Baltimore and fifth Proprietary of Maryland born 1732 died 1771. Traveled abroad was a literary writer charged with a criminal offense. Final settlement of the boundary dispute Mason and Dixon line. A selfish, disreputable and dissolute degenerate, neither ability nor character.

It is to be observed with respect to the six Calverts who successively held the title of Baron of Baltimore, as it was transmitted from father to son, that the first three appear, so far as records can indicate, to have been happy in their domestic lives; while the last three were each of them either separated from their wives, or divorced.

The duration of the lives of the first three Barons was fifty-two, sixty-nine, and eighty-five years, respectively and average of nearly sixty-nine,—almost the three score years and ten allotted to man. The ages at death of the last three were thirty-seven, fifty-two and thirty-nine,—an average of forty-three years. The degeneracy was apparently physical, as well as moral and mental.

The first wife of Charles, Lord Baltimore, was Jane, the widow of Henry Sewell, who had been Secretary of the Province. She was the daughter of Vincent Lowe. After Lord Baltimore's return to England in 1684, he continued to reside in that country until his death on February 20, 1714-5. He was eighty-five years of age at the time of his death, it has been stated, was thrice married. His death occurred but shortly before the restoration of the government in Maryland to the administration of the Proprietary."

Mr. Henry Darnall, who had been Receiver General, and was now Lord Baltimore's agent, petitioned the Governor and Council, in 1692, that the records and accounts belonging to the Proprietary be delivered to him, that he be allowed possession of his Lordship's houses and plantations, and that ports be designated at which the tonnage duty should be paid.

St. Mary's.

The City of St. Mary's, where the first settlers had established themselves, where a State House had been erected, and which was still the seat of government, was the next victim of the changed influences at work. It is true that it was situated at a remote corner of the Province and was inconvenient of access to settlers established along the upper portion of the bay, and at the heads of the rivers.

A more central location, near the old Puritan settlement on the banks of the Severn, was selected as the future seat of the government and thither it was removed in 1694. To this place was given the name of Ann Arundel Town, afterwards changed to Annapolis. The "Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Common Councilmen and Free-men" of St. Mary's presented a humble petition against the removal of the seat of government, pleading ancient usage, and pointing out how the value of property at that place would be destroyed and themselves ruined by such action.

At St. Mary's city a monument marks the site where the colonist headed by Cecilius Calvert landed from the Ark and Dove in 1634. The old church was built of brick which formed the original state house constructed by the colonist. A school for girls supported by the state is all that remains of the first capitol of this old commonwealth where religious tolerance was first planted in Maryland.

On the State House grounds at Annapolis, is a very old cannon with an interesting history. The brass marker says. "This cannon brought from England by the first settlers, March 25th, 1634, mounted on the walls of the fort at Old St. Mary's, recovered from the St. Mary's river 1822 by Rev. Joseph Carbury." This cannon probably laid in the river for more than a hundred years and it is eaten with rust in many places and now after recovery from its watery grave nothing has been done to protect it from decay.

The "Peggy Stewart" Tea Party took place off Windmill Point, near Annapolis October 19th, 1774.

Tobacco.

The industry of the colony was from an early date applied to the cultivation of tobacco; a product which became the staple, the source of wealth, the measure of value, the medium of exchange, and ultimately, the bane of the Province. The lower or river portion of the colony, and the regions bordering upon the waters of the bay on both the eastern and western shores soon became devoted to tobacco culture. At first, as it began to take its place in commerce as an actual agricultural product of the soil, succeeding to the traffic in pelts and furs which were the first articles of export from the colony, the raising of tobacco proved a profitable venture but the natural result, of over-production and consequent deterioration in quality, soon followed. It was required by law, that all planters should raise a certain amount of corn according to the numbers in their households; but legal requirements upon this subject were of no avail.

Stint Day.

By 1660 the Maryland-Virginia tobacco plantations had grown greatly, both in extent and in number. Naturally, the supply of tobacco exceeded the demand, and the price fell, making what were called many 'desperate debts.' This overproduction of tobacco in Maryland in the 1660's more than equaled the surplus of the Western wheat in the 1920's. Thereupon, the tobacco planters of that day demanded immediate and drastic legislation, just as did the wheat growers of the Northwest two hundred and sixty-odd years later. The super-government for Virginia at that time was not Calvin I. and Congress, but Charles II and the British Parliament. On the other hand, the aristocratic Governor Berkeley was the Magnus Johnson of the embattled tobacco growers, thus showing that political and socialistic error is no respecter of persons.

The Maryland-Virginia planters demanded a law proclaiming a 'stint day,' after which date in the planting season no more tobacco was to be set out. It is recorded that, "accompanied by some of the (Virginia) Council, Governor Berkeley did in the very depth of the winter, to the very great hazard of his health, perform' a journey to Maryland, whereby he dealt so effectually with the Lieutenant-General of that Province and others of the most understanding persons that the 'stint' time was duly agreed upon in the colonies."

Lord Baltimore's son and brother, respectively Lieutenant-Governor and Chancellor of the Province, were persuaded that in drastic legislation lay the only hope for the prosperity of the Province, and the General Assembly had passed an enabling act to that effect. All concerned awaited the final approval of the Lord Proprietor.

Veto.

Governor Berkeley had, however, not reckoned with Cecil Calvert. Lord Baltimore knew that this act was the work not of "the most understanding persons," but the result of agitation. was not practical or a safe method to bring the farmers better prices and for that reason Calvert vetoed the Act of the Assembly.

Tobacco, for lack of a better currency, came to be used as a medium of exchange in the Province. Values were expressed at so many pounds of tobacco; taxes were levied and paid in tobacco; fines were made payable in the same manner, as were also the fees for the support of the public officers of the Province." "Lord Baltimore sent samples of the coins, a shilling piece, a sixpence and groat, to the Governor (Josias Fendall) and Council, with a letter dated Septem-

ber 29, 1659, in which he recommended that this money be made current by proclamation."

There were no warehouses in which tobacco sufficient for a cargo could be accumulated, and consequently the shipments of tobacco were most easily and most cheaply made by rich planters, who had estates bordering upon navigable waters with landing places of their own. Planters seated back from the water had to have their products conveyed to places of shipment, and this was ordinarily done by the simple process of inserting a pole, as an axle, through the tobacco hogshead, which, serving itself as a roller, was tediously hauled in this manner by oxen to the nearest landing. Hence the name of rolling roads,—once familiar in Maryland as a designation of the roads over which this primitive system of transportation was conducted, but now being fast superseded by titles which indicate an utter indifference to historical association.

Rolling Road.

There still is in existence in Maryland, a road that retains its first name "Rolling Road," and I hope that the modernist will never rob it of its original and historic name, which so conclusively shows the advances made in transportation. This road leaves the Frederick Highway at Catonsville and runs east to Elk Ridge Landing, where in olden times foreign boats reached the shore here, and the tobacco was taken aboard and shipped to some distant point. On my way to the "Iron Horse Show" I traveled over this road in a fast moving automobile, and it brought me back to these early times, and I could imagine seeing an ox team moving slowly, rolling a hogshead of tobacco. At the Horse Show I saw the original of an old carrier used for transporting tobacco, along beside of it an immense modern steam engine, automobile, airplane, and steam ship, to see these finely finished machines then, to look at these old patterns, with its original machinery it appeared so bunglesome you could hardly realize such rapid transformation could be developed to bring such changes in transportation.

Another and serious difficulty attending every effort to secure the raising of the standard of tobacco was the fact that the fees of public officers, and later, the tax for the support of the clergy of the Church of England, were payable in tobacco. The Assembly, to avoid a gratuitous increase in the compensation of these gentlemen and officials, not unnaturally insisted that if the quality, and consequently the money value, of tobacco were raised, there should be

a corresponding reduction in the amounts to be paid for fees and taxes.

By the terms of the charter the Lord Proprietary and his heirs were empowered to constitute courts, appoint judges and do all things necessary for the administration of justice and preservation of the peace, and they were also specially authorized to erect any parcels of land into manors, and therein to hold a court baron, and to have and keep view of frank pledge for the conservation of the peace and better government of the colony.

Under the conditions of plantation prescribed by Cecilius, any settler who should take up as much as 2000 acres of land with an adequate number of tenants or servants, was entitled to rank as lord of a manor, with all the rights belonging to that rank, chief among which was the privilege of having matters of dispute arising within the precincts of the manor decided by the manorial court or court baron.

It is recorded that at a court baron held March 7, 1656, at St. Gabriel's Manor, by the steward of the lady of the manor (Mistress Mary Brent,) one Martin Kirke took of the lady of the manor, in full court, by delivery of the steward by the rod, according to the custom of the manor, a certain tenement. The delivery of possession by the rod,—a ceremony in which the steward holding one end, and the tenant the other, the relation of landlord and tenant was established in the presence of witnesses, and the rod being then broken, the steward and tenant each retained, as evidence of the transaction, a piece of the rod,—is very ancient, long antedating, a general knowledge of reading and writing and the consequent use of written contracts of lease.

Interesting records of a court leet and court baron, held at St. Clements Manor, at intervals from 1659 to 1672, preserved in the collection of the Maryland Historical Society, which show the nature of the cases disposed of, and the amounts of fines imposed, were printed with Mr. John Hemsley Johnson's paper on "Old Maryland Manors," published in 1883 among the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science.

The labor in Maryland was from the beginning of the colony supplied by what were called "indented servants," who later come to be known as "redemptioners." These were persons who, desiring to go to the new world, bound themselves in consideration of their passage money being paid for them, to serve the person by whom it was advanced, or some one else as his assignee, for a term of years, generally four or five. At the end of that period, the servant be-

came a freeman, and was entitled to receive from his former master fifty acres of land, besides clothing, and tools for farming.

The effect upon the white servants was damaging. The negroes were slaves for life, and their children after them, while the white servant was a bondsman for but a few years at best, and therefore, as having the less permanent value, received the less consideration.

Then follows an account of various vicissitudes that befell him during the night, including the invasion of his bed chamber by a wild fox in pursuit of some poultry which had previously been his room mates.

“A City Situate on a Plain,
Where Scarse a House will keep out Rain;
The Buildings fram’d with Cyprus rare,
Resembles much our Southwark Fair:
But Stranger here will scarcely meet
With Market-place, Exchange, or Street;
And if the Truth I may report,
Tis not so large as Tottenham Court.”

This account, with all its extravagancies of expression, was written, it is to be observed, but shortly after the seat of government had been removed from St. Mary’s to Annapolis. The former is said never to have contained more than sixty houses, and the latter had scarcely begun to be a town.

Upon the fertile lands of what are now Frederick and Washington Counties, special inducements in the way of exemption from quit-rents for a term of years, and other concessions were made to lead them to settle inland.

They not only bore the brunt of the strife between Baltimore and the Penns about the disputed boundary line, but when, after Braddock’s defeat, the Providence was exposed to raids by the savage allies of the French, these western settlers. It was not merely as defenders of the frontier that the Germans proved valuable acquisitions to Maryland.

William Penn.

The boundary dispute between William Penn and Lord Baltimore proved disastrous for Maryland. A large strip of territory about 20 miles wide was taken from Maryland through the shrewdness of Penn—who had persuaded himself, and assured his colonists, that his grant included the upper portion of the Chesapeake Bay, whereas in fact the fortieth parallel at which the northern boundary

of Maryland was fixed by the charter passes a little to the north of the present site of Philadelphia.

The decision was made therefore that a line should be run due west from Cape Henlopen on the Delaware, to the Chesapeake, and from the middle point of this line, one should be run north to the fortieth parallel and so divide the region in two, giving the eastern half on the Delaware to Penn, and leaving the western half on the Chesapeake still a part of Maryland.

This proposition Lord Baltimore also rejected, but the suggestion sadly shows how vain was the hope Penn had expressed in his letter to Herman and others, that "we should all do the thing that is just and honest."

Mention has also been made of the unsuccessful efforts of William Penn to persuade the elder Charles, Lord Baltimore, to surrender a portion of Maryland so as to enable the former to gain a broad strip of fertile land, together with an outlet to navigable water at the head of the Chesapeake Bay, and of the persistent refusal of Penn and his agents to join in an astronomical determination of the true location of the boundary by observations made on the spot. The grant to Penn of Delaware, or the three lower counties, as the region on the west shore of the Delaware Bay was called, was named by the Duke of York, who himself had no title to convey. But it was up hill work for Lord Baltimore to attack a grant made by the brother of the King and heir apparent to the throne although the entire tract was included in Lord Baltimore's original patent from Charles I.

The natural results ensued:—arrests, bloodshed and the burning of homesteads, reprisals, and all the incidents of border warfare. One of the sturdiest of the Maryland borderers was Thomas Cresap. He was a brave frontiersman and loyal tenant of Lord Baltimore. He built a blockhouse near the Susquehanna river, directly at the fortieth degree of north latitude, the limit claimed by Lord Baltimore for his northern boundary. It was an outpost of the Province.

This stout fighter aroused the special animosity of the Pennsylvanians. They invaded his house at one time and threatened to hang him. Upon another occasion a large party, surrounded it, set it on fire, and attacking the inmates as they fled from the flames, an affray followed in which one man was killed and several wounded, among the latter being Cresap, himself; and four persons, of whom he was one, were carried prisoners to Philadelphia. The Pennsylvanians alleged that Cresap was seized for killing one of their men;

while in Maryland it was claimed that he shot only in self-defense when his house was attacked and his life threatened.

On May 10, 1732, Charles, Lord Baltimore entered into an agreement with John, Thomas and Richard Penn, sons of William Penn, as to the manner in which the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania should be determined. By this agreement, which was executed in England he practically surrendered all for which, in the boundary dispute, his ancestors had contended, and conceded to the Penns all that they had sought.

The agreement then proceeded to define the boundary, and provided that the east and west line (constitute the southern boundary of Delaware) should begin at the place in the said map called Cape Henlopen, which lies south of Cape Cornelius; thence to run to the exact middle point of the peninsula; thence northernly until it became tangent on the west to the periphery of a circle drawn at a distance of twelve miles from the town of Newcastle; thence a line to be run due north until it comes into the same latitude as fifteen miles due south of the most southern part of the City of Philadelphia; and thence due west; this last course to constitute the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Upon this map the cape at the mouth of the Delaware Bay, then, as now, well known as Cape Henlopen, is labeled Cape Cornelius, and about twenty miles down the coast on the Atlantic seaboard, a place which is appropriately known as False Cape, is falsely marked Cape Henlopen. From this map all such standards of measurement as lines of latitude and longitude, which might have arrested the attention of Lord Baltimore, were carefully omitted, but the lines proposed for the demarcation of the boundaries between Maryland on the one side, and the three lower counties (or Delaware) and Pennsylvania on the other, were distinctly drawn in the red ink.

Cape Henlopen, and others that are specially referred to in the agreement, are those which in 1732 Lord Baltimore assented to as defining the boundaries of Maryland. Sixty years earlier a map of Maryland had been prepared by Augustin Herman, whose services in the making of it had been accepted by Cecilius, Lord Baltimore, in payment for the grant to him of Bohemia Manor. Herman's map was engraved and published in London in 1673, by Faithorne, an engraver of high reputation. This map was well known, and its accuracy is remarkable.

The northern boundary of the Province of Maryland was by the charter distinctly fixed at the fortieth degree of north latitude, which

passes north of Philadelphia; so that, that city is situated within the territory originally granted to Cecilius, Lord Baltimore. The fortieth degree had all along been insisted upon, and the motive of the Penns in persistently refusing to unite in the determination of its location by astronomical observation is sufficiently plain.

How Charles, Lord Baltimore, could have been so ignorant of the geography of his Province, or so misled as to the location of its boundaries, the position of such a well known point as Cape Henlopen, and of other conspicuous physical features, such as rivers and headlands that were misplaced upon the map, and hence to sign an agreement by which the southern boundaries of both Delaware and Pennsylvania were moved about twenty miles to the southward, thus reducing the area of Maryland by a strip of that width along its entire northern border, is a mystery which cannot now be solved. His grandfather had been asked by the elder Penn to name a "gentleman's price" for a concession much less in extent than the one which was now made without consideration to the younger Penns.

There was a Surveyor General of the Province; the location of the fortieth degree of north latitude, the northern boundary as defined by the charter, had been ascertained and was well known; while Cresap and others had settled along the northern frontier for the express purpose of maintaining possession in the name of the Proprietary of Maryland, and had been bravely fighting to that end.

Upon the death of Charles, Lord Baltimore, on April 24, 1751, shortly after this decision was rendered, the title and estate devolved upon his son Frederick, who was then a minor. The minority of Frederick prevented further action for the time, and more than ten years elapsed before measures were taken for the actual determination of the boundary as prescribed.

Mason and Dixon Line.

Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, of England, were engaged to survey and mark the boundary. They began the survey in 1763, and continued their work until 1767, when, as they proceeded westward, they were stopped by the activity of hostile Indians. In the meantime, they had completed the location of the line on the peninsula, and projected the east and west line, which marked the northern boundary of Maryland, two hundred and forty-four miles west from the Delaware. As directed by the decree in chancery, this line was substantially marked by hewn stones, set up at every mile, and at the end of every fifth mile larger stones were placed having

sculptured on the other arms of the Penns except that in steep places and on mountain sides, mounds of stone were substituted. Many of these boundary stones are still in position, and the trees having been felled for a broad strip,—right and left of the line,—the location of the boundary is today still further indicated through the western and forest portions, by the colors of the foliage upon the younger growth of timber that has come up, contrasting with that of the primeval forest by which it is bordered. A line which a century after its establishment became famous, and its name familiar throughout the land, as the assumed boundary between the States in which African slavery was lawful, and those in which it was prohibited.

The Calverts who were Catholics established religious liberty in Maryland, but were persecuted by those whom they had befriended and welcomed to their land. The same feeling exists today, as was plainly shown at the recent Presidential election when the Democratic candidate, Alfred E. Smith with an unequaled record for administrative ability, a man above reproach for morality, honesty, and true to his faith with a strong personality. He had the courage of his convictions, telling the people where he stood on every question. He was received with enthusiasm everywhere. The bigots became alarmed and soon the cry went forth, "Elect Smith and the Pope will come here and rule the United States." I have been a voter for more than fifty years, and during that period have never seen such religious hatred or such a disgraceful campaign of misrepresentation, hypocrisy and slander. Many should bow their heads in shame, especially ministers of the gospel who used their pulpits and took a leading part in the campaign of vilification, and gave their moral support to the "Fellowship Forum." Klu Klux Klan and similar discredited organizations. There was true sorrow in the breast of more than fifteen million who voted for Gov. Smith, for president, but the "Happy Warrior" was defeated because he was a Catholic.

Benjamin Henry Latrobe, and Charles Carroll of Carrollton

Fredinand C. Latrobe, Frederick, son of Fredinand C. Latrobe, seven times Mayor of Baltimore, has in his possession a number of valuable sketches and interesting letters written by his great grandfather, Benjamin Henry Latrobe dating from 1796 to 1820, referring to the early history of Carrollton Manor and this section of the country, Mr. Latrobe besides being a friend of Charles Carroll of

Carrollton advised him about the "Patowmac Company," his land and timber, quarries and lime industries on Carrollton Manor.

In 1816, Benjamin Henry Latrobe, the original architect of the Capitol at Washington, was engaged in rebuilding it after it had been burnt by the British. Needing marble for the interior columns he heard of the quarries east of Point of Rocks, on Carrollton Manor. These quarries belonged at that time to Samuel Clapham, who lived at Chestnut Hill, just across the river in Loudon County, Virginia, now the home of T. F. Mason, a descendent. Mr. Clapham also owned Claphams Island, directly opposite the quarry on the Maryland side of the Potomac, now called Mason or Heaters Island. This marble, which Mr. Latrobe called Breccia Marble, is a very beautiful vined and colored marble. The celebrated Tobacco leaf columns in the rotunda of the Senate Chamber, now the Supreme Court are made of it. When Mr. Latrobe designed the Capitol he desired it to be as American in architecture as possible and he carried out his desire where he could in the sculpture. The entrance of the North wing has the Corn Stalk columns with the capitals consisting of ears and leaves of corn, and then the Tobacco leaf capitals of the columns mentioned.

He had used previously marble from the island of Acquia, near Fredericksburg, Virginia but the Maryland marble he considered so much more beautiful that with the aid of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, an intimate friend, with whom he was associated in the 'Patowmac Company,' an enterprize to improve the navigation of the Potomac above the falls, with the intention of bringing the products of the west to tidewater, he persuaded James Monroe, then President, to visit the quarry and approve the use of its marble.

The quarrying was under the direction of John Harnet, of Poplar Springs, then Montgomery, now Howard County.

Mr. Clapham was also anxious to supply the public buildings with lime and Mr. Latrobe had James Randall of Alexandria get him a very minute account as to the cost of burning and shipping to Georgetown or Alexandria, Washington was not then large enough to support business firms, 24,000 bushels of lime, from the Clapham quarry. In his estimate he figured the quarrying of the stone, interest, repairs and other overhead charges, then an overseer and ten free blacks at \$1,300.00, finding them besides, all of which came to six cents a bushel. He then figured the transportation by boat, packed in casks and covered with a "Tar poling," which would cost fifteen cents a bushel. At Georgetown a warehouse to store it

in and delivery to Washington at a total cost of 60c a bushel. He also made an estimate for the cost of producing the charcoal for the kilns.

On his first visit to Mr. Clapham he came thru 'Fredericktown,' after paying for three men and horses 37½c to be ferried across the Monocacy, and at Noland's Ferry, across the Potomac, 65c.

After this trip he wrote his friend, Charles Carroll of Carrollton of the quarry and that he considered the manor to contain great mineral wealth and mentions bringing him various specimens of the rocks there, including one he thought was Plaster of Paris.

On a second trip he wrote Mr. Carroll the letter of which the following is an extract:

Washington, Nov. 24th., 1816.

CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON, ESQ.

While I was in Fredericktown I had the curiosity to go to the top of the Sugar Loaf Mountain. It is well worthy of the fatigue to ascend this singular eminence. Your whole Manor of Carrollton lies spread like a map beneath, and large as it is forms but a small patch of the immense country vanishing into air on every side. I was astonished to see the Manor so bare of wood, at least in its central parts. What a country is there without any drain but that of the Potowmac.

Yrs. faithfully,
B. H. LATROBE.

Mr. Carroll being anxious to convert the forest into wheat growing land had the timber cut and burnt so that the land could be cultivated and made into what is now a wonderful farming community, beautiful for its neat, thrifty farms and its natural beauty, and producing not only wonderful crops, but a class of farmers noted over our country.

Mr. Latrobe's connection with Frederick County did not only rest with the marble but also with the iron industry here. He was not only the Surveyor of Public Buildings of the United States but also the Civil Engineer of the Navy of the United States. In the latter capacity he designed and built buildings and the machinery of the Washington Navy Yard, then the largest Navy Yard in this country. From Thomas Johnston and the firm of McPherson & Brinn, both Frederick County industries where he got the castings for his machinery. He writes them many times complimenting them on the excellence of their iron, and in one of his letters to Thomas Johnston he remarks that the finest cannon are considered those from Antietam.

In 1810, because of an epidemic of 'Intermittent billious fever' in Washington, he came on with his family and Mr. and Mrs. Joel Barlow, afterwards Minister to France, to Harper's Ferry.

While here in 1810 he made a sketch of the Armory and of Jefferson Rock, and on August 3, 1816 of Harper's Ferry from Paines

Hill looking northwest, which is an unusually good picture of that early date. 1810, Mr. Latrobe made a sketch of the now old dilapidated town of Clarksburg, Montgomery County. It shows it was then a town of some importance being on the main road between Washington and the west. One or two of the houses can still be recognized. Clarksburg may come back, as the old highway passing through the village is again a scene of heavy traffic. Other sketches made in 1810 are of Leesburg, Virginia. Great Falls of the Potomac, Trap now Jefferson, showing the square sign in front of the hotel and a Conestoga wagon. It was called Trap because of the gambling houses that "trapped" travelers and the farmers. Poplar Springs, Charlestown, in Cecil County. In 1816 he made a sketch of Sugar Loaf Mountain from Mr. Clapham's place, Chestnut Hill, in Virginia, and on his visit to the top of Sugar Loaf Mountain he sketched an old negro charcoal burner, with his family before a wigwam, made of bark. Many other points of interest are included in his work. Mr. Latrobe did not confine himself to pencil, but his color sketches are really remarkable, and show wonderful skill. The blending of the colors in delicate shades brought out a truly lovely picture. I consider Mr. Latrobe's collection from a historical standpoint a very valuable one.

In 1926 Frederick received an inheritance from Mr. Latrobe, in return for the products of our county he used, in the way of his great grandson, Ferdinand C. Latrobe, who attracted by the beauty and fertility of our county and the charm of our people brought his family here to reside, we hope for many generations to come. To his courtesy I owe this information which shows our representation in the National Capitol.

GENEALOGY OF THE JARBOE FAMILY IN AMERICA.

First Generation

John Jarbo was born in the Kingdom of France, 1619—(married Mary). Archives of Maryland, vol 3, fol. 431, January 2, 1646. John Jarbo took the oath of Fealty, Archives of Maryland, vol. 3, fol. 174.

John Jarbo commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, vol. 3, fol. 392, October 31, 1660, Archives of Maryland vol. 3, fol. 401.

“John Jarbo living a long time within our province of Maryland is granted leave here to inhabit and as a free Dennizen freedom land to him and his heirs to purchase. Do declare him the said Jno. Jarbo to be a free Dennizen of this Our Province of Maryland, and command that the sd. John Jarbo be in all things held, treated, reputed and esteemed as one of the faithful people of us Our heirs and successors born within this Our province of Maryland & C.”

Idem mutatis mutandis to John Jarbo Subject of the Crown of France Archives of Maryland, vol. 3, fol. 431, March 22, 1663. Recommission granted Lieutenant Colonel John Jarbo, Archives of Md., vol. 3, fol. 490, September 5, 1664. “Comon issued for the Peace in St. Mary’s Co., Md., to Lieutentant Colonel, Jarbo and others to Keepe their courts on such days as by Act of Assembly in such cases is Provided.” Archives of Md., vol. 3, fol. 518. Lieutenant Colonel Jarbo, present at Court held first Tuesday in March, 1664 at Newtown for the County of St. Maries. Archives of Md., vol. 3, fol. 514. (See page 434 John Jarbo Attorney for Margaret Brent) Lieutenant Colonel John Jarbo, High Sheriff of St. Mary’s County, April 22, 1667 for one year from May 1st next. Archives of Md., vol. 5, fol. 4. John Jarbo died 4th March, 1674. He left the following children, three sons and one daughter; John, Peter, Henry and Mary.

Second Generation

Henry Jarbo, son of Lieutenant Colonel John Jarbo and Mary his wife, married Monika Joy, sister of Peter Joy. Died March 18, 1708. He left the following children; Henry, Peter, Charles, Ignatius, Mary and Monica.

Third Generation

Henry Jarbo, eldest don of Henry Jarbo and Monika Joy married Mary Greenwell, daughter of Stephen Greenwell and Monica his wife. Their four children were; Henry, Mary, James and Stephen. Henry Jarbo took the oath of Fidelity in St. Mary’s County,

March 1778, to the state of Maryland before the Worshipful Justice Bennett Briscoe, who certified that this is a true copy taken from original book of all the free male persons above the age of eighteen years, that he has taken and subscribed the oath of fidelity and support to the State of Maryland. "Before me Bennett Briscoe, the said oath taken, St. Mary's County, March Court 1778. I do swear, I do not hold myself bound to yield any allegiance or obedience to the King of Great Britian, his heirs or successors and that I will be true and faithful to the State of Maryland and will to the utmost of my power support Maryland and defend the Freedom and Independence thereof and the Government as now established against all open enemies and secret and traterous Conspirances and will use my utmost endeavors to disclose and make known to the Governor or some of the Judges or Justices thereof all Treasons of Traterous Conspirances attempts or Combinations against this State or the Government thereof which may come to my knowledge So help me God."

Fourth Generation

Henry Jarboe 3, died 1795, married Elizabeth Stiles, daughter of John and Elizabeth Stiles of St. Mary's County, Maryland. Their children were: Elizabeth, Rodalph, John, Monica, Mary, Daw, Henry, Susanna and Bennett.

Fifth Generation

John Jarboe died 1794, son of Henry Jarboe 3, and Elizabeth Stiles his wife of St. Mary's County, Maryland. Married Elizabeth Abell. Their children were: Joseph, John Basil, Raphael, Eleanor, Susanna and Elizabeth.

Sixth Generation

Joseph, son of John and Elizabeth, born in 1790, their children were: Joseph, Henry, John, Girl, Girl, Girl and William.

Seventh Generation

William, son of Joseph Jarboe, married Margaret Shafer. Their children were: Henry J., John S. W., Margaret A. M., Thomas R., Susanna and Charles.

Eighth Generation

Susanna Jarboe, daughter of William Jarboe and Margaret Shafer, married Manasses J. Grove, March 22, 1852. Their children were: Charles Franklin, William Jarboe, Mary Minnie, Carrie

Estelle, John Thomas, Edward Dawson, Margaret Ellen, Bernard Lee, George Washington, James Henry, Eugene Ashby and Laura Regina.

Ninth Generation

William Jarboe Grove, son of Manasses J. Grove and Susanna Jarboe, married Anna May Hardey, June 9, 1880.

Early House Design in Maryland Colony

THE LONG LANE FARMSTEAD

[Reprinted by Permission from the (Baltimore) SUNDAY SUN (MAGAZINE) September 15, 1929]



Long Lane Farmstead still standing in St. Mary's County. Built about 1650 by Lieutenant Colonel John Jarboe.

AMONG the early colonists who came to Maryland, although his arrival was about two decades after the landing of the Ark and the Dove, was one Lieut.-Col. John Jarboe, whose name seems first to have been spelled Jarbo, and at other times, Garbo. Lieutenant-Colonel Jarboe was a native of Dijon, France, and came to Maryland from Virginia as a soldier in the service of Lord Baltimore, with whom he seems to have been on terms of closest friendship. His house, more than two hundred and fifty years old, still is standing in St. Mary's county, about fifty yards back from the shore of the Chesapeake Bay, with a broad sweep of thick green turf between. The place is known now as Long Lane Farm and belongs to Marcel Longini, formerly of Chicago, who resides in Baltimore and has a summer home on the property, which is not far from the little settlement known as Pearson.

The old house is representative in every detail of the first homes of the Maryland colonists. It belongs to the type which has come to be known in Southern Maryland as the Marine Colonial, houses built for the most part by men whose interest was in ships, houses with hipped roofs pitched steeply from the ridge pole and extending down, front and back, to cover the porch, which always faced the water, and the rear rooms on

the first floor. From the roof long, attenuated dormers, with triangular caps, look out like spyglasses. It was an easy matter for the owner of a vessel, anxious for its return, to scan a considerable stretch of water from the vantage points of these dormers, or, if that scrutiny told him nothing, to clamber out and up to the top of the roof, where he had a still more extended range of vision.

The walls of Lieutenant-Colonel Jarboe's home were built of brick and laid, two feet thick, in the interlocking Flemish bond which makes the walls as strong and impregnable as the walls of a fortress. The front and rear facades are clapboard, for such was the fashion of the day, and two immense, free-standing chimneys, with ornamental caps, rise several feet above the ridge pole—one at each end of the house—their curious outlines and intricate construction offering a long chapter of fascinating study to the person who finds absorption in old brickwork. In the cellar the foundations of the chimneys take the form of a semi-circle, with a line of curious compartments around the rim of the opening. The use of these compartments never has been explained. Concerning them one can only conjecture.

Beside the chimney, on one end of the house, is a door leading into the old kitchen, and on the other side a low

archway, covered by a shed roof. Just beyond is the most interesting characteristic of the house, a curious little pent house, with thick walls and lighted by a single four-paned window close up under the eaves of its sloping roof. The pent house connects by a doorway with the bedroom back of the old kitchen and at ground level is hollowed out, possibly six feet or more below the ground. Into this curious little structure went the entire family when the dreaded war-whoop announced an Indian raid, pulling aside the heavy planks of the floor and dropping down into the little homemade fort. As soon as the last member of the family had descended to safety, the floor planks were replaced in position and certain strategic bricks were removed from the wall at ground level, making almost invisible apertures through which to shoot at the Indians.

The first floor of the house includes, in addition to the kitchen and bedroom mentioned, a large "greate room," which opened onto a small hallway, really little more than a passage, leading to the back door, and a smaller bedroom, with a small chimney of its own. A primitive stairway, with a single landing leads up from the "greate room" into one of the two bedrooms on the second floor. There is no hall upstairs at Long Lane Farm, nor do any of the other Marine Colonial houses of Maryland show such an attribute of luxury. A vast amount of space goes to waste under the eaves of the upper rooms and the narrow, boxlike recesses which culminate in the dormer windows give these little bed-chambers an appearance of primitiveness which is not paralleled in Maryland outside of St. Mary's county.

Change is a thing unknown at Long Lane Farm. Except for the replacement of broken window panes, and the covering of the original roof of hand-split chestnut shingles a few years ago with a new roof, this house has known no alterations whatever. It is a perfect exhibit of the day in which it was built, showing almost by its very arrangement how life was carried on under its roof. Existence was, inevitably, shorn of all unnecessary trappings. Windows, for instance, were expensive, so the number of them was reduced to a minimum. Heat was at a premium, so the owner of the house slept in the room next the kitchen and left the door between open at night. Before he went to bed he removed the loose floor planks in the pent house so that, should a hurried rush to safety be necessary, it could be accomplished without wasting a moment. The door of the other first floor bedroom is immediately opposite the doors leading, respectively, from the hallway into the owner's bedroom, and from the bedroom into the pent house, affording the occupants of the far bedroom a direct route to the dugout.

In later years, when the specter of the Indian no longer menaced and life in St. Mary's county had assumed the ease and freedom which still characterize it, revelry ran high in this old house. The Platers and the Carrolls of Susquehanna, the Thomases and the Briscoes all foregathered there, the sleeping problem being solved by all the feminine members of the gathering sleeping crosswise in the big four-posters—sometimes as many as four to a bed—in the upper rooms, and the men disposing themselves as best they might in the rooms below. Only the most intimate of the family friends remained for the night unless they had been particularly bidden or were forced to stay for some other reason, most of the parties breaking up early in order to permit the revelers, lighting their way by pine torches and following the trails indicated by notches cut in the trees, to reach home before midnight.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Jarboe was merely Lieutenant Jarboe when he came to Maryland from Virginia in 1646 to help Lord Baltimore settle some of his boundary difficulties and remained in the military service of the colony. In 1667-8 there is record of an order given to him to "press" twenty-three men out of his company and conduct them to East St. Mary's the rendezvous for an expedition against the Nanticoke Indians on the Eastern Shore.

Everything, too, points to the then Lieutenant Jarboe's participation in the imbroglio which took place at Providence, as Annapolis then was called, between the forces of Governor Stone and the government which

had been set up under the authorization of the Cromwellian Parliament in England "for the reduction of Maryland." Lieutenant Jarboe was fined one thousand pounds of tobacco for his part in that affair, the lightness of his fine said to have been the result of his ability to convince the court that he had entered into the engagement unwillingly.

Lieutenant Jarboe, having come into Maryland under the later "conditions of plantation," would have been ineligible owing to his birth on French soil to participate in the expansive generosity by which Lord Baltimore authorized his governors to grant land, subject to a small quit rent, to every adventurer who applied for it. Under the later conditions of plantation only persons of British or Irish parentage were eligible to land grants, but a "rider," declaring that "divers Frenchmen" and "some people who were already seated" should be as capable of having grants made to them also gave him the opportunity to become a Maryland landholder.

The first grant made to him was on Kent Island, but, perhaps because of the insecurity of these holdings from attack or because of the more congenial atmosphere of the Catholic colony of St. Mary's, Lieutenant Jarboe took up one hundred acres of land on Bretton's Bay, to which he subsequently added tracts of considerable size. Old records speak of him having had a house near New-Town, in Newtown Hundred, but whether the house mentioned in this reference is the one on Long Lane Farm or not can only be conjectured, as all traces of New-Town have been lost.

On July 30, 1661, Lord Baltimore, by his brother, Gov. Philip Calvert, declared John Jarboe, "subject of the Crowne of France," to be a "free Denizen" of Maryland, with the same rights as if born in the province. Three years later he was commissioned a justice of the peace for St. Mary's county, a position of real importance, for the justices of the colonial government composed the county court, a certain proportion of their number being designated a quorum, every one of whom was required to be present before the court could sit, unless a member of the council were present.

This post was augmented in 1667 by the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Jarboe, as he had become by this time, to be High Sheriff of St. Mary's. The appointment was made by Cæcilius, Lord Baltimore, acting through his son, Gov. Charles Calvert, later third Lord Baltimore, and was confirmed the next year. This French-born Marylander also found time to sit in the Lower House and took part constantly in the councils of the province except during a short period when, in some manner or other, he seems to have given offense to the proprietary. The coldness, however, does not seem to have lasted any great length of time and preceded Lieutenant-Colonel Jarboe's various appointments to office.

In 1671 he made a will in writing. Subsequently, however, he had "another sonne and daughter" for whom he wished to make provision, but failed to do so until several years later when he became ill and was urged by his long-time friend and compatriot, John Jourdain, to put his affairs in order. Accepting this advice, he urged John Jourdain to summon to his bedside the following Friday one Edward Clarke to draw him a new "will in writing," but, in the meantime, instructed Jourdain concerning his wishes and "bade him take notice that such was his will." The formal document never was drawn up and the nuncupative will was validated by the Assembly.

John Jarboe, his eldest son, received the "seate of land" where Lieutenant-Colonel Jarboe then lived, and this, presumably, is the old house on Long Lane Farm. Other tracts of land were devised to his other sons, his daughter, Mary, receiving no real estate because "she had some land to be made good to her by Mark Cordea and Walter Hall, gentlemen."

By various intermarriages the tract on which the old Jarboe house stands passed into the possession of the Carrolls of Susquehanna and was known for many years as Carroll's Bay Property before it came into the possession of Mr. Longini.

HISTORY of CARROLLTON MANOR

By
WILLIAM JARBOE GROVE

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